ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, May 3, 1930.

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of readers over the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Offices, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" or one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARKER.—On April 27, 1930, at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, the wife of HENRY E. BARKER, of twin daughters (premature).

BRIERLY.—On May 1, 1930, at The Orchard, Eversley, to BETSIA, wife of CAPTAIN H. BRIERLY, Coldstream Guards—a son.

BROWNE.—On May 2, 1930, at Sydney, N.S.W., to VERA, wife of CLAUDE H. BROWNE—a daughter.

BUXTON.—On April 28, 1930, at Geneva, to MARY BUXTON, wife of Anthony Buxton—a daughter.

CARTER-BIZLEY.—On May 1, 1930, to MARY LLOYD (nee Oliviéri), wife of WALTER CARTER-BIZLEY, Pyrgo Park, Havering-atte-Bower, Essex—a son.

COSSAR.—On April 30, 1930, at a nursing home, Oxford, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES COSSAR, 18, Farndon-road, Oxford—the gift of a son (IAN MCLAREN).

DENNE.—On April 24, 1930, at Athens, Greece, to MARY, wife of CAPTAIN ROBERT ALURED DENNE—a daughter.

DRAWBRIDGE.—On May 1, 1930, at Aston Grays, Boscombe, Bournemouth, to SHEILA (nee Ross), wife of LIEUTENANT W. N. DRAWBRIDGE, R.N.—a daughter.

DUTCHMAN.—On April 30, 1930, at 29, Manor-gardens, Purley, to IRENE MAUD, wife of R. H. DUTCHMAN—a daughter.

FIRNBERG.—On May 1, 1930, at Stanmore, to Katie, wife of L. B. FIRNBERG—a son.

HARGREAVES.—On May 1, 1930, at Warrenhoe, Benges, Hertford, to BARBARA CHRISTINA (nee Allen), wife of M. D. HARGREAVES—a son.

HARPER.—On April 30, 1930, at Devonport, to BETTY, wife of LIEUT. G. W. HARPER, R.N.—a daughter (APRIL BARBARA).

HARVEY.—On May 1, 1930, at Hornton Cottage, Campden Hill, W.8, to NINA and CYRIL HARVEY—a son.

HOOPER.—On May 2, 1930, at The Old Rectory, Great Bookham, Surrey, to ALMA, wife of W. D. HOOPER —a son (GRAHAM ROSS).

LOCKWOOD.—On May 1, 1930, at The Croft, Menstone-in-Wharfedale, to GEORGINA ELEANOR (JEAN), the wife of J. HORACE LOCKWOOD—a son.

MacGILLIVRAY.—On Tuesday, April 29, 1930, at 39, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, to HELEN OGILVIE (nee Cushny), wife of DR. A. G. MACGILLIVRAY, High Hesket, Carlisle—a daughter.

MARLOWE.—On May 2, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, to PATRICIA (nee Hastings), the wife of A. H. MARLOWE—a son.

MOORE.—On April 29, 1930, at The Row, Esmoad, Saltash, Cornwall, to IDA MARY, the wife of SURGEON-COMMANDER M. S. MOORE, Royal Navy—a son.

MORGAN.—On May 1, 1930, at 21, Cavendish-road West, St. John's Wood, to DOT, wife of O. GAYER MORGAN, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

ROSS.—On May 1, 1930, at Southsea, to LUCY, the wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. D. ROSS, R.N.—a daughter.

SCOTT.—On May 1, 1930, at Southover, Danbury, Essex, to KATHARINE MAY, wife of MALCOLM SCOTT—a daughter.

TOLLEMACHE.—On May 1, 1930, at Peckforton Castle, Tarporley, Cheshire, to LORD and LADY TOLLEMACHE—a daughter.

TYSON.—On April 27, 1930, at Spring Valley House, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, to KITTY IRENE, wife of WILLIAM TYSON—a son.

WILLIS.—On April 30, 1930, at Belmont, Embertane, Esher, to GRACE (nee Miller), wife of CAPT. R. J. CECIL WILLIS, King's Dragoon Guards—a son.

MARRIAGES

AUTEN : MORRIS.—On April 30, 1930, at Llandaff Cathedral, by the Bishop of Llandaff, CAPTAIN GEOFFREY WILLIAM AUTEN, The Welch Regiment, to DAISY E. S. MORRIS, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Llandaff House, Llandaff.

BAKER : OWENS.—On April 26, 1930, at St. Aidan's Church, Belfast, HUGH C. BAKER, B.Sc., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Baker, of Belfast, to MURIEL LOVENDA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Owens, of Dublin.

BURTON : SHARPE.—On April 24, 1930, at Penwortham Parish Church, Lancs, JOHN HERBERT, elder son of the REV. O. BURTON, Vicar of Penwortham, to MARGARET PEMBLE, only daughter of Mr. Mrs. SHARPE, Downe, Knock, Belfast.

CODDINGTON : HENGLER.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Luke's, Liverpool, by the Rev. Canon E. L. Harkness, LESLIE THWAITES, youngest son of the late REGINALD CODDINGTON and Mrs. Coddington, of Bennerton Hall, Derbyshire, to VIVIAN JOAN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. HENGLER, of Formby, Lancashire.

DAVEY : HOULDSWORTH.—On April 24, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. Canon E. Gordon Smith, uncle of the bride, the Rev. H. W. Humphrys, Rector of Chelvey and Brockley, Somerset, and the Rev. Navarre Hammond, Rector of Holy Trinity, Ivy, Richard Evelyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudind Davey, of Weaxall Court, Somerset, to EVELYN ETHEL FOWLES, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. T. R. Houldsworth, of Kirkbride, Maybole, Ayrshire.

FAROUHARSON : LEONARD.—On April 30, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Weston-super-Mare, JOHN MONCRIEFF, son of DR. and MRS. FAROUHARSON, of Southampton, to MARJORIE KATHLEEN, daughter of the late R. W. W. LEONARD and Mrs. Leonard, Weston-super-Mare.

GOLDINGHAM : DUMUR.—On April 30, 1930, at Lausanne, in the presence of H.M. Consul, MAJOR ARCH. STUART GOLDINGHAM, J.P., of Horsenden, Princes Risborough, to JEANNE LOUISE, eldest daughter of M. CHARLES VICTOR ALEXIS DUMUR and Mme. Dumur, of Cully, Vaud, and Avenue d'Ouchy, Lausanne.

HIRST : SHUTTLEWORTH.—On April 29, 1930, at Scarborough, J. G. HIRST, Kirkstall, Leeds, to A. GERTRUDE "PEGGY" SHUTTLEWORTH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Pike, 14, Ranshill-road, Scarborough.

KINGSBURY : KNATCHBULL.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Margaret's Church, Babington, Somerset, WALTER FRANCIS GWINNOR, second son of Mr. and Mrs. GERALD F. KINGSBURY, of 24, Bina-gardens, S.W., and Shiplake, Oxon, to IDA WINIFRED, only child of the late COL. R. NEVILL KNATCHBULL, D.S.O., and the late Mrs. R. N. KNATCHBULL.

LEIGH : HILLEARY.—On April 29, 1930, at Stanmore, by the Bishop of Willesden, assisted by the Rev. Stewart Bernays and Canon Hewett, Rector of the parish, ADAR DALE, elder son of the late JOHN LEIGH and MRS. Leigh, of Lea, near Preston, to CECILIA WINIFRED, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ROLAND HILLEARY, of Stanmore, Middlesex.

LITTLE : CRAWFORD.—On April 30, 1930, at Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, by Dr. Macloud, BASIL LINCOLN, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. LINCOLN LITTLE, Whinbrook, Moortown, Leeds, to JESSIE STUART INGLIS, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ARCHIBALD L. CRAWFORD, Fernlea, Moseley Hill, Liverpool.

MOCKETT : KING.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Mary's, Oldswinford, Stourbridge, by Canon R. S. P. Chevallier, ALFRED Lester MOCKETT, son of the late WILLIAM SHERWOOD MOCKETT, of St. Peter's, Broadstairs, Kent, and JULIA EVELYN, only daughter of Mr. HERBT C. KING, of The Croft, Stourbridge.

MOXON : STORRY.—On April 30, 1930, at Christ Church, Hampstead, N.W.3, by the Rev. W. Bathurst Soole, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Huddersfield, MATTHEW HENRY MOXON to MARCELLA STORRY, both of Huddersfield, Yorks.

SINTON : SIMPSON.—On April 30, 1930, at the Church of St. John Baptist, The Lee, Bucks, by the Rev. Basil Bourchier, of St. Aidan's, Soho, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. Kenneth Mumford, F. MAYNARD SINTON, eldest son of Mr. F. B. Sinton and the late Mrs. Sinton, Bamford House, Dunmurry, Co. Down, Ulster, to JANET GRAHAM SIMPSON, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Graham Simpson, Chartridge, Bucks.

WHITMORE : MADDEN.—On April 30, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by Prebendary Gough, assisted by the Rev. C. Steer, M.C., M.A., PAUL SEARLE, third son of the late H. S. WHITMORE and Mrs. WHITMORE, of Templefield, Tandridge, Surrey, to ELIZABETH CLARE, youngest daughter of the late DR. F. C. MADDEN, C.B.E., and Mrs. Madden, of Hilders, Eden Bridge, Kent.

SILVER WEDDING

BARKER : VOLCKMAN.—On May 3, 1905, at Marlborough-road Wesleyan Chapel, Banbury, by the Rev. R. Martin Pope, M.A., KENNETH, third son of JOHN J. BARKER, of Bowdon, Cheshire, to HELEN, daughter of the late CHARLES VOLCKMAN, and niece of Sir Robert Furness, of Wykham Park, Banbury. Present address: "Old Hale," Hale, Cheshire.

GOLDEN WEDDING

SHEPPARD : CHAMBERS.—On May 2, 1880, at the Parish Church, Clapham, WILLIAM J. SHEPPARD, M.D., to HELEN MARY, daughter of SIR G. H. CHAMBERS. Resident in Putney since 1881.

DEATHS

ALLSOPP.—On April 28, 1930, at Nakuru, Kenya, SHEILA GWENDOLEN, wife of RICHARD ALLSOPP and dearly loved daughter of the late Captain Hector Macneal and Mrs. Macneal, of Loanit, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, aged 32.

BEDDOES.—On Thursday, May 1, 1930, at Church Stretton, Shropshire, DOCTOR THOMAS POOLE BEDDOES, second son of the late Doctor William Minton Beddoes, in his 76th year. Funeral at 2 p.m. Monday, May 5, Wistanstow Church, near Craven Arms, Shropshire. Flowers by request to the Church.

CRAIG.—On Thursday, April 17, 1930, in North Middlesex Hospital, London, LOUISA MARIA CRAIG (late Sinclair), wife of John Craig, of Trondheim, Norway.

DEATHS (continued)

DENNIS.—On May 2, 1930, at his residence, 40, Langside-crescent, Old Southgate, WALTER DENNIS, C.C. (and of 143, Cannon-street, London), the dearly loved husband of Caroline Annie Dennis, passed peacefully away after a long illness, in his 71st year. Service at St. Mark's Church, Noel Park, Wood Green, N., on Tuesday, May 6, at 2.30 p.m.; interment Great Northern Cemetery, New Southgate. A memorial service will take place at St. Mary Abchurch, Abchurch-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, May 7, at midday. Inquiries Palmers Green 4805.

DICK.—On May 1, 1930, at Linburn, Kirknewton, Mid-Lothian, suddenly, the REV. JAMES DICK, late Minister of Kilbarn Parish. Funeral on Monday, May 5, arriving at New Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, Queensferry-road entrance, at 3 o'clock. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation and invitation. Flowers respectfully declined.

GEORGE.—On April 30, 1930, at Doune Mount, Macduff, Banffshire, COLONEL JOHN JAMES GEORGE, D.L., Solicitor, Convener of Banffshire. Funeral from Doune Mount to Myres Cemetery, Macduff, to-day (Saturday), at 2.30 o'clock afternoon. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation and invitation.

GLEW.—On May 1, 1930, at Beacon Royal Hotel, Bournemouth, JOHN JOSEPH GLEW, of 13, Tynville-road, Fawckerley, Liverpool. Funeral 3 o'clock Monday, May 5, Anfield Cemetery, Liverpool.

GOSTLING.—On April 25, 1930, at Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, ARTHUR WILLIAM GOSTLING.

GREENHAM.—On May 1, 1930, at Newholme, Alexandra-road, Reading, the REV. FREDERICK JOHN GREENHAM, aged 82. Funeral Halstead, Essex, on Monday, at 12.15.

HAVILAND.—On May 1, 1930, suddenly, at All Saints Home, Hawley, Blackwater, Hants, SISTER MARY CECILIA (MARY ELISABETH HAVILAND), Community of St. John Baptist, Clewer. R.I.P.

HEARSEY.—On April 30, 1930, suddenly, at Karell Estate, Bareilly, India, LIEUT.-COLONEL HERBERT HYDE YOUNG HEARSEY, O.B.E., M.B., C.M., late P.M.O. of Nyasaland, husband of Margaret Mary Hearsey, New Century Club, Hay-hill, W.1, and nephew of the late Gen. Sir John Bennet Hearsey, K.C.B.

HEWITT.—On May 2, 1930, at 77, Lansdowne-place, Hove, of heart failure, in her sleep, FANNY HETT, of 61, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7.

HODGSON.—On May 1, 1930, at Chester, after a short illness, MAISIE PURVIS HODGSON, of Queen's School, formerly of Grantham and R.H.C., Egham, aged 29.

HUGHES.—On May 1, 1930, at 4, St. Julian-terrace, Tenby, NANCY, beloved wife of ALDERMAN T. P. HUGHES. Funeral Tenby, Monday, May 5, leaving house at 11 o'clock.

JENKINS.—On April 30, 1930, at Cairo, of pneumonia, GLODRYDD LAWRENCE RICHARD JENKINS, 2nd Lieutenant, Welsh Guards, of Cilbronnau, Cardigan, son of the late Sir Lawrence Jenkins and of Lady Jenkins, aged 22.

LONGBOTTOM.—On May 1, 1930, at his residence, Harraby Lodge, Totteridge-lane, Totteridge, London, N.20 (late of Alderley Edge, Cheshire), SIR BENJAMIN LONGBOTTOM, M.I.E.E. (Member of the Council, M.I.Mech.E., Joint Managing Director of Laurence, Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., of Norwich and Manchester, Vice-President of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, President of the Engineers' Club, Manchester, the dearly beloved husband of Lady Alice May Longbottom, in his 54th year. Interment at Birstall Parish Church, near Leeds, on May 5, at 2.45 p.m. It is requested that all flowers be sent to Cambridge House, Birstall, near Leeds. Inquiries to J. Wales Smith, Commercial-street, Leeds. Telephone, 24006.

MARTIN.—On May 1, 1930, ALICE MARELLA, wife of REV. F. W. MARTIN, of Westwood Cottage, Ilmsworth.

MARTLEY.—On May 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Torrington-square, ETHEL MAUD, widow of WILLIAM GIBSON MARTLEY, aged 72. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery, Tuesday, May 6, at 12 noon.

MEIN.—On May 1, 1930, at 128, Oakwood-court, London, ALICE, widow of ALEXANDER MEIN, J.P., late of Nairn and Fraserburgh, in her 98th year. No mourning, by her special request.

MORRIS.—On May 1, 1930, at Paulerspury, Towcester, W. J. MORRIS, M.A., formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, and Abbey Lodge, Farthinghoe, aged 71. Funeral Paulerspury, Monday, 3 p.m.

MULLINS.—On May 1, 1930, at "Arnside," Woodcote Valley-road, Purley, Surrey, ELLINOR, widow of LOVEL JOHN MULLINS, in her 81st year. Cremation West Norwood Crematorium, Tuesday, May 6, at 12 noon.

OLVER.—On April 30, 1930, at Willowhaven, Penton Hook, Staines, and of 2, Pump-court, Temple, GRAHAM T. W. OLVER, Major (retired), R.E., Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, M.I.E.E., and Barrister, Middle Temple.

QUITMANN.—On April 30, 1930, at 71, Lawrie Park-road, Sydenham, S.E.26, after a short illness, ERNST QUITMANN, aged 76 years. Will friends kindly take this as the only intimation.

RICH.—On Thursday, May 1, 1930, at "Cathay," Malmesbury, WILLIAM CHARLES RICH, aged 55. Funeral service at Malmesbury Abbey at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, May 5.

SELMES.—On April 30, 1930, at The Manor House, Newenden, after a short illness, ANN E. SELMES, eldest daughter of the late James Selmes, of Lossenham, Newenden.

STRINGER.—On April 30, 1930, suddenly, at 90, St. Mary's-mansions, W.2, FREDERICK TAMPLIN STRINGER, aged 67. Interment, Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane, N.W., on Tuesday, May 6, at 1.30.

TALBOT PRICE.—On May 1, 1930, suddenly, at Pitchfield, CAPTAIN FRANCIS HENRY TALBOT PRICE, of The Court House, Hambledon, Hampshire, son of the late CAPTAIN HENRY TALBOT PRICE, R.N. Funeral at Hambledon, Tuesday, May 6, at 2.30.

TAYLOR.—On April 25, 1930, at Pitroe, Willow Point, Nelson, Canada, CHARLES ARTHUR WILLIAM NICHOLLS TAYLOR, C.S.I., late The Indian Police.

TRITSCH.—On May 2, 1930, at a nursing home in Hainstead, JESSIE ESTER, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Wallace, of Tottenham, widow of Charles Holliday, and wife of DR. HOWARD TRITSCH, of Hampstead. Funeral Tottenham Cemetery, on Tuesday, May 6, at 11.45 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Mills and Sons, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. Telephone: Paddington 6386, 4173, 1584.

TURNER.—On May 1, 1930, at The Barton, Instow, Devon, HENRY TURNER, aged 64. Funeral, Monday, 12 noon, at Instow.

WAGNER.—On April 29, 1930, at Hove, ROBERT WAGNER, Member of London Stock Exchange, aged 65, interred at Hove Cemetery, 12 o'clock to-day (Saturday).

WEBB.—On May 2, 1930, MARION ST. JOHN WEBB, the very dear wife of Sidney H. Webb, of 1, Pump-court, Temple, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. John Adcock. Funeral at Richmond Cemetery on Wednesday, May 7, at 12 noon. Mourning unnecessary, by request.

WESTON.—On May 1, 1930, at a nursing home at Hove, after a long illness, ROSA PENRICE (nee Boodle), widow of THOMAS FREER WESTON, aged 81 years. Funeral at Woking Crematorium on Monday, at 12.30. No flowers, by request.

WYNDHAM.—On May 1, 1930, at Heathfield Lodge, Midhurst, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES JOHN WYNDHAM, C.B.E., late of the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, in his 86th year. Funeral at Woolbedding to-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BANNATYNE.—In very loving and proud memory of NUMIAN JOHN BANNATYNE, Captain, 1st Bn. The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, wounded and missing in action, near Cruelty Corner, Oppy, Arras, May 3, 1917.

CALDER.—In loving remembrance of MONTAGUE WILLIAM, R.A.C., May 3, 1917, and ARTHUR BRIAN, M.C.C., Sept. 28, 1918.

COLTMAN.—In ever living and loving memory of our dear younger son, WALTER JOSEPH COLTMAN, on the 13th birthday, who died of wounds received the previous day at Arras, on June 2, 1917. An everlasting sorrow.—MOTHER and DAD.

COXHEAD.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, MAJOR MAURICE EDWARD COXHEAD, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action near ARRAS, May 3, 1917, aged 27.

COXHEAD.—Killed in action near ARRAS, May 3, 1917, MAJOR MAURICE EDWARD COXHEAD, 9th Royal Fusiliers, dearly loved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Coxhead, of Kensington.

DAVIES.—In constant loving memory of my darling boy, GILBERT LAWRENCE DAVIES, 2nd H.A.C., reported missing at Bullecourt, May 3, 1917, aged 20.—His ever-sorrowing MOTHER.

GARNHAM.—In ever-loving memory of PERCY CLAUDE GARNHAM, Lieut., Nelson Battalion, R.N.D., who fell in action at Gallipoli, May 3, 1915.

HAMMOND.—In ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN ERNEST WILLIAM FRASER HAMMOND, M.C., H.A.C., who fell at Bullecourt on May 3, 1917.

HEWITT.—In memory of THOMAS ARMITAGE HEWITT, Solicitor, LL.B., London Rifle Brigade, who fell at the second Battle of Ypres, May 3, 1915.

JONES.—With loving memories of 2ND LIEUT. ARTHUR LESLIE GWENNE JONES, R.G.A., killed in Belgium, May 4, 1918, aged 20 years.

NEATE.—In loving memory of NELSON RAYNER NEATE, M.C., Captain, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action on May 3, 1917, at Cherisy, aged 30.

PASSINGHAM.—In proud and loving memory of our dear son, EDWARD GEORGE PASSINGHAM, Captain, 1st Batt., Northumberland Fusiliers, "Missing" at Monchy-le-Preux, May 3, 1917.

PATERSON.—In loving memory of JOHN MACLAUGHLIN HAMILTON PATERSON, Private, The Royal Fusiliers, killed in action near Ypres, May 3, 1915.—MATER, ROB, EILEEN, ARTHUR.

Quis separabit?

POPE.—In beloved memory of DR. CHARLES A. W. POPE, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, who gave his life for others, May 4, 1917, H.M.T. Transylvania.—RUTH.

TURNEY.—In loving memory of LEONARD WILLIAM TURNEY, Major, Royal Fusiliers, who fell at Arras, May 3, 1917.

TWINING.—In ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN CECIL REGINALD HARVEY TWINING, Hampshire Regiment, killed in action Second Battle of Ypres, May 3, 1915.

TWINING.—In proud remembrance of CAPTAIN CECIL F. H. TWINING, 3rd (attached 1st) Hampshire Regt., killed in action at the second Battle of Ypres on May 3, 1915.—D. E. B. C.

DARRAH.—JESSICA SARAH DARRAH, beloved wife and precious only sister, suddenly withdrawn, 1923.

"If love could save, thou hadst not died."

GREENWELL.—To the ever dear memory of my loving husband, LT.-COL. CHARLES OKEY GREENWELL, O.B.E., 1st Durham Light Infantry, May 3, 1926.—

MATTHEWS.—In loving memory of MAENADUKE HUMPHREY MATTHEWS, who died at South Bank, Blackheath, on May 3, 1920.—A. H. M. and M. J. M.

REVEIRS.—In ever-loving memory of our beloved father, GEORGE REVEIRS, who passed away May 3, 1911.

TAVENER.—In affectionate remembrance of SIDNEY JOSEPH TAVENER, of Kenmara, Hoop-lane, Golders Green, who died May 3, 1928.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited—14, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele.: Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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SOCIETIES

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PERSONAL

BLUE-GOWN.—Your kind sympathy deeply appreciated. Thank you very, very much.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers if added form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

THE NEW COLLEGE COMMEMORATION BALL will be held on TUESDAY, 24th June, 1930. Jack Payne and the B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.—Applications for tickets to be made through members of the College before 10th May, to the Secretary. Tickets (single) £2.

ANNUAL DINNER MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND, Savoy Hotel, Thursday next.—Tickets (one guinea each) and full particulars obtainable from Keith Prowse and Co., 159, New Bond-street, and all branches.

BOODLES.—Will any person possessing PAPERS, PICTURES, or similar DATA relating to this CLUB kindly permit INSPECTION solely for historical purposes?—Write Secretary, Boodles, 28, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

IF THIS NOTICE should happen to CATCH the EYE of any ex-naval officer of the FAR EAST will they kindly write Box C.553, The Times, E.C.4?

THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS, SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.—Will any OLD GIRL who has not received notice of the above, and who wishes to keep in touch, please APPLY Mrs. Arkless, Birling, Jordans, Beaconsfield, Bucks? A Roll of the whole school, 1880-1930, is being compiled, and this notice is especially addressed to those who are not members of the Old Girls' Association. Also Old Girls are asked to volunteer to act in the Jubilee Pageant.

EDENBRIDGE and DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL New Hospital Building will be LAID by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., on Saturday, May 10, 1930, at 3.30 p.m.

AMERICANS.—SIX PLAYS acted Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, between 11 and 1; privately bound; £200 or offers.—Write Box G.1520, The Times, E.C.4.

SURGICAL AID LETTERS urgently needed by N.S.P.C.C. Please address to William J. Elliott, Director, 1, Leicester-square, London, W.C.2.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED TOP FLAT to be LET, KENSINGTON; two reception, three bed rooms; labour-saving; lift; garden; two-three months.—Write Box 8757, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

STAMMERING treated by Mrs. EMIL-BEHNKE at 30, Earl's Court-square. Resident Summer Holidays Course (Chilterns). Medical references.

FLY FISHING.—Natural trout stream, restocked yearly; member desires dispose rod.—Write Box G.1514, The Times, E.C.4.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—Young lady chaperoned, three weeks £15; start Monday.—Mrs. Lisc, 20, Weymouth-street. 'Phone, Welbeck 8686.

"CASTILLA," SUNDRIDGE PARK, BROMLEY, Kent, to LET, FURNISHED, one year, 8 guineas per week; delightful Residence; four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, one billiard room; well-stocked garden, tennis court; all tiled domestic arrangements; central heating; 2 minutes Bromley North and Worcester Park, Manchester, Vice-President of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, President of the Engineers' Club, Manchester, the dearly beloved husband of Lady Alice May Longbottom, in his 54th year. Interment at Birstall Parish Church, near Leeds, on May 5, at 2.45 p.m. It is requested that all flowers be sent to Cambridge House, Birstall, near Leeds. Inquiries to J. Wales Smith, Commercial-street, Leeds. Telephone, 24006.

MARTIN.—On May 1, 1930, ALICE MARELLA, wife of REV. F. W. MARTIN, of Westwood Cottage, Ilmsworth.

MARTLEY.—On May 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Torrington-square, ETHEL MAUD, widow of WILLIAM GIBSON MARTLEY, aged 72. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery, Tuesday, May 6, at 12 noon.

MEIN.—On May 1, 1930, at 128, Oakwood-court, London, ALICE, widow of ALEXANDER MEIN, J.P., late of Nairn and Fraserburgh, in her 98th year. No mourning, by her special request.

MORRIS.—On May 1, 1930, at Paulerspury, Towcester, W. J. MORRIS, M.A., formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, and Abbey Lodge, Farthinghoe, aged 71. Funeral Paulerspury, Monday, 3 p.m.

MULLINS.—On May 1, 1930, at "Arnside," Woodcote Valley-road, Purley, Surrey, ELLINOR, widow of LOVEL JOHN MULLINS, in her 81st year. Cremation West Norwood Crematorium, Tuesday, May 6, at 12 noon.

OLVER.—On April 30, 1930, at Willowhaven, Penton Hook, Staines, and of 2, Pump-court, Temple, GRAHAM T. W. OLVER, Major (retired), R.E., Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, M.I.E.E., and Barrister, Middle Temple.

QUITMANN.—On April 30, 1930, at 71, Lawrie Park-road, Sydenham, S.E.26, after a short illness, ERNST QUITMANN, aged 76 years. Will friends kindly take this as the only intimation.

RICH.—On Thursday, May 1, 1930, at "Cathay," Malmesbury, WILLIAM CHARLES RICH, aged 55. Funeral service at Malmesbury Abbey at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, May 5.

SELMES.—On April 30, 1930, at The Manor House, Newenden, after a short illness, ANN E. SELMES, eldest daughter of the late James Selmes, of Lossenham, Newenden.

STRINGER.—On April 30, 1930, suddenly, at 90, St. Mary's-mansions, W.2, FREDERICK TAMPLIN STRINGER, aged 67. Interment, Paddington Cemetery, Willesden-lane, N.W., on Tuesday, May 6, at 1.30.

TALBOT PRICE.—On May 1, 1930, suddenly, at Pitchfield, CAPTAIN FRANCIS HENRY TALBOT PRICE, of The Court House, Hambledon, Hampshire, son of the late CAPTAIN HENRY TALBOT PRICE, R.N. Funeral at Hambledon, Tuesday, May 6, at 2.30.

TAYLOR.—On April 25, 1930, at Pitroe, Willow Point, Nelson, Canada, CHARLES ARTHUR WILLIAM NICHOLLS TAYLOR, C.S.I., late The Indian Police.

TRITSCH.—On May 2, 1930, at a nursing home in Hainstead, JESSIE ESTER, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Wallace, of Tottenham, widow of Charles Holliday, and wife of DR. HOWARD TRITSCH, of Hampstead. Funeral Tottenham Cemetery, on Tuesday, May 6, at 11.45 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Mills and Sons, 31, Cambridge-place, W.2. Telephones: Paddington 6386, 4173, 1584.

TURNER.—On May 1, 1930, at The Barton, Instow, Devon, HENRY TURNER, aged 64. Funeral, Monday, 12 noon, at Instow.

WAGNER.—On April 29, 1930, at Hove, ROBERT WAGNER, Member of London Stock Exchange, aged 65, interred at Hove Cemetery, 12 o'clock to-day (Saturday).

WEBB.—On May 2, 1930, MARION ST. JOHN WEBB, the very dear wife of Sidney H. Webb, of 1, Pump-court, Temple, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. John Adcock. Funeral at Richmond Cemetery on Wednesday, May 7, at 12 noon. Mourning unnecessary, by request.

WESTON.—On May 1, 1930, at a nursing home at Hove, after a long illness, ROSA PENRICE (nee Boodle), widow of THOMAS FREER WESTON, aged 81 years. Funeral at Woking Crematorium on Monday, at 12.30. No flowers, by request.

WYNDHAM.—On May 1, 1930, at Heathfield Lodge, Midhurst, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES JOHN WYNDHAM, C.B.E., late of the 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles, in his 86th year. Funeral at Woolbedding to-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BANNATYNE.—In very loving and proud memory of NUMIAN JOHN BANNATYNE, Captain, 1st Bn. The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, wounded and missing in action, near Cruelty Corner, Oppy, Arras, May 3, 1917.

CALDER.—In loving remembrance of MONTAGUE WILLIAM, R.A.C., May 3, 1917, and ARTHUR BRIAN, M.C.C., Sept. 28, 1918.

COLTMAN.—In ever living and loving memory of our dear younger son, WALTER JOSEPH COLTMAN, on the 13th birthday, who died of wounds received the previous day at Arras, on June 2, 1917. An everlasting sorrow.—MOTHER and DAD.

COXHEAD.—In ever-loving memory of my husband, MAJOR MAURICE EDWARD COXHEAD, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action near ARRAS, May 3, 1917, aged 27.

COXHEAD.—Killed in action near ARRAS, May 3, 1917, MAJOR MAURICE EDWARD COXHEAD, 9th Royal Fusiliers, dearly loved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Coxhead, of Kensington.

DAVIES.—In constant loving memory of my darling boy, GILBERT LAWRENCE DAVIES, 2nd H.A.C., reported missing at Bullecourt, May 3, 1917, aged 20.—His ever-sorrowing MOTHER.

GARNHAM.—In ever-loving memory of PERCY CLAUDE GARNHAM, Lieut., Nelson Battalion, R.N.D., who fell in action at Gallipoli, May 3, 1915.

HAMMOND.—In ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN ERNEST WILLIAM FRASER HAMMOND, M.C., H.A.C., who fell at Bullecourt on May 3, 1917.

HEWITT.—In memory of THOMAS ARMITAGE HEWITT, Solicitor, LL.B., London Rifle Brigade, who fell at the second Battle of Ypres, May 3, 1915.

JONES.—With loving memories of 2ND LIEUT. ARTHUR LESLIE GWENNE JONES, R.G.A., killed in Belgium, May 4, 1918, aged 20 years.

NEATE.—In loving memory of NELSON RAYNER NEATE, M.C., Captain, Royal Fusiliers, killed in action on May 3, 1917, at Cherisy, aged 30.

PASSINGHAM.—In proud and loving memory of our dear son, EDWARD GEORGE PASSINGHAM, Captain, 1st Batt., Northumberland Fusiliers, "Missing" at Monchy-le-Preux, May 3, 1917.

PATERSON.—In loving memory of JOHN MACLAUGHLIN HAMILTON PATERSON, Private, The Royal Fusiliers, killed in action near Ypres, May 3, 1915.—MATER, ROB, EILEEN, ARTHUR.

Quis separabit?

POPE.—In beloved memory of DR. CHARLES A. W. POPE, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, who gave his life for

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

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P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	—	May 9
†Nomoria ..	16,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Mooltan ..	21,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britton	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Nevasa ..	16,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,500	Harrison	—	May 9
‡Mongolia ..	16,000	Rhodes	Mar 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Nathan ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Nevasa ..	16,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Medievia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Naskin (cargo)	7,000	Tickell	May 9	—
Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 6	—

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Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kaisar ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Talpwana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
Nankin ..	16,000	Mallue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Midd'sro.	London
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	—	—	May 10
†MATIPARA ..	8,183	May 24	May 31	May 31
*BEAUMARIS ..	—	May 28	June 7	June 14
DOMALA ..	8,441	July 15	July 2	July 12

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Midd'sro.	LONDON
*MORVADA ..	8,193	—	May 10	May 17
†*MULBERA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
*MALWA ..	11,000	May 28	June 7	June 14
*MASHOBRA ..	8,234‡	June 11	June 21	June 28

* Calls Tangier. † Calls Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp	Midd'sro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MADURA ..	8,977	—	—	May 9	May 17
MATLANA ..	9,097	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	9,070	June 7	June 18	June 27	July 4
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON.
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
REMUERA	11,000	June 6
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TRUPANUI	9,000	Aug. 1

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BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALLARAT ..	13,000	4 June	5 June
BENDIGO ..	13,000	11 July	—

* Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 23
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 28
ORSOVA ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	15,000	Sept. 20	Sept. 26	Sept. 28
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

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Steamer.	Tons	Date.	Destination.
†City of Valencia ..	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Calcutta ..	7,679	Sept. 11	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of Lincoln ..	5,916	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Nagpur ..	16,135	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
†City of Chester ..	9,468	Oct. 9	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Canterb'y ..	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
†City of Perth ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Venice ..	7,329	Oct. 23	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester ..	5,564	Sept. 12	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Rome ..	7,418	Sept. 26	Bay, East London,
City of Cairo ..	7,582	Oct. 11	Durban and Natal.

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Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Sailings as under.
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Vessel.	Tons.	Loadon.	Marseilles.
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KANO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 8
KATORI MARU	16,060	June 14	June 21	June 22

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Homeric ..	Wed., May 14	Majestic ..	Wed., May 28

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) †Adriatic ..	Sat., May 3	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17
Arabic ..	Sat., May 10	Cedric ..	Sat., May 24

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic ..	Fri., May 9	Doric ..	Fri., May 30
Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. .. .. Sat., May 3
(Via Galway.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland	May 3
(4) Westerland	May 10

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland	Sat., May 10
(4) Pennland	Sat., May 24

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only. (5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd class passengers.

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U.S.A.—CANADA.
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BERENGARIA - - MAY 3

MAURETANIA ..	May 10	*CARMANIA ..	May 10

* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA- - - - MAY 3

*SAMARIA ..	May 10	‡CARINTHIA ..	May 17

† Calls Boston.
* To Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - - MAY 9

ASCANIA ..	May 17	ALAUNIA ..	May 24

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡LETITIA - - - MAY 3

ANDANIA ..	May 9	‡ATHENIA ..	May 17

‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
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	London.	Southampton
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*WARWICK CASTLE ..	May 15	—
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	May 16
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	May 22	—

*Via Madeira. †Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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"YOMA" ..	9th May	17th May
"AVILA CASTLE" ..	23rd May	31st May

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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

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CHENONCEAUX .. May 15 and May 30	
LAMARTINE .. May 29	MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
EX. GRANDIDIER .. May 9 and May 23	A. E. GARBON
PIRAUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.	
THEOPHILE GAUTIER .. May 6 and May 20	ANGKOR
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.	
CHAMPOLLION .. May 6 and May 15 ..	PIERRE LOTI

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*†CIRCASSIA ..	May 23	†CIRCASSIA ..	Aug. 20

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
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Vessels reconstructed by Indian Government.
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President Roosevelt May 15	America .. May 22

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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—
†DESEADO ..	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA ..	14,920	May 23	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.
Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,267	May 15
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,298	June 12
ORDUNA ..	15,507	July 3

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
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SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER
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CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

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MONTROSE (to Quebec only) ..	May 9	
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only)	May 10	
MONTCLARE	May 16	

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (R.G.)	May 9
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (R.G.) ..	May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK	May 30

(R.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
D. OF ATHOLL .. May 10 MINNEDOSA .. May 15

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 29

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EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	June 12

Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton May 31.

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AORANGI .. May 28 NIAGARA .. .. June 25

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CONTINENTAL

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RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PAT

Law Report, May 2

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton and Lord Justice Greer, Lord Justice Slesser dissenting—dismissed the appeals by shipowners from decisions of the President, who had held that the plaintiffs, two seamen, were entitled to two months' wages, but not to subsistence allowance, in the action brought to determine their claim under the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, their services having been terminated by the wreck of the vessels in which they were employed. (THE CROXTETH HALL AND THE CELTIC.)

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which a trustee under a deed of assignment executed in favour of creditors by a firm of wholesale jewellers in Hatton-garden claims from a Lloyd's underwriter his proportion of £16,000 under a Lloyd's burglary insurance policy. The firm allege that upwards of £30,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the premises in August, 1928. After that loss the deed of assignment was executed. The defendant denies that the firm suffered any loss and pleads that the claim is false and fraudulent. He also says that there was a breach of warranty. (TILLEY v. HILL.)

Mr. Justice Farwell gave judgment in favour of Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, the appellants, from a decision of the Assistant-Comptroller of Patents, who had found in favour of the respondents, Nicholson and Sons, Limited, in a dispute relating to trade marks. (IN RE THE APPLICATION OF NICHOLSON AND SONS, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
INSURANCE OF A PEARL NECKLACE: UNDERWRITER'S CLAIM
HOLMES v. PAYNE
(*Before* Mr. Justice Roche)

His Lordship reserved judgment in this action, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Harry Holmes, a Lloyd's underwriter, who had insured a pearl necklace belonging to the defendant, Mrs. Walter Payne, of 16, Yorkterrace, Regent's Park, claimed (1) a declaration that the necklace had not been lost; (2) the rescission of an agreement which he had entered into on the supposition that it had been lost; and (3) the return of certain articles of jewelry which he had supplied to the defendant to replace the necklace so supposed to have been lost. By a policy dated November 7, 1928, the plaintiff, as one of a number of underwriters, undertook to insure the defendant

against all loss whereupon which the assured may sustain by the loss of or damage to the articles specified for 12 calendar months commencing November 7, 1928, and ending November 6, 1929.

Property insured.

£2,100. On jewelry and/or furs and/or valuables as per specification, as valued.

In the specification were a number of articles of jewelry and other valuables, including a pearl necklace valued at £800.

On November 21, 1928, the defendant reported to the plaintiff's agents that she had lost the pearl necklace, and that as she had searched her residence very carefully and had been unable to find it there it must have been lost somewhere outside. In December, 1928, the plaintiff agreed with the defendant that instead of paying her £800 in cash to cover the loss of the pearl necklace he would provide her with certain articles of jewelry of equivalent value. In pursuance of that agreement he provided her, on different dates, with a jade necklace, an emerald and diamond ring, and other articles, of a total value of £138 2s. Those various articles were still in the defendant's possession.

On February 27, 1929, the defendant discovered the pearl necklace caught in the sleeve lining of an evening cloak, and on her informing the plaintiff of the fact he contended that the agreement of December, 1928, under which he had agreed to provide the defendant with other articles to take the place of the pearl necklace supposed to be lost, was void as having been made under a mistake. He claimed a return of the articles of jewelry which he had supplied to her. The defendant was willing to hand over the necklace as salvage to the underwriters, but she refused to return the articles on the ground that there had in fact been a loss of the pearl necklace within the meaning of the policy and that in December, 1928, the plaintiff had so admitted; and she counterclaimed for £411 18s., the difference between the sum insured—namely, £800, and the value of the articles so far supplied in the place of the lost necklace—£138 2s.

As the defendant refused to return the articles the plaintiff brought this action.

Sir Albion Richardson, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. H. D. Samuels for the defendant.

Sir Albion Richardson continued his reference to authorities, and cited Kerr on Fraud and Mistake, 5th Edn., p. 539. Here there was a common mistake on which the contract should be set aside, the mistake being that both parties supposed that there had been a loss in fact, and that that loss had taken place outside the house. He referred also to Kelly v. Solari (9 M. and W., 54). It was impossible to give a complete definition of the word "loss," but Lord Justice Bankes gave a good working definition in Moore and Gallop v. Evans (23 *The Times* L.R., 125; [1911] 1 K.B., at p. 471). In this case there was a mere mislaying and not a loss. An Irish case, Mackintyre v. San Fire Office (29 Ir. L.T., 103, at p. 104) was material to the present facts; as was the Oddy's case (4 Burr., 1970).

On the question of fact, he submitted that the agreement to replace was induced by a representation, which was in fact inaccurate, that the defendant had made a thorough search for the necklace; and having been induced by that statement to enter into that agreement the plaintiff was entitled to have it rescinded.

Mr. Samuels replied. The plaintiff himself, in his statement of claim, stated that there was a binding agreement to replace. If there had been in the policy a provision giving the underwriters an option to replace instead of paying money, and they had elected to replace and then found it impossible to do so, they would have been bound by their election (Macgillivray on Insurance, 690). *A fortiori*, where, as here, the policy did not give the option a replacement agreement made outside the policy must bind the underwriters.

The defendant stated exactly what search she had made, and if the plaintiff's agent had cared to do so he could have asked her any questions he thought fit. There was no misrepresentation and no ground for rescission. He referred to da Costa's case (*supra*) and to Rugs v. Royal Exchange Assurance ([1897] 2 Q.B., at p. 138.

Although the loss in this case took place soon after the issue of the policy, there had been other policies in existence between the parties for a long time previously.

At the conclusion of the argument his Lordship reserved judgment.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Oswald Hickson, Collier and Co.; Messrs. Andrew, Wood, Purves, and Sutton.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE NISI WITHIN A YEAR OF MARRIAGE
GREEN, Q. M. v. GREEN, G.
(*Before the* President)

In this undefended petition Mrs. Queenie May Green, *née* Wood, of Bradfield-avenue, Weaste, Salford, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Gordon Green, of Brook-road, Flixton, Lancashire, on the ground of his adultery at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, in October, 1929, with a woman unknown.

The marriage took place on June 1, 1929, at the Salford Register Office.

The Hon. Victor Russell appeared for the petitioner.

The President, in giving judgment, said that the facts of the case were exceedingly serious. The respondent, a young man of about 21, deceived the petitioner into the marriage, she being a girl about 20 years of age. They spent one or two nights together, and he told her just afterwards that the marriage was a mistake, and a month or two later he suggested a divorce, to which she strongly objected. She had said that, though she entered into the marriage secretly she did so honestly, intending to fulfil her marital obligations. The respondent then caused it to be known to her that he was associating with a woman. It ought to be known that this young man was the son of a business man, and was described as an accountant. It was very desirable that the public should know what sort of person the respondent was. There would be a decree *nisi*, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Clark, Son, and Carnt.

COURT OF APPEAL
SEAMEN'S CLAIMS FOR WAGES
THE CROXTETH HALL AND THE CELTIC
(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, *and* Lord Justice Slesser.

The Court, by a majority, Lord Justice Slesser dissenting, dismissed these two appeals by shipowners from decisions of the President in two actions which were tried together. (*The Times* of December 5, 1929, and 46 *The Times* L.R., 159.)

The actions raised an important point under section 1 (7) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, as to a seaman's right to wages and subsistence after his services had been terminated by the wreck or loss of the vessel on which he was employed.

The plaintiff in the first action was John Murray, quartermaster and able-bodied seaman on board the steamship Croxteth Hall, owned by Ellerman Lines, Limited, which was wrecked off Flushing on February 27, 1929. In the second case the plaintiff was Joseph Comerford, refrigerating greaser and seaman on the White Star liner Celtic, which was wrecked when entering Queenstown on December 10, 1928. Both cases had been referred to the Admiralty Division by a court of summary jurisdiction at Liverpool under section 165 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, provided:—

> Where by reason of the wreck or loss of a ship on which a seaman is employed his service terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall, notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, but subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled, in respect of each day on which he is unemployed during a period of two months from the date of the termination of the service, to receive wages at the rate to which he was entitled at that date.

Subsection 2 enacted that a seaman should not be entitled to receive wages under the section if the shipowner showed that the unemployment was not due to the wreck of the ship, or that the seaman was able to obtain suitable employment.

The President held that the statute conferred a *prima facie* right on a seaman to receive wages for each day on which he was involuntarily unemployed during a period of two months from the date on which his service terminated by reason of the wreck or loss of his ship, irrespective of the date on which, had the ship not been wrecked or lost, his service would in the ordinary course have terminated. The right to receive wages did not include subsistence money.

Judgment

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment in the Croxteth Hall case, said that John Murray was engaged on that vessel under an agreement dated October 29, 1928, for a voyage not exceeding two years from Manchester to the Persian Gulf, trading within certain limits, and to end at such port in the United Kingdom or Continent as might be required by the master. Murray had been previously engaged in the Croxteth Hall on four voyages, with one break, and usually stood by on pay while the ship was in port till he signed on again.

Before the wreck, he had been asked by the chief officer to stand by the ship when she got to Middlesbrough, which was apparently then treated as the end of the voyage and was expected to be reached on March 10 or 11. After the wreck Murray was taken to Liverpool and there paid off on March 4. He claimed two months' wages from March 4. That was clearly wrong, as the two months began on February 27—the date of the wreck—and he had been paid up to March 4. It was further clear that but for the wreck he would have been paid up to March 10 or 11, the arrival at Middlesbrough. The evidence also showed that but for the wreck he would have been employed on the Croxteth Hall, standing by at Midlesbrough, coasting, and on the next voyage. So that the shipowner, to displace his liability, must show that on some named day Murray could have obtained suitable employment.

The evidence did not show that Murray, on any particular day, was able to get employment on any particular ship or that he made attempts to obtain employment, or that his unemployment was not the result of the wreck. In those circumstances he was entitled to receive from the shipowner two months' wages from February 27, less any amount which the shipowner had already paid him as wages. But he was not entitled to receive both the dole and wages, and his counsel admitted that and that the Court should make some provision to prevent it.

He (his Lordship) thought that the proper way to deal with that point was to order that the shipowner might satisfy the judgment against him by paying to the Ministry of Labour the amount which Murray had received in respect of the dole from the Labour Exchange in respect of the two months in question and by paying the balance of the judgment, if any, to Murray. It would be seen that the judgment did not apply to any other seaman of the Croxteth Hall, except in so far as the facts of his particular case came within the principle of that judgment. While the judgment was varied to the extent which he had indicated, and he did not agree with some part of the reasoning of the President, the appeal must be dismissed, with costs.

The Celtic

The Celtic, a White Star boat, trading to and from Liverpool, was wrecked off Queenstown on December 10, 1928. Comerford was brought back to Liverpool and there paid off, on and up to December 11, 1928. He had been employed, with the exception of 12 months, on the Celtic for nine years, and the White Star officials said that they could not have a better man. He (the Lord Justice) was satisfied that it was a result of the wreck that Comerford was not employed on the Celtic during the two months in question. Comerford tried to get on a number of ships, including some of the White Star boats, but did not get a job. He did not apply to the White Star office or its shipping masters for a job. He (the Lord Justice) suspected that that was the result of the instructions of the union officials. But while that was so, the White Star officials did not offer him an engagement on any particular boat, and, in the result, were in his opinion unable to prove that Comerford was able to obtain suitable employment on any particular day.

Comerford was, therefore, entitled to receive two months' wages from the date of the wreck, less any wages which he had received, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs. There was no information about the dole in this case, but he (the Lord Justice) trusted that the local Labour Exchange would look into the matter, both in this and any future cases.

He appreciated the difficulties of the shipowners in these cases. Perhaps they would consider whether by registered letter they should make an offer of employment on a named ship to each man they wished to employ, and instruct their chief officer or engineer to make that offer effective. He was also not satisfied with a system under which a seaman, whether under instructions of union officials or not, intentionally made no application to his previous employer for employment and then claimed on them for unemployment. If such an intentional course of conduct was proved, it might have a serious bearing on the question whether the shipowners had not proved that the seaman's unemployment was not the result of the wreck.

Lord Justice Greer agreed that the appeal must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Slesser, in a dissenting judgment, said that the section imposed on the employers no more than the obligation to indemnify the seaman for any loss of employment which he might suffer—subject to a limitation of two months—in consequence of the wreck. The effect of the section was, in his opinion, that the seamen should be entitled to their wages from the date of the wreck down to the date on which their agreement of employment would have terminated if there had been no wreck. The employers were not to be under any obligation to pay wages to the seamen beyond the date of the termination of their agreement of employment; and if the employers proved that in any event the seamen would not be employed after such date the employers had discharged the onus of showing that the seamen's unemployment after that date was not due to the wreck. In his opinion the appeals in both cases ought to be allowed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hill, Dickinson and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Pattinson and Brewer, for Messrs. G. J. Lyndsay and Son, Liverpool; Mr. Alexander Smith, and Mr. D. H. Mace, Liverpool.

The body of William Aden Stuart, aged 16½, of Menzies-road, Torry, Aberdeen, has been discovered in a room at Marischal College, Aberdeen, where he was an assistant in the chemical laboratory. He had been missing since November 22, the day after he had been interrogated by the police about the removal of two revolvers, which fuller inquiries showed he had no intention of appropriating.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM FOR LOSS OF JEWELRY CONTESTED
TILLEY v. HILL
(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Mr. Albert Edward Tilley, chartered accountant, of Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C., claims, as trustee under a deed of assignment, £129 7s. 8d. from Mr. Henry Babington Hill, a Lloyd's underwriter, that being Mr. Hill's proportion of £16,000 under a policy of insurance dated October 6, 1927, which covered loss by theft of jewelry in the possession of Messrs. W. Lewis, manufacturing jewellers, of 84, Hatton-garden, E.C.

The policy was taken out by Messrs. Lewis, and on August 25, 1928, it was alleged, there was a robbery at their premises when jewelry valued at upwards of £30,000 was taken. Messrs. Lewis subsequently made an arrangement with their creditors, in whose favour they executed a deed of assignment, Mr. Tilley, the plaintiff in the present action, being appointed trustee.

The defendant denies that Messrs. W. Lewis suffered any loss, as alleged, and pleads that the claim is false and fraudulent. He also says that there was a breach of warranty, inasmuch as Messrs. W. Lewis had falsely stated in the proposal for insurance that a complete record of stock bought and sold was kept, and that the books were audited at regular intervals.

Mr. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. H. D. Samuels for the defendant.

Mr. James Cannon, Civil servant, of Clarence-gate, Upper Baker-street, said that he was a member of the Harrow Golf Club, and on Saturdays always caught the 2.10 train at Baker-street to go to the club. On Saturday, August 25, 1928, he was just in time to catch the train. He met Mr. William Lewis on the platform and travelled with him to Preston-road.

Mr. Harry Lewis, examined by Mr. Beyfus, said that he resided at 25, The Grove, Golders Green, and had been a partner in the firm of W. Lewis since 1912. He had charge of the workshop at Hatton-garden and took no part in the buying or selling. He had two keys of the safe and a Yale key for the private exit from the premises. He usually kept them in his pocket.

On August 13, 1928, he went to Clacton for his summer holiday and was still there on the 25th. At about 6.30 p.m. on that day he received a telephone call from his brother in London, who told him that a burglary had taken place and asked him to return at once. In a second telephone conversation his brother asked him whether he had the keys of the safe with him, and he replied that they were in the top drawer of the chest of drawers in his bedroom at Golders Green. He returned to London by the first available train on the Sunday morning and went at once to Hatton-garden, where he found his brother and other persons, whom he assisted in making out a list of the missing jewelry.

Pledging the Jewelry

The witness said that he did the pawning of various articles of jewelry for the firm. If an article in pledge was required he would pledge another article with another pawnbroker and redeem the wanted article with the money. He agreed with his brother's evidence as to the general conduct of the business.

In cross-examination by Mr. Birkett, the witness denied that his part of the business was to pawn the jewelry; that was only one of the things which he did. His part of the business was the general supervision of the workshop. When he pawned the jewelry he gave his own name and address.

Mr. Birkett.—Why did you not give the name and address of your firm?—I saw no reason why I should.

Did you say that it was your jewelry?—They did not ask me if it were my property.

If they had asked me I should have told them.

They did not know that it belonged to W. Lewis, of Hatton-garden?—They may have known.

The witness said that it was on his brother's instructions that he pledged the jewelry. At his own request the pawnbrokers only charged the special trade rate of 12½ per cent. interest. He did not think that he ever told the pawnbrokers that he was a partner in the firm of W. Lewis.

Mr. Birkett.—That method of doing business in your own private name and address was done advisedly to keep the matter secret?—I don't agree.

No one investigating your books would know for a moment that the stock of the firm was being pledged with pawnbrokers. If this was straight and above-board why was it not done in the name of the firm?—They only asked for my own name and address.

Did you know that some of the entries in the loan account referred to the money received from these pledges?—Yes.

The witness said that he returned the contract notes to his brother.

His Lordship.—You mean the pawn-tickets?—Yes.

The witness said that he could not say when the pledgings began.

The Auditor's Evidence

Mr. Charles Moore, senior audit clerk to Messrs. Singleton, Fabian and Co., chartered accountants, said that for five years before March 31, 1929, he was in charge of the preparation of accounts for Messrs. W. Lewis. The account books of the firm enabled him to prepare satisfactory balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts. The books did not disclose that stock had been pledged.

In cross-examination by Mr. Birkett, the witness said that Miss Renn, Messrs. Lewis's bookkeeper, told him in 1927 that the firm's loan account was an account with S. Jones, and in 1928 he proceeded on the same assumption.

Mr. Birkett.—When were you first informed that it was really a pawnbroking account?—In the latter part of 1928.

You were really rather grossly deceived about it?—I was misinformed.

If you had known that they were pawnbroking transactions would you have taken any steps to check and verify them?—I should probably have asked to see the contract notes. I should not have taken any other steps in the circumstances.

The witness said that he did not think that a stock book was essential in that kind of business. It was true that the absence of such a book delayed the preparation of the schedule of lost goods, but he had never suggested that it would be advisable to keep a stock book. He considered it impracticable to keep a proper stock book in that business.

His Lordship.—Did the books of the firm contain a complete record of goods bought and sold?—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Henry H. Fox, incorporated accountant with the firm of Messrs. Singleton, Fabian and Co., said that he had acted for the plaintiff since the business of W. Lewis was taken over. For the first year there had been a profit of about £400 after the two Lewises had been paid £10 a week each. Some persons were diffident in dealing with them pending a settlement of the insurance claim. The witness was present when the jewelry was found in the coarse sweepings bin in April, 1929. One of the boys came to the office and reported the finding of the diamond chain. The witness went upstairs and on the bin being turned over a quantity of old iron and other rubbish fell out, and he thought it was Mr. W. Lewis who picked out the parcel of jewelry. On a further search being made some small diamonds were found which were believed to have come out of the diamond chain. He was satisfied that the insurance claim was accurate. Where there was the slightest doubt the item was omitted from the claim.

In cross-examination by Mr. Birkett, the witness said that while he had the conduct of the business no stock book was kept and he did not go to pawnbrokers, that being unnecessary. It was not the custom, but it was a practice in the trade to borrow from pawnbrokers.

Mr. Birkett.—I suggest that no respectable firm of jewellers would buy goods and pawn them?—I do not agree with you. I cannot say that I would like the practice myself, but it is done.

In answer to his Lordship, the witness said that there was a Mr. Samuel Jones. He had interviewed him.

The witness said that in cases of insolvency one generally found pawning transactions of a kind.

Mr. Birkett.—A common prelude to insolvency is pawning?—It is so in many cases.

Do people try to hide the fact?—I don't think so.

The pawning was concealed in this case?—Yes.

The witness said that there were several reasons why a man would not divulge his pawnings. One was that he would not want his clerks to know too much.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Isadore Goldman and Son; Messrs. William Charles Crocker.

Walter G. Parker, giving an address at Sellons-avenue, Harlesden, was fined 10s. at the West London Police Court yesterday for wilfully stopping an escalator at Shepherd's Bush station on Sunday, April 6.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
WELL-KNOWN BOXER SUED
MORRIS v. MASON
(*Before* Mr. Justice Charles *and a Common Jury*)

This was an action in which Mr. Joseph Morris, a manager of professional boxers, of Wick-road, Hackney, N., claims from Mr. Harry Mason, the boxer, damages for loss of remuneration and publicity arising out of an alleged breach of an agreement, dated January 11, 1930, which provided that Mr. Morris should act as exclusive manager of Mason. Mr. Morris alleges that Mason broke the agreement in that, shortly before March 20, 1930, he entered into an arrangement with Mr. Jeff Dickson, the boxing promoter, for a boxing contest to take place between himself and Jack Hood at the Royal Albert Hall on the evening of March 20.

Mason denies having entered into the agreement alleged. He also pleads that, if he did enter into that agreement, he was induced to do so by the false and fraudulent misrepresentations of Mr. Morris. He claims rescission of the agreement on those grounds.

Mr. Morris, in reply, denies having made any false representations.

Mr. Cartwright Sharp and Mr. C. H. Blain appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. Martin O'Connor for the defendant.

Mr. Blain, in opening the case, said that Mason, in defence to Mr. Morris's claim, pleaded that he entered into the agreement sued on because Mr. Morris represented to him that he had great influence with Mr. Jeff Dickson, the boxing promoter, and could obtain from him engagements for Mason. In fact, Mason said, Mr. Morris had no special influence with Dickson and was unable to obtain any engagements from him. The issue for the jury would be whether Mr. Morris made any false and fraudulent representations, or whether Mason signed the agreement without anything having been said about Dickson at all.

In January, 1930, Mason had an agreement with Mr. Alec Goodman by which Goodman was to act as his manager. That agreement did not expire until July 7, 1930. Mason said that Mr. Morris induced him to leave Goodman, although the contract between Mason and Goodman was still in existence. The jury would consider whether a man who would break his contract like that was the sort of man whose evidence they should accept when he went into the witness-box.

Under the agreement Mr. Morris was to receive 33⅓ per cent. of Mason's purse-money. Of that 12½ per cent. was to be retained by Mr. Morris, 12½ per cent. was to go to Goodman, and 8⅓ per cent. to publicity people.

Mr. Goodman staged some exhibition bouts for Mason at the Alexandra Palace at the end of January. He tried to arrange a fight between Mason and Kid Berg at the Albert Hall in March, but he was unable to do so. When a fight which had been arranged for a date in March at the Albert Hall between Alf Mancini and Jack Hood fell through owing to the illness of Mancini's daughter, it was arranged that Mason should fight Jack Hood. "I do not know who got Mason that fight," said counsel, "but it was procured in absolute breach of the agreement which he had with Mr. Morris."

The jury would appreciate what the public would think when they found that Mr. Morris had nothing to do with Mason's big fight when he got one.

Mr. Morris, in evidence, said that he was the manager of Teddy Baldock, Todd Oldfield, Stan Wallen, Fred Chandler, and other well-known boxers. He had also formerly been manager to Roland Todd, an English champion. When it was suggested that he should become Mason's manager Mason told him that he had no contract with Goodman. If he had known that there was a contract he would have asked Goodman to give him a statement that he had released Mason.

A Denial

Mr. Blain.—It is said that you induced Mason to enter into this contract by false and fraudulent misrepresentations?—That is untrue.

It is said that you told him that you had great influence with Jeff Dickson?—An absolute lie. I said that I would try to get engagements from Jeff Dickson and any other promoter.

Did you tell him that you were in a better position to get fights with Jeff Dickson than Goodman was?—I was in an inferior position.

Mr. Morris said that the result of the Mason-Hood fight was that Mason was proved to be the legitimate challenger for the welter-weight title. It would be difficult for the Boxing Board of Control to indicate anyone else to challenge Hood. If Mason won the Championship his purse-money would hugely increase.

Cross-examined, Mr. Morris denied that he was very anxious that Mason should be managed by him. The suggestion first emanated from Goodman. Mason also told him that Goodman had not got the time to look after him.

Mr. Cassels.—When boxers get to a certain stage they like to have a tour abroad, don't they?—When they get to a certain stage they don't like to honour their obligations.

Asked about the signing of the agreement, Mr. Morris said, "Mason is not a baby."

Mr. Cassels.—It depends whose hands he is in.

Mr. Justice Charles.—You would know that he is not a baby if you were in front of him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morris agreed that, in a letter to Mr. Jeff Dickson, in which he suggested matching Mason and Kid Berg, he said that Mason had beaten Len Harvey. That was inaccurate, and was due to a slip of the memory. Mr. Dickson refused to arrange the fight, saying that Mason had "earned the reputation throughout the world as a spoiler." He (Mr. Morris) was taken aback by that letter.

Mr. Cassels.—Did you show that letter to Mason?—No. I didn't like to hurt his feelings. (Laughter.)

Mason's Defence

Further evidence having been given, Mr. Mason gave evidence in his defence.

About January 8 or 9, 1930, he said, Morris got into touch with him. He (the witness) went to see him, and Morris told him that he had influence with Mr. Jeff Dickson which Goodman had not, and that he (Morris) could get him fights with Hood and Berg through Dickson.

Mr. O'Connor.—What induced you to sign the contract with him?—He told me that he was well in with Jeff Dickson and that it was only through him that I could get a fight on Dickson's promotion.

Mr. Justice Charles.—Do you really mean that you believed that he was the only man in England who could get you a fight on Jeff Dickson's promotion?—Yes.

Mason said that, if there had been a breach of contract, it could have made no difference to Mr. Morris.

In cross-examination, Mason said that he hoped to get a fight with Hood, but he thought that it was very far off. It took two to make a fight. He (Mason) wanted it, but it was a question whether Hood wanted it. Hood might refuse a challenge on the ground that the purse was not high enough.

Mr. Blain.—What would the Board of Control do if he kept on making excuses not to fight?—Nothing, I suppose.

Will they let him be champion until he dies without another fight?—I suppose so.

Mason said that Mr. Morris would know more about the Board of Control than he did, because he (Morris) was on it.

Mr. Justice Charles.—This is rather interesting. The man against whom it has been suggested that years ago he tried to buy Baldock's opponent to lie down in the ring is a member of the Board of Control. Was that suggestion against Mr. Morris made on your instructions?

Mason.—No.

The witness added that he neither knew nor cared whether the suggestion against Mr. Morris was true.

Mr. Justice Charles.—And yet it is made on your behalf.

Mason agreed that he knew that he had a contract with Goodman at the time when he entered into the contract with Morris. It was not dishonest, however, because Morris and Goodman arranged it between themselves.

Asked what purse he would want to meet a challenger if he were a champion, Mason said that he would require at least £1,000. "Especially if I were going to be beaten," he added amid laughter.

Mr. Justice Charles.—You might last a couple of rounds and get one-fifth of my salary!

Mason.—And I might break my hand. I have to take a risk.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. H. H. Wells and Sons; Messrs. Edmond O'Connor and Co.

LAW NOTICES, MAY 3
Chancery Division

Lord Chancellor's Court (Registry, J.).—At 10.30:—*Ex parte* Applications.—(For Maugham, J.).—Adjourned Summons.—Re the William Thomas Shipping Co., Ltd.

King's Bench Division

Chambers Judge (Swift, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.—In Chambers.—Rose 38 (Registrar Warmington).—At 11:—Hart, H. W.

Master sitting.—Jelf.
Taxing Master.—Cape.

Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Andrews (on Appeal Court I.); Baker (on Jelf, J.); Bilbie (on Maugham, J.); Jolly (on Bennett, J.); Hicks Beach (on Clauson, J.); More (on Luxmoore, J.); Andrews (on Farwell, J.).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
BREWERS' DISPUTE OVER TRADE MARKS
IN RE THE APPLICATION OF NICHOLSON AND SONS, LIMITED
(*Before* Mr. Justice Farwell)

His Lordship gave judgment for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, brewers, of Burton-on-Trent, who appealed on this motion from a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of Trade Marks placing the trade mark of Nicholson and Sons, Limited, brewers, of Maidenhead, on the register of trade marks, and striking off the register the trade mark of the word "Triangle" of Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, have since 1855 used as their trade mark a solid red triangle, and after the passing of the Trade Mark Registration Act, 1875, their trade mark of a solid triangle was registered as No. 1 on the Register of Trade Marks. As a rule, the solid triangle used was red, but in recent years Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, have used as trade marks on their casks solid triangles coloured red, blue, and white, to distinguish the beers brewed at their three separate breweries, and also a purple triangle for beer brewed for export. In February, 1926, they registered as an additional trade mark the word "Triangle."

Nicholson and Sons, Limited, have carried on business for about 70 years at Maidenhead. They have for many years used as a mark on their barrels a broken triangle with the letter "N" inside. In November, 1926, they applied to register that mark as their trade mark for bitter beer, and in January, 1928, amended their application so as to add to the trade mark the word "Nicholson" written below the triangle. That application was opposed by Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, and Nicholson and Sons, Limited, then applied to remove the new "Triangle" trade mark from the Register.

The two applications were heard in August, 1929, by the Assistant Comptroller, who granted the application of Nicholson and Sons, Limited, for the registration of their trade mark, limited to a white or black triangle, and removed the "Triangle" trade mark of Bass, Ratcliffe, and Gretton, Limited, from the Register.

Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, appealed from both those decisions.

Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., and Mr. R. E. Burrell appeared for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited; and Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., and Mr. Kenneth Swan for Nicholson and Sons, Limited.

The Contentions

The appellants contended that the mark of the skeleton triangle had not been used by the respondents as a trade mark, but only as a "quality mark" to distinguish the quality of the beer in the casks to which it was applied; that the whole of the mark the respondents proposed to register, *i.e.*, with the word "Nicholson," had not been continuously used by them; that there was such a resemblance between the trade mark of the respondents and the registered trade mark of the appellants as would be liable to deceive the public if the respondents' trade mark were registered; and that the respondents having waited more than 50 years to apply to register their mark were not entitled to any special consideration.

Nicholson and Sons, Limited, contended that their mark had been used as a trade mark on their barrels since, at all events, 1860; that it was an old mark in existence before the Trade Mark Registration Act, 1875, and, as such, was entitled to be registered even if there was a resemblance to the appellants' trade mark; but that there had for many years been a concurrent user of the mark and there was no fear of any confusion between the marks. With regard to the "Triangle" mark, they contended that it was not specially distinctive of the appellants' ale and had never been used in relation to such ale, and that it would interfere with the respondents' use of their mark.

Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, contended that their ale was generally known as "Triangle" ale in consequence of their original registered trade mark.

Judgment

Mr. Justice Farwell, in giving judgment, said that the relevant facts were not in dispute; the question was as to the true inference to be drawn from them. It appeared that Nicholson and Sons, Limited, had from an early date marked the triangle in chalk on the barrels of their best quality of pale ale and after 1865 had used a stencil for that purpose. They also, as was usual in the brewing trade, branded on all their barrels the name "Nicholson" to facilitate the return of the barrels. The triangle appeared to have been put on in the same way as such letters as BB and XX were used to indicate quality. In 1922 Nicholson and Sons registered as a trade mark for use on their bottled beer a mounted camel.

In 1919 and the following years there was a correspondence between Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, and Nicholson and Sons, Limited, as to the use of the triangle, and in his view of the correspondence Nicholson and Sons did not then claim the triangle as a trade mark to show the origin of the beer, but only as a quality mark. It was quite clear that, until their application was amended at the suggestion of the Registrar, they only claimed as a trade mark the broken triangle with an N in the centre, and not the written word "Nicholson." It appeared that when Bass and Co. in 1926 registered the word "Triangle" as a trade mark Nicholson and Sons were stirred to action.

He was satisfied on the evidence that the word "Triangle" and the symbol triangle applied to beer meant to the general public the beer of Bass and Co., and nothing else, and Bass and Co., desired to protect what they believed to be their rights. Nicholson and Sons claimed to register their trade mark as an "old mark" in use before the Trade Mark Registration Act, 1875, or, alternatively, that it had been used concurrently for so long that it should be put on the register. In his view the question was one of fact and he would not determine any questions of law, but he must refer to some sections of the Trade Mark Act, 1905.

By section 11 no trade mark could be registered which was "calculated to deceive" and by section 19 no "old mark" could be registered so nearly resembling a trade mark on the register as to be calculated to deceive. Here, in his opinion, there would be a serious risk of confusion between the marks. It was urged that as during very many years both marks had been used without any evidence of confusion he should assume that there would be no confusion in the future. But that was not sound. Nicholson and Sons had up to the present used their mark only on barrels, even if it was a trade mark and not a quality mark only. But if the mark was registered it might be used on bottled beer and it might easily be thought by persons seeing the triangle that it was Bass and Co's. beer bottled by Nicholson and Co.

On those grounds he thought that the mark was calculated to deceive. Even if he was wrong as to that, Nicholson and Sons had to satisfy him that their mark came within the exceptions in section 19, as an old trade mark, or under section 21 as having been concurrently used. But he was satisfied that the mark was not used by Nicholson and Sons or accepted as a trade mark, and that in any event the combination which they desired to register had not been used as a trade mark. The name "Nicholson" had only been placed on the barrels to indicate the owners of the barrels, and even if the triangle had been used as a trade mark the combination had not been so used. The evidence given for Nicholson and Sons was insufficient to discharge the onus which lay on them.

He was of opinion that under both sections 11 and 19 he ought to refuse to allow the mark of Nicholson and Sons to be registered. It followed from what he had said that he was satisfied that "Triangle" meant Bass and Co's. ale and theirs only, and that they were entitled to have their trade mark "Triangle" restored to the register if it had already been removed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. McKenna and Co.; Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood and Tatham.

CONVICTION QUASHED

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Branson, and Mr. Justice Humphreys—yesterday allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction of Harry Woods, of St. James-street, Shaftesbury, Dorset, who was convicted of an attempt to procure the commission of an act of gross indecency, and was sentenced by the Lord Chief Justice at the Winchester Assizes on February 28, 1930, to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Court were of opinion, on the authorities, that the appellant's acts in writing two particular letters were only remotely connected with the commission of the full offence, and not immediately connected with it; and that the jury should have been directed at the trial that such acts, in the circumstances of this particular case, did not in law constitute an attempt to procure the commission of the offence charged. There was no direction to the jury with regard to the difference between an intention to commit an offence and an attempt to procure the commission of it.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
(*Before the* President)
PUBLICITY IN DIVORCE: JUDICIAL COMMENT
LONGMIRE v. LONGMIRE AND BONTOFT

In this petition Mr. John Basil Hugh Longmire, a music composer, of Westgate-terrace, Redcliffe-square, Kensington, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Grace Beatrice Longmire, *née* Wheeler, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Frederick Seymour Bontoft. There was no defence.

The marriage took place on July 16, 1927, at the Kensington Register Office. The respondent was alleged to have committed adultery with the co-respondent at an address in Primrose Hill-road in November, 1929, and to be living with him at Cheltenham Mount, Harrogate.

Mr. F. L. C. Hodson appeared for the petitioner.

The President, in giving judgment, said that in the present state of the law there would be no publicity of the facts of the case unless they were stated from the Bench. He therefore had the disagreeable duty of stating them. The petitioner and co-respondent were men carrying on the same distinguished profession of music and collaborated together. That led to the co-respondent's being a frequent visitor to the petitioner's home, and resulted in the respondent's declaration that she could not live with her husband any longer. Later she wrote from Harrogate admitting her infatuation for the co-respondent. The only penalty for such a defiance of the social laws of this country was publicity. It was essential that publicity should be given, no matter how disagreeable it might be to the Judge on whose shoulders fell the business of securing it.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ruston, Clark and Ruston.

DECREE NISI AGAINST A PEER'S SON
CROSSLEY, D. F. v. CRO

Sporting News

RACING

SANDOWN PARK MEETING

BREADCRUMB WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Sandown Park Meeting under Jockey Club Rules was concluded yesterday afternoon in perfect spring weather. One day's racing under National Hunt Rules will be held there this afternoon. The attendance of visitors yesterday was again well above the average, while there is every reason to expect that this afternoon's attendance will exceed those of the past two days, for this last day of the jumping season is always immensely popular.

I learned yesterday during racing that different arrangements will be in existence so far as bookmakers are concerned at next week's meeting at Newmarket. A certain number of bookmakers are to be allowed back on the rails which divide the Private Stand Lawn from the Principal Ring. These bookmakers, some 20 in number, will be allowed to stand on the rails beginning below from the course side of the gateway leading from the Private Lawn to the Principal Ring. Mr. Slowburn, the doyen of the Ring, will have the first pitch and will be followed by the very old-established firm of Cooper and Rowson, the present partners in this firm being a nephew and a son of the original partners. It was, I understand, by general consent that Mr. Slowburn was given the first pitch, while the others were drawn for. As things are now arranged, members of the Private Stand will no longer have complaint that they have to walk further than they had to in the old days in order that they may make their bets. I believe that the other bookmakers will be arranged along the outsides of the Principal Ring along the rails that divide that ring from the course and from the minor enclosure.

Yesterday's racing was interesting and at times important. It was begun with the Guildford Handicap, run over a mile and five and a half furlongs. Personally I had thought that Porthaon would win, for he was better handicapped here than he had been in a race at Epsom earlier in the week when he had run very well even if he had been beaten by many lengths by Gay Guy. So far as I could see he had every chance, and once in the Straight I thought that he was coming to win his race. His effort, however, was short-lived, and he had no sooner appeared in the front rank than he retired once more. He ran in a hood and it may well be that he is not too courageous. When he retired several of the field promised to win. Libertine II. was going well on the outside, but he could not or would not run on to the end, and at the Distance the heavily penalized Coaster, ridden by Fox, drew out in front and seemed to have the race won. Just when his success seemed assured Saracen, who was giving weight away all round, came with a wonderful rush and, sailing past Coaster, won with almost ridiculous ease by two lengths. Some people seemed to be surprised at the distance by which Saracen had won, but I am satisfied that the judge's verdict was correct. Bombardier was a good third and, although he is probably not of much account, a long-distance race should be found in the near future which he can win. Later in the afternoon Mr. Courtauld, who owns Saracen, and B. Jarvis, who trains him, completed a very good double. This was when Craig Bhan won the valuable Sandown Park Stud Produce Stakes, one of those races, soon to vanish, in which there are stallion allowances. Craig Bhan incidentally had to carry top weight, 8st. 10lb. Ridden by Elliott, he was always prominent and, drawing away at the Distance from the well-bred Head Note filly, by Phalaris, he won quite decisively. Fortlet filly, by Oojah, was third, and a small race should be found which she can win, but I doubt very much whether she is of much account. Sultan Ranee, who was apparently fully expected to win, ran badly. There were several other rather good-looking two-year-olds in the race of whom more will be heard later in the season.

The Tudor Stakes, for three-year-old maidens at the time of closing, has sometimes in the past been won by a good horse. It was won yesterday by a gelding, who, incidentally, is beautifully bred, being out of a good Cliveden mare named Pinprick, by the Derby winner Manna. Ridden by Dick he came on the scene late in the race and won easily from The Masher, with the Newmarket failure, Golden Grace, third. Goodwood Park, who had won at Kempton Park, made most of the running, but he failed to stay home up the final hill to the winning-post, and, like his famous brother, Priory Park, is probably not a real stayer. Elibank was much fancied to win this race, but the distance was either too short for him or he was not so good as was thought. He challenged Goodwood Park at the Distance, but either could not or would not quicken under pressure. I remember seeing Breadcrumb as a yearling at his owner's stud at Cliveden in the summer of 1928, when great hopes were held as to his future, but since then he has been gelded and before yesterday he had never won a race. Geldings from Manton are rare, but it seems to me wise to keep them on the safe side when they are kept there and run, for there can be little room in such a yard for anything except colts and fillies unless they can win races. Plot and this winner yesterday are both geldings. Gwynfad, from Stockbridge, ran well in this race and when her stable strikes form she should be an early winner.

There is not much that needs to be written about the two selling races on the afternoon's programme. Vica, a filly by Vencedor, was an odds-on favourite for the Walton Plate, which she won with ease from Orlebar, with Tambour Battant third. The winner made most of the running and won with many pounds in hand. Pommadin was a rather clever winner of the Claygate Selling Plate, in which Adel was second and Sabine Sailor third. If the last named had made up his mind to race earlier in the Straight he would have won by many lengths, but he is obviously an unpleasant animal; indeed, to use a racing phrase, he is a pig of a horse.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Athlone Handicap, run over five furlongs. It was won in the last few strides by the top weight, old Oak Ridge, who caught and beat Basra, who had made most of the running. Arguide, who for once in a way did not start too badly, was third. Thunder Squall was drawn on the stand side of the course, always a severe handicap; otherwise he might have won. Flying Phœnix and Water Rose showed initial speed but nothing more.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

KINGSTON HURDLE (2m.).—The Wheedler was second in his last race, and if he would do his best here he would probably win. Pompion does not run as he hit himself at Stratford. Numide might run well, while on some form Porporino has an obvious chance. I like best the chance of THE WHEEDLER, and hope that he wins for his enthusiastic owner, whose luck lately has not been of the best.

PAVILION SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Magic Bard, April Fool, and several others in this race are not without chances, but this is just the race, and the going should be just right, for KISSER. I do not really like the horse, but he has shown his best form over this course.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE (3m. 5f.).—Woodland's selected must have a good chance, while on some form Peggin's Pride should run well, but if DON SANCHO is started I would not look any farther for the winner. Over such a course as this he is a very good horse, and his chance on his Cheltenham form is obvious. In his absence I would turn to the disappointing MAROON GUN, who also ran well at Cheltenham.

ST. JAMES'S SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Ormuzd, who had won over this course, has a chance, but he would be my selection only in the absence of NOSIAMAS, who has run twice in such races as this and won each time.

GREAT SANDOWN HURDLE (2m.).—Kinnaird has run in and won this race before after running in the Great Metropolitan. He is not without a chance here. Residue won his last race over hurdles, but has a penalty to carry, and at the weights I think that Kinnaird should beat him. Roi de Saba is probably better now than he has ever been before, and he is certain to run well. Prospice and Big Black Boy also seem to have good chances. It is not easy to make a selection here. I choose ROI DE SABA.

STOCKTON PROSPECTS

The going at Stockton is likely to remain good. The features are the Wolviston Welter Handicap, the Spring Handicap, and the Roseberry Plate. The Bishopton Selling Plate looks a reasonably good thing for GALA PRINCE.

Heronslea will make his first appearance of the season in the Wolviston Handicap, and, win or lose, this is one to follow. He has a lot to do, but is a good colt. Peacock also runs Argos Lad, who was badly off at Pontefract. Tuffan is at his best, but I see no reason why GOLDEN GLOW, who was running on at Catterick, should not win again.

The Spring Handicap is an interesting race. Monastic Haste will be winning a nice race over a distance. Doura is game, and was left with too much to do at Newcastle. Scottish Fusilier runs, while Gloucester Hussar, having benefited by a recent outing, should be dangerous. Sir Picton has won over this course, but I rather prefer PAULL, and regard Gloucester Hussar and Scottish Fusilier as the next best.

The Carlton Selling Plate, I fancy, can be left to Mastersinger, Goosander, and QUEEN OF LOVE, and the last-named is preferred.

Whatever wins the Fairfield Plate is likely to have the Catterick winner, WELFARE FILLY, to beat.

The Roseberry Maiden Plate affords a good opportunity for Pommame. Maugre may run well, but at the weights ABITIBI will probably atone for his failure in a big field at Lincoln.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Bishopton Selling Plate at Stockton GALA PRINCE is likely to prove the best representative from Headquarters. This horse ran a very good race at Lingfield in the early part of last month, and I like the way he has gone recently. I look on him as a fairly good thing.

In the Wolviston Welter Handicap HINDUSTAN has a big weight to carry, but I do not know what will beat him. He is the type of horse for a race of this kind, and he is useful in his class. The danger may come from Eheu Fugaces, who is fancied.

The Stockton Handicap.—Pauli will represent Stanley House. He is nicely handicapped, and may prove the winner. Good Mint, who ran two good races in the early part of the season, is expected to require beating.

The Carlton Selling Plate will come to Headquarters if GOOSANDER shows his true form. He has been doing some very good gallops, but the stable has not touched form so far this season.

In the Fairfield Plate Welfare filly, Sans Doute, and Fullolite are known public performers. WELFARE FILLY won in good style at Catterick Bridge, and, despite her penalty, she will require a lot of beating.

For the Roseberry Maiden Plate I select ABITIBI with some confidence. A mile is his best distance.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

CHESTER CUP.—Alight, by 10 p.m. on Thursday.
LONG COURSE SELLING PLATE (NEWMARKET).—Blackmoor.
BIRDSPOTH MAIDEN PLATE (THIRSK).—Major.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE NAME OF MR. C. PIGGOTT.—The Philosopher.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Stripanstit.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Saracen, WIN 16s. 3d., PLACE 8s. 3d.; Coaster, PLACE 8s. 6d.; Bombardier, PLACE 7s.
2.30.—VICA, WIN 5s. 3d., PLACE 2s.; Orlebar, PLACE 8s. 3d.
3.0.—Breadcrumb, WIN 38s. 6d., PLACE 8s.; The Masher, PLACE 2s. 3d.; Golden Grace, PLACE 2s.
3.30.—Pommadin, WIN 9s. 9d., PLACE 3s.; Adel, PLACE 7s.; Sabine Sailor, PLACE 5s. 9d.
4.0.—Craig Bhan, WIN 23s. 9d., PLACE 5s. 3d.; Head Note filly, PLACE 3s. 6d.; Fortlet filly, PLACE 4s. 9d.
4.30.—Oak Ridge, WIN 35s. 9d., PLACE 8s. 9d.; Basra, PLACE 6s. 9d.; Athlone, PLACE 9s.
Athlone.—Double.—2.0, Saracen, and 4.30, Oak Ridge.—Unbacked.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Sandown Park, 2; Stockton, 2.
CRICKET.—See Fixture List.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Rugby League Cup Final.—Widnes v. St. Helen's, Wembley, 2.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
POLO.—Beaufort Club Tournament.—Ramblers v. Roehampton, Roehampton Club, 3.30.
GOLF.—Final English Amateur Championship, T. A. Bourn, V. C. E. Hardman, Burnham; London Club Foursomes Tournament, Sunningdale; Army Team Championship, Prestwick.
LAWN TENNIS.—Hard Court Championships, Bournemouth (see order of play).
TENNIS.—Amateur Championship, Queen's Club.
SPEEDWAY RACING.—Stamford Bridge, 8.15; Lea Bridge, 8; Nottingham, 7.30.
ROWING.—North London A.R.A. (President's Cup); Auriol B.C. (Trial Eights); Anglian B.C. (Arthur Pigott Cup).
BOAT SAILING.—Inter-club team race, Teddington; Thames S.C., Surbiton; Upper Thames S.C., Bourne End; London Corinthian S.C., Hammersmith; Royal Canoe Club, Teddington.
YACHTING.—Royal Corinthian Y.C. and Crouch Y.C., Burnham.
BILLIARDS.—Professional Championship, Newman v. Inman, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8.
CROQUET.—Ealing Tournament.
MOTOR-CYCLING.—Members' Meeting, Brooklands, 1.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

2.0 (2.4).—The GUILDFORD WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile five furlongs and a half.

SARACEN, b h, by Gay Crusader—Love-oil (Major J. S. Courtauld), 5 yrs, 10st. 1lb. ..C. Elliott 1
COASTER, b c, by Planet—Dust (Mr. H. Liddell), 4 yrs, 9st. 10lb. ..F. Fox 2
BOMBARDIER, b c, by Sonsire Kiss—Queen's Square (Mr. A. R. Cox), 4 yrs, 8st. 9lb. R. Jones 3
Lulworth Cove (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), aged, 9st. 4lb. ..C. Ray 0
Song of Essex (Sir H. Nugent), 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..J. Childs 0
Libertine II. (M. E. de St. Alary), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..P. Beasley 0
Flying Arab (Mr. A. E. Berry), 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..C. Richards 0
Ballyscanlon (Mr. H. Martin), 6 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..F. Winter 0
Porthaon (Sir M. McAlpine), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..M. Beary 0
Cherry King (Mr. W. Murray), 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..H. Beasley 0
Candlemas (Lady Lindsay), 6 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..H. Graves 0
Blissful (Lord Astor), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..R. Dick 0
Court News (Mr. G. McKechnie), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..H. Soothey 0
Loveliness (Major T. Bardwell), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..H. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by B. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 each agst Libertine II., Porthaon, and Cherry King. 7 to 1 Saracen. 10 to 1 each Coaster and Blissful. 100 to 8 each Bombardier and Loveliness. 100 to 6 Lulworth Cove. 20 to 1 Flying Arab. 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 34s. 6d.; places, 10s. 9d., 8s., 21s. 3d. Total win pool, 9,134 units; total place pool, 6,216 units.

Won by two lengths; a length and a half separated second and third. Libertine II. was fourth and Candlemas last.

2.30 (2.33).—The WALTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

VICA, b f, by Vencedor—Tea Pot (Mr. A. Savile), 8st. ..M. Beary 1
ORLEBAR, b or br g, by Tetrameter—Flying Aid (Captain E. Elgee), 8st. ..C. Richards 2
TAMBOUR BATTANT, b g, by Arc de Triomphe—Elide (Mr. V. Smith), 7st. 9lb. ..H. Gunn 3
Thirsty (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 2lb. ..W. Potter 0
Irish Chaser (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 8st. 2lb. J. Collins 0
Morgin g, by Kingsborough (Mr. P. Ainsworth), 8st. ..G. Bezant 0

(Winner trained by J. Beary, at Tibberad)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 on Vica. 6 to 1 agst Thirsty. 10 to 1 Orlebar. 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,827 units; total place pool, 3,400 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third. Thirsty was fourth and Irish Chaser last.

The winner was bought in for 160 guineas.

3.0 (3.3).—The TUDOR STAKES of 15 sovs. each, with 500 sovs. added; for three-year-olds; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile.

BREADCRUMB, b g, by Manna—Pinprick (Lord Astor), 8st. 11lb. ..R. Dick 1
THE MASHER, ch c, by Pommede-terre—Madam Adam (Mr. W. Wilmot), 9st. ..C. Ray 2
GOLDEN GRACE, b c, by Blandford—Grace Mary (Vicomte de Fontarce), 9st. ..M. Beary 3
Elibank (Mr. E. Esmond), 9st. 5lb. ..H. Jelliss 0
Goodwood Park (Lord Woolavington), 9st. 5lb. ..F. Beasley 0
Grand Salute (Captain Hogg), 9st. ..R. Dick 0
Collingham (Lord Harewood), 9st. ..C. Elliott 0
Beau Pere (Sir J. B. Jardine), 9st. ..J. Leach 0
Mallonby (Lord Woolavington), 9st. ..F. Fox 0
Gwynfad (Mr. J. P. Arkwright), 8st. 11lb. ..H. Beasley 0
Coup de Grace (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 8st. 11lb. ..F. Birch 0

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Elibank, 100 to 30 Goodwood Park, 11 to 2 Gwynfad, 6 to 1 each The Masher and Golden Grace, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 73s. 9d.; places, 14s. 3d., 4s., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 11,456 units; total place pool, 7,525 units.

Won by a length; a similar distance separated second and third. Goodwood Park was fourth and Beau Pere last.

3.30 (3.32).—The CLAYGATE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

POMMADIN, ch g, by Pommern—Coliba (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe), 5 yrs, 9st. ..H. Beasley 1
ADEL, b h, by Cantilever—Adela (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 9st. 3lb. ..J. Collins 2
SABINE SAILOR, b g, by Grey Admiral—Blackladies (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 5 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..C. Ray 3
Adherent (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant), 5 yrs, 9st. 3lb. ..C. Richards 0
Linkman (Mr. A. J. Redman), aged, 9st. 3lb. ..Winter 0
Henri de Navarre (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 9st. 3lb. ..H. Packham 0
Elcho (Mr. R. Gore), 6 yrs, 9st. ..F. Fox 0
Phobos (Mr. White), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..H. Graves 0
May Win (Mr. R. H. Huxley), 3 yrs, 7st. ..W. Wells 0
Glowing Cinder (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..H. Bennett 0

(Winner trained by Cunliffe, at Woodford)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 each agst Pommadin and Sabine Sailor, 5 to 1 Elcho. 6 to 1 Adherent, 7 to 1 Adel, 15 to 1 May Win, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 3s., 6s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 9,482 units; total place pool, 7,490 units.

Won by a length; half a length separated second and third. Adherent was fourth and Glowing Cinder last.

The winner was sold to Mr. A. Law for 490 guineas.

4.0 (4.2).—The STUD PRODUCE STAKES of 21 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; nominator of stallion which sired winner to receive 350 sovs. and of second horse 50 sovs.; owner of second to receive 100 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

CRAIG BHAN, b c, by Craig an Fran—Bewdale (Major C. Boscawen), 8st. 10lb. ..C. Elliott 1
HEAD NOTE FILLY, by Phalaris (Major D. McCalmont), 8st. 7lb. ..H. Beasley 2
FORTLET FILLY, by Ocean (Mr. J. B. Joel), 7st. 9lb. ..F. Fox 3
Practor (Mr. W. Woodward), 8st. 10lb. ..J. Childs 0
Luxor (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 7lb. ..R. Carslake 0
Sultan Rose (The Aga Khan), 8st. 7lb. M. Beary 0
Empire Crusade (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 4lb. ..W. Wraser 0
Come In (Sir C. McLeod), 8st. 1lb. ..H. Wragg 0
Straverna (Lady V. Henderson), 7st. 12lb. J. Street 0
Over the Sea (Captain Hogg), 7st. 9lb. C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Sultan Ranee, 7 to 2 Craig Bhan, 6 to 1 Head Note filly, 7 to 1 Fortlet, 8 to 1 Fortlet filly, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 31s. 6d.; places, 6s., 6s. 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,379 units; total place pool, 7,068 units.

Won by two lengths; a length separated second and third. Sultan Ranee was fourth and Over the Sea last.

4.30 (4.31).—The ATHLONE HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. Five furlongs.

OAK RIDGE, ch g, by The Boss—Kate Queen (Mr. F. H. Cundell), aged, 9st. 6lb. H. Beasley 1
BASRA, b f, by The Boss—Coura (Mrs. J. Howeson), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..A. Wragg 2
ARGUIDE, br c, by Arcoy—Guidanstown (Lady Hillingdon), 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..G. Duller 3
Flying Phœnix (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 8st. 9lb. ..C. Ray 0
Somme Orb (Mr. D. M. Gant), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..W. Wragg 0
Tutbury (Mr. A. M. Melville), 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..F. Lane 0
Thunder Squall (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..B. Rose 0
Water Rose (Mr. J. B. Joel), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. F. Fox 0
Oratorium (Mrs. S. B. Joel), 5 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..Stebbens 0
County Guy (Major Evans), 5 yrs, 7st. 3lb. J. Street 0
Damory Court (Major McCalmont), 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..B. Marshall 0
Gwalchmai (Mr. G. R. Digby), 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (car. 6st. 9lb.) ..H. Gunn 0
Bag o' Tricks (Mrs. L. Bromley), 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. ..P. Channan 0
Musk Mallow (Mrs. A. M. Pape), 3 yrs, 6st. 7lb. ..F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by L. Cundell, at Chilton)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Thunder Squall, 11 to 2 Somme Orb, 6 to 1 Gwynfad, 7 to 1 Flying Phœnix, 8 to 1 each Basra and Tutbury, 100 to 8 each Oak Ridge and Oratorium, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 61s. 3d.; places, 24s. 3d., 8s., 4s., 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 10,135 units; total place pool, 8,105 units.

Won by a head; a neck separated second and third. Oratorium was fourth and Bag o' Tricks last.

STOCKTON RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The EAGLESCLIFFE SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

VALID, by f, by Chosroes—Valeska (Mr. H. R. King), 8st. 6lb. ..R. Perryman 1
MISS TOGO, b f, by Defiance—Ben Arthur (Mr. T. Cottrell), 8st. 6lb. ..J. Thwaites 3
TALONS, bl g, by Eaglehawk—Margot (Mr. W. J. Peck), 8st. 6lb. ..T. Weston 0
Star of the Glen (Mr. A. Holman), 8st. 9lb. ..T. Weston 0
So Pagans (Sir D. Llewellyn), 8st. 9lb. G. Richards 0
Highly Favoured (Lord Lonsdale), 8st. 6lb. C. Brown 0
Loosewide (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 8st. 6lb. G. Baines 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

BETTING.—11 to 8 on St. Pagans, 3 to 1 agst Valid, 5 to 1 Highly Favoured, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. St. Pagans was fourth and Star of the Glen last.

The winner was bought in for 120 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The CRATHORNE PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

ROMAN CANDLE, ch c, by Prince Galahad—Illuminated (Mr. H. Pulitzer), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..G. Richards 1
SPLENDIDE MENDAX, ch c, by Golden Myth—Menda (Duke of Portland), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..J. Caldwell 2
BOTANY BAY, b or br c, by Phalaris—Rothesay Bay (Lord Derby), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. T. Weston 3
Water Vole (Mr. F. Taylor), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. G. Crisp 0
Prohibition (Mr. W. J. Peck), 4 yrs, 9st. .. J. Thwaites 0
Gowan Lodge (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 3 yrs, 7st. ..G. Baines 0
Rackstraw (Lady Carre), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..L. Read 0
Julienne (Mr. F. S. Jopling), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..A. Richardson 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Gowan Lodge, 3 to 1 agst Botany Bay, 9 to 2 Splendide Mendax, 8 to 1 Roman Candle II., 100 to 7 Julienne, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; two lengths separated second and third. Prohibition was fourth and Rackstraw last.

3.0 (3.3).—The SOUTH DURHAM PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

JEROME FANDOR, ch c, by Fantomas—Minden Maid (Mr. A. E. McKinley), 8st. 9lb. T. Weston 1
FIRST FANCY, b c, by Pretender—Amaranthine (Mr. F. C. Minoprio), 8st. 9lb. ..T. Barber 2
LEMONITION, b c, by Lemonora—Fruition (Mr. E. M. Sykes), 8st. 9lb. ..H. Jameson 3
Irish Mint c, by Manna (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 9lb. ..L. Read 0
Full Measure (Sir L. Green), 8st. 9lb. ..R. Charlton 0
Sea Surf c, by Jazz Band (Mr. W. H. Putman), 8st. 9lb. ..J. Bentley 0
Half and Half (Mr. W. de Selincourt), 8st. 9lb. ..C. Brown 0
Dusky Troubadour (Mr. T. Walls), 8st. 9lb. J. Wing 0
Swiss Navy (Lady Chesham), 8st. 6lb. G. Richards 0
Mary Rocs (Mr. C. Lund), 8st. 6lb. ..R. Perryman 0
Lyndley (Mr. R. Benton), 8st. 6lb. ..G. Baines 0
Babette (Mr. C. A. Rowers), 8st. 6lb. ..G. Donoghue 0
Marie Walewska (Lord Zetland), 8st. 6lb. R. James 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Swiss Navy, 9 to 4 Jerome Fandor, 6 to 1 Dusky Troubadour, 6 to 1 First Fancy, 10 to 1 Mary Rocs, 100 to 8 each Irish Mint colt and Babette, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Marie Walewska was fourth and Sea Surf colt last.

3.30 (3.34).—The NORTH YORKSHIRE HANDICAP, a Plate of 350 sovs. One mile.

SARGASSO, br f, by Phalaris—Spindrift (Lord Derby), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..T. Weston 1
CULZEAN, b h, by Tetrameter—Fair Nun (Mr. J. McLean), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..D. McGregan 2
LEOPARDUS, b h, by Gay Crusader—Ondulation (M. M. Rousseau), 5 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..G. Richards 3
Six Wheeler (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs, 9st. ..J. Caldwell 0
Yeomanstown (Mr. W. T. Sears), 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..H. Leach 0
Steerforth (Sir W. Cooke), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..L. Read 0
Sandro (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..S. Donoghue 0
Carl's Caress (Mr. E. C. Nolan), 4 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..S. Wragg 0

(Continued in next column)

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The KINGSTON HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
BRUNEL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. T. Clifton) ..Ancil	5	12	9
SIERRA LEONE (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..Willett	a	12	7
BLUE VIDUY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..J. Chapman	a	12	6
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ..C. Young		6	12	6
THE WHEEDLER (Sir M. McAlpine) ..Duller	5	12	5
TRADESCANT (Mr. G. H. Drummond) ..F. Hartigan	5	12	3
PORPORINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..F. Wootton	4	11	13
NUMIDE (Mr. G. N. Bennett) ..G. Bennett	4	11	8
WETTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbert) ..C. Chapman	4	11	8
PORPHOR (Mr. J. Cooper) ..H. Harrison	6	11	4
ORBY'S PRINCE (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. Vinsun-Thomas) ..F. Powell	4	11	2
CATLAP (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Reardon) ..J. Reardon	4	10	13
a BALLYMURPHY (Mr. J. G. Thompson) ..T. Webb	6	10	13
POUNCE (Lady Warrender) ..H. A. Brown	4	10	11
a ROUCEPORT II. (Count Pal de Saint-Phalle) ..F. Leader	5	10	11
BURNING BUSH (Mr. G. Henderson) ..Woodland	4	10	10
BILL STEES (Miss M. Poole) ..Poole	4	10	10
DUNSHAUGHLIN (Mr. A. Law) ..A. Law	5	10	9
BALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..Blair	a	10	8
FOBORIAN (Miss V. Ellis) ..Gore	5	10	8
SPARTA (Captain C. B. Petre) ..Petre	6	10	7
DARK EAGLE (Mr. F. Pollitzer) ..C. Langlands	4	10	5
MEANDER (Mr. M. Stephens) ..Blair	4	10	5
a LADY HICKLEY (Mr. W. C. Edwards) ..W. C. Edwards	6	10	4
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..J. Chapman	4	10	4
WEASEL (Sir F. Towle) ..F. Hartigan	4	10	3
BOBY BISTO (Major Stevens) ..Stevens	a	10	2
EVENING SUN (Mr. F. D. Prie) ..Hellyon	6	10	1
BUCENE (Mr. H. J. Bruton) ..F. Hudson	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRUNEL, Ancil; GOLDEN BAY, E. Vinall; THE WHEEDLER, D. Butchers; TRADESCANT, G. Cullinan; NUMIDE, F. Rees; CATLAP or DARK EAGLE, W. Davies; ROUCEPORT II., Mr. Scratchley; BILL STEES, W. Stott; DUNSHAUGHLIN, J. Browne; BALLYHANWOOD, E. Foster; FOBORIAN, G. Kowell; EVENING SUN, J. Collinson; BALLYMURPHY, —; LADY BICKLEY, —.

2.30.—The PAVILION SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
THE MOY (Mr. G. Henderson) ..Woodland	a	12	12
KISSER (Sir H. de Trafford) ..F. Hartigan	a	12	8
NAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. P. Thrale) ..Thrale	a	12	7
FINE YARN (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..Pendarves	a	12	5
ALWAYS BLUE (Mr. C. S. Holford) ..Rayson	5	12	2
MAGIC BARD (Mr. A. Law) ..A. Law	a	12	0
KINAWLEY (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..(Goby	a	11	13
BENJAMIN CURRANT (Mr. W. P. Doyle) ..Whiting	a	11	11
PINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..A. Law	a	11	10
APRIL FOOL (Mr. R. Wigram) ..S. Bennet	a	11	9
SQUIRE MARTEN (Mr. H. Pritchard-Gordon) ..Powell	a	11	7
BONJOR (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..Butchers	6	11	5
SMILIN' THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..G. Langlands	a	11	5
CHAMBORD (Mrs. E. Brock) ..R. Mitchell	a	11	2
SPORTING TIMES (Mrs. E. D'Ardenne) ..D'Ardenne	a	11	1
NURSEMAID (Mr. T. Fitton) ..Fitton	5	11	0
HARD COURT (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..Hedges	4	11	0
WILD SCOT (Mr. P. Home-Rigg) ..Law	a	10	10
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..Blair	6	10	6
GRENADIER (Mr. R. Leigh) ..S. Bennet	a	10	6
INDIAN ACE (Mr. G. L. Blaker) ..G. L. Wyatt	a	10	6
BLAKESLEY (Mrs. S. A. Jones) ..Stanley	a	10	2
MANAMPER (Mr. E. B. Skey) ..Skey	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KISSER, A. Cullinan; NAUTICAL SWELL, Thrale; FINE YARN, Owner; ALWAYS BLUE, E. Foster; MAGIC BARD or WILD SCOT, J. Browne; KINAWLEY, F. Rees; BENJAMIN CURRANT, Mr. Scratchley; APRIL FOOL, Owner; SQUIRE MARTEN, Owner; BONJOR, Owner; SMILIN' THROUGH, Owner; CHAMBORD, R. Everett; INDIAN ACE, C. Rhodes; MANAMBAR, Owner.

3.0.—The GRAND INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Three miles, five furlongs, and about 25 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
GIB (Mr. B. D. Davis) ..Woodland	a	12	7
DON SANCHO (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..Whilington	a	12	0
DONBOAT (Mr. A. Bendon) ..Woodland	a	11	5
GATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel) ..Barrett	a	11	2
EARLY SURPRISE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..Stevens	a	11	0
PEGGIN'S PRIDE (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..James	a	10	11
DEEP CEDER (Mr. F. W. Greenop) ..Woodland	a	10	10
SMOKE CLOUD (Mr. C. Winn) ..F. Hartigan	a	10	2
SLIEVE GRIEN (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ..Boswall-Preston	a	10	1
SILVER GRAIL (Sir D. R. Llewellyn) ..Powell	a	9	9
MIXED DOUBLE (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..C. Chapman	a	9	7
a DELARUE (Mr. J. H. Snow) ..Beeby	a	9	7
MAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..L. Anthony	a	9	7
WEETHAM (Mrs. Hannay) ..F. A. Brown	5	9	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DON SANCHO, J. Moloney; GATE BOOK or DELARUE, J. Morgan; EARLY SURPRISE, W. Payne; PEGGIN'S PRIDE, T. McCarthy; DRIN, Owner; SLIEVE GRIEN, C. Wenham; MIXED DOUBLE, C. Mallon; MAROON GUN, D. Williams.

**3.35.—The ST. JAMES'S SELLING

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIANS' FIRST MATCH

EASY WIN AT WORCESTER

The Australians won the first match of their tour when they beat Worcestershire at Worcester yesterday by an innings and 165 runs, but they took such a long time in taking the last five Worcestershire wickets that they were in serious danger of missing a convenient train to Leicester, where to-day they will be put to a more reasonable test.

Their batting on Thursday, even though the bulk of the runs had been made by two men, was most impressive, but yesterday, as on Wednesday, one could not help feeling that there was something lacking in their out-cricket. It is absurd to imagine the Australian team of 1921, or even of 1926, spending more than an hour and a half on the last day in putting five Worcestershire batsmen to death, but yesterday they allowed C. F. Walters and Root to add 84 runs for the sixth wicket, and, moreover, to make the runs as if they were doing no more than would be expected of them. And once again it was Grimmett alone who could be relied upon to finish the innings. He bowled from the start of play for more than an hour, and, having been taken off, was allowed a rest of only five overs before he was called upon again. Whether he will be able to respond to so continual a demand remains to be seen, and one shudders to think of what will happen when he is truly mastered, as must happen on occasions to the most painstaking of bowlers.

Wall improved as the match went on, and as he became looser, but neither Fairfax, Hornibrook, nor a'Beckett ever suggested that they were anything more than good, honest, straight bowlers. Several of the team at times fielded beautifully—Richardson, Bradman, and Woodfull throughout both innings—but as a side they cannot as yet be classed as a combination of attacking fieldsmen. Woodfull no doubt will put that right before long, and Oldfield is as good a wicket-keeper as ever he was. Worcestershire, for their part, can look back upon the match with some degree of satisfaction, for there were more people on the ground on the first two days—the official estimate varied from 6,000 to 8,000—than have been there for many a long day; Brooke, their young leg-break bowler, acquitted himself with great credit in so important a match; and Root made the local enthusiasts chuckle with joy at the way in which he played the cream of Australia's bowling yesterday morning.

The weather was even more beautiful yesterday than it had been on the two previous days, when Worcestershire went out to face their inevitable doom, requiring to make 258 runs in order to save an innings defeat with four wickets already down, and H. A. Gilbert nursing a swollen ankle and unlikely to bat. In the very first over Grimmett had Fox caught at the wicket and people shook their heads, and talked of a fine morning for cricket wasted. Root was at first a trifle clumsy in lunging out to Grimmett, but fortune was on his side, and C. F. Walters, who, on the previous evening, had shown definite signs of taming Grimmett, again got well to the pitch of the ball, and, having got there, hit it hard. Wall did not look likely to get either batsman out, and was soon relieved by Fairfax, who, being severely punished by Root, in turn, gave place to a'Beckett. Even Grimmett had to be taken off, but Hornibrook was not the man to put a quick finish to the game. Back came Grimmett, and in his first over he made Root stretch forward just too far, beat him with the leg-break, and hit the off-stump. That was in fact the end, although Walters, playing a fine secretary's innings, remained to be the last man out.

As a match it could never be exciting, nor did it provide a really adequate test of the Australian team. It is at least safe to say that their batting is immeasurably superior to their bowling, and that they bear all the appearances of a team who intend to enjoy their cricket all the summer through, whether things go well or ill with them. At least they have made a good enough start.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
M. F. S. Jewell, c. Fairfax, b. Grimmett	2	hit wkt., b. Grimmett	7		
Wright, L.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	28	run out	18		
Nichol, run out	8	c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	1		
Gibbons, not out	31	b. Hornibrook	22		
Fox (V.), L.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	0	c. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	28		
C. F. Walters, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	21	c. and b. Grimmett	44		
Root, st. Oldfield, b. Fairfax	9	b. Grimmett	48		
Brooke, b. Fairfax	2	b. Grimmett	0		
Mayer, run out	13	L.-b.-w., b. Hornibrook	1		
H. A. Gilbert, b. Fairfax	0	absent ill	0		
Jackson, L.-b.-w., b. Fairfax	0	not out	4		
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1	12	Byes, 6; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1	8		
Total	131	Total	196		

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Brooke	133
A. Jackson, c. Walters, b. Brooke	24
D. G. Bradman, c. Walters, b. Brooke	236
S. McCabe, c. Root, b. Brooke	15
V. Y. Richardson, run out	24
W. A. Fairfax, c. Root, b. Jackson	24
E. L. a'Beckett, c. Gilbert, b. Root	24
W. A. Oldfield, c. Jackson, b. Root	24
T. W. Grimmett, not out	13
T. Wall, not out	8
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 1	8
Total (8 wkts.)	*492

* Innings declared closed.

P. M. Hornibrook did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	6	1	21	0	Hornibrook	7	0	22	0
a'Beckett	6	4	3	0	Fairfax	12·3	2	36	4
Grimmett	24	12	38	4					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	6	2	23	0	Hornibrook	17	5	50	3
Fairfax	21	8	45	0	a'Beckett	11	3	25	0
Grimmett	28·3	13	46	5	McCabe	3	0	8	0

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	43	9	112	2	Brooke	36	1	148	4
Jackson	23	1	105	1	Wright	18	1	68	0
Gilbert	6	0	30	0	Gibbons	2	0	21	0

Umpires.—Hardstaff and Oates.

FRESHMEN'S MATCH AT OXFORD

EASY WIN FOR FORD'S SIDE

The Freshmen's match between P. G. T. Kingsley's XII. and N. M. Ford's XII. at Oxford ended yesterday in a victory for Ford's XII. by 10 wickets. The match must have left Kingsley with the fervent wish that the game of cricket was played by teams of 22 and not 11 men, but it has not been without its value for him.

It has, for instance, proved that in A. Melville Oxford has a very fine cricketer indeed. Melville not only made a hundred, but he made it in a way which foreshadowed many more. He is a very correct batsman, who keeps his bat rigidly up and down the line of the ball, and he gets surprising power into his strokes played off his right leg. His leg-break googly bowling, too, is full of promise. Every one knows all about I. A. R. Peebles, but L. M. Edwards has added to the complications of the choice of a wicket-keeper by showing a typically Australian efficiency in that position.

J. S. Williams who, on the Wednesday, had taken two wickets with two balls, took two further quick wickets when play was begun yesterday in perfect May weather. T. J. Dashwood and J. H. Rogers both played back and late to balls which did enough off the pitch to beat the bat, but not, in the opinion of the umpire, the wicket. Williams continued to bowl well for over an hour, but although he beat both R. A. Graham-Smith and J. E. Nicholls, no wicket fell until the total was 73, when Nicholls was bowled, making a bad stroke at a good ball. Graham-Smith's 54 was a thoroughly good and enjoyable innings. He scored his runs fast, and made most of them by means of a drive through the covers with the left leg well over, and the bat following through. He was bowled before the total reached 100, however, and, with R. Felton failing, five wickets were down for 101 runs, and Ford's side had a firm grip on the match. A. R. C. Southby, whose school could have been accurately guessed if he had not been wearing a cap, Edwards, and D. V. Brims all made some runs, and after tea Peebles showed his value to a side in by no means confined to the time it is in the field. J. H. Nevinson bowled faster after tea than he had done before, and two or three times he had the batsmen in doubt. He has a high, easy action, and the best has probably not been seen of him yet.

(Continued in next column)

The innings closed for a total of 199, leaving Ford's side 91 runs to make to win in 1¼ hours. D. N. Moore and D. G. Oswald got them together, and in doing so played some of the most attractive cricket of the match.

Score:—

P. G. T. KINGSLEY'S SIDE

First Innings			Second Innings		
T. J. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), b. Williams	13	l.-b.-w., Williams	2		
A. R. C. Southby (Eton and Magdalen), b. Williams	0	b. Nevinson	33		
J. H. Rogers (Bickenhead and Merton), c. Nevinson, b. Moore	38	l.-b.-w., Williams	5		
J. F. Nicholls (Sedbergh and Brasenose), b. Melville	9	b. Melville	20		
R. A. Graham-Smith (Cheltenham and St. John's), b. Moore	1	b. Pullan	54		
R. Felton (St. Paul's and Queen's), c. McCaskie, b. Moore	29	c. Oldfield, b. Pullan	2		
I. M. Edwards (Sydney University and Balliol), c. and b. Melville	33	c. Moore, b. Herouel	17		
D. V. Brims (Uppingham and Brasenose), b. Moore	0	c. Nevinson, b. Melville	16		
I. A. R. Peebles (Glasgow Academy and Brasenose), c. Oswald, b. Melville	12	not out	26		
B. B. Waddy (Marlborough and Balliol), not out	3	c. Shackburgh, b. Melville	4		
C. G. Ford (Harrow and Christ Church), c. Williams, b. Melville	4	b. Melville	10		
G. R. Whitehead (Clifton and University), b. Moore	0	c. Oldfield, b. Nevinson	1		
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; w., 2; n.-b., 2	12	Byes, 2; l.-b., 6; w., 1; n.-b., 0	9		
Total	204	Total	199		

N. M. FORD'S SIDE.—First Innings

D. H. Moore (Shrewsbury and Queen's), b. Waddy	33		
D. G. Oswald (St. Lawrence and Wadham), c. Felton, b. Waddy	58		
A. Melville (South Africa and Trinity), not out	132		
C. A. S. Shackburgh (Harrow and Trinity), c. Edwards, b. Brims	3		
N. M. McCaskie (Winchester and Brasenose), l.-b.-w., b. Whitehead	19		
C. D. A. Pullan (Malvern and Trinity), b. Peebles	6		
J. V. Oosthuizen (St. Andrews, Grahamstown, and University), b. Felton	4		
S. W. H. Herouel (Victoria College, Alexandria, and Emmanuel), b. Peebles	0		
J. S. Williams (Repton and Wadham), l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0		
P. C. Oldfield (Repton and University), c. Dashwood, b. Felton	24		
J. H. Nevinson (Eton and Christ Church), b. Peebles	8		
E. W. Ford (Eton and New College), l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0		
Byes, 19; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 5	29		
Total	313		

Second Innings.—D. H. Moore, not out, 41; D. G. Oswald, not out, 48; byes, 5; n.-b., 2. Total (no wkt.), 96.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

P. G. T. KINGSLEY'S SIDE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nevinson	12	1	52	2	Ford	5	2	14	1
Williams	4	0	13	2	Pullan	5	0	15	1
Moore	12·2	2	47	4	McCaskie	3	0	12	0
Melville	12	0	69	4	Oosthuizen	3	0	14	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nevinson	11·5	5	27	2	Pullan	5	1	20	2
Williams	11	1	55	2	Herouel	5	1	17	1
Moore	4	0	19	0	Ford	3	1	11	0
Melville	10	2	33	4					

N. M. FORD'S SIDE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Ford	6	2	7	0	Brims	15	3	29	1
Whitehead	10	3	40	1	Felton	19	4	48	2
Peebles	29·4	4	66	5	Rogers	9	4	25	0
Waddy	19	5	52	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Ford	4	0	19	0	Felton	5	2	13	0
Waddy	4	0	16	0	Brims	3	1	7	0
Peebles	1	1	27	0					

Umpires.—Ayres and Stoner

HOBBS EQUALS RECORD

TWO CENTURIES IN A MATCH

The match between Surrey and Glamorgan at the Oval ended yesterday in a drawn game, but, as the latter county scored five points to three for a win on the first innings, Surrey scarcely feel they had started the season well.

For Hobbs, on the other hand, the match was a great personal triumph. In the first innings he had played fairly quietly but, for all that, in his most polished style for 137 runs. Yesterday, in making 111 not out, he was no less polished, but at the same time so robust that the people who persist in the belief that 47 is too old for a man to be anything but well past his best as a batsman must have experienced some qualms of mind and conscience. At any rate Hobb's second century was enough to give him one more mention in the records by placing him in a bracket with C. B. Fry, the only other man in first-class cricket ever to score two centuries in a match on five occasions.

Overnight Glamorgan had made a bad start in their second innings by losing three such batsmen as Bates, Dyson, and Bell for 36 runs. This not only made their lead of 141 on the first innings no longer look so impressive, but it opened up the distinct possibility of defeat. Glamorgan thus started the third day's play a struggling side, and had it not been for the escape of Hills in the slips when he had made only 10, and the total stood at 79 for four, there is no saying what might have happened. Hills, who came in when Every was leg-before-wicket to Allom after a very useful stand with his captain M. J. Turnbull, helped the last named to put on 82 in 80 minutes for the next wicket. As on the previous day, when he made 100, Hills's batting had one pronounced weakness, a lack of judgment in dealing with balls on the off-side. Yet, for all that, Hills made some splendid strokes through the covers and past mid-off and also turned the ball cleverly to leg. His 53 included nine 4's. Turnbull's was essentially an anxious, but determined, captain's innings. He had made 14 overnight and yesterday was twice as slow as Hills in getting runs. He was out to an exceptionally fine catch by the bowler, Gregory, who threw himself full length at a ball returned to him hard and very low.

When the last Glamorgan wicket fell at five minutes past 3 the score had risen to 205, and Surrey would have had to make 347 runs before 6 o'clock in order to win, or roughly 140 an hour. This task became even more severe, and unlikely of achievement, when a shower of rain at the interval caused an additional delay of about 20 minutes. Hobbs and Sandham were playing as easily as in the first innings, and had put on 47 in half an hour, when Sandham was bowled by Mercer, and Ducat was caught at short-leg off the very next ball. This made possible not only the hat-trick but further humiliations for Surrey. Shepherd and Hobbs, however, were not easily intimidated and, in fact, smote the Glamorgan bowling steadily and hard for the rest of the match. Hobbs, admittedly, was dropped by Mercer off Ryan's bowling when he had made 62 and was nearly bowled when 91, but as he was hitting out and taking chances the one miss-hit was not a serious blemish. He hit a 5 and 11 4's. Shepherd also drove the ball very hard at times.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN

First Innings			Second Innings		
Bates, c. Fender, b. Stroud	168	c. Barling, b. Allom	2		
Dyson, c. and b. Fender	28	b. Allom	7		
Davies (E.), c. Ducat, b. Peach	10	b. Gregory	7		
Bell, L.-b.-w., b. Allom	9	l.-b.-w., b. Allom	5		
Hills, c. Brooks, b. Stroud	100	c. Shepherd, b. Stroud	53		
M. J. Turnbull, c. Peach, b. Stroud	29	c. and b. Gregory	61		
Davies (D.), b. Allom	30	c. Shepherd, b. Stroud	31		
Lavis, c. Fender, b. Peach	27	c. Shepherd, b. Stroud	10		
Every, c. Brooks, b. Peach	11	l.-b.-w., b. Allom	11		
Mercer, b. Allom	39	c. Ducat, b. Gregory	0		
Ryan, not out	0	not out	1		
Byes, 20; l.-b., 3	23	Byes, 11; l.-b., 6	17		
Total	474	Total	205		

SURREY

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hobbs, b. Bates	137	not out	111		
Sandham, c. Turnbull, b. Mercer	41	b. Mercer	25		
Ducat, st. Every, b. Bates	30	c. Davies (E.), b. Mercer	0		
Shepherd, c. Every, b. Mercer	20	not out	53		
Barling, b. Ryan	45				
P. G. H. Fender, l.-b.-w., b. Ryan	4				
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Mercer	11				
Peach, b. Ryan	0				
W. G. Brown, b. Mercer	22				
M. J. C. Allom, c. Every, b. Mercer	3				
Brooks, not out	12				
Byes, 6; l.-b., 5	11	Byes, 1; l.-b., 1	2		
Total	333	Total (2 wkts.)	190		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	36	12	81	3	Stroud	9	0	76	3
Peach	28·3	4	117	3	Fender	19	3	73	1
Shepherd	22	6	76	0	Gregory	6	1	28	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	25	5	50	4	Stroud	12·5	3	29	3
Peach	13	4	19	0	Fender	11	6	16	0
Shepherd	11	3	33	0	Gregory	15	3	41	2

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	31·2	10	61	5	Davies (E.)	12	2	56	0
Lavis	13	1	58	0	Davies (D.)	7	0	20	0
Ryan	28	5	98	3	Bates	9	0	51	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	15	2	41	2	Davies (E.)	10	2	16	0
Lavis	6	0	22	0	Davies (D.)	4	0	17	0
Ryan	11	0	55	0	Turnbull	4	0	16	0
Bates	11	0	19	0	Bell	1	0	6	0

Umpires.—Best and Young

LORD'S MATCH DRAWN

LEICESTERSHIRE GAIN FIRST INNINGS POINTS

The match between Middlesex and Leicestershire at Lord's was left drawn yesterday. Middlesex made a good recovery, and after being 84 behind on the first innings they declared their second innings, and Leicestershire, who required to make 266 to win, scored 127 for the loss of half their wickets.

When the game was continued there seemed little likelihood of any definite result. Middlesex were 112 ahead with nine wickets in hand, but after N. Haig had declared, leaving Leicestershire 266 to get in 2½ hours and they had lost three wickets for 21, there were possibilities about the result. The later batsmen, however, adopted strictly defensive tactics, and when stumps were drawn Leicestershire, with five wickets in hand, were 138 behind. Hearne and Lee added 58 to the overnight total when Hearne was caught at the wicket. With the score at 188 Lee mistimed a short ball from Geary and gave an easy catch to Sharp at mid-off. Lee played another splendid innings, and was unfortunate to be dismissed when within only five of his century. A batsman is indeed unlucky to have an average of 90 for two completed innings in the same match without reaching 100 on either occasion. The partnership between Hendren and R. W. V. Robins realized 93 before Robins pushed a ball to leg and was run out. There was plenty of time for the run, but Robins was so interested in watching the wicketkeeper run for the ball that he started late, and Smary, the bowler, had no difficulty in putting down the wicket. Hendren was batting for 20 minutes before he scored, but when he was set he scored with fluency. G. C. Newman, after scoring a 4, skied a ball to Astill at point, but D. Russell remained with Hendren until the latter had reached his century, after which Haig declared the innings closed. Hendren's 101 not out included 10 4's. The Leicestershire fielding all through was good.

Shipman and Berry opened Leicestershire's second innings, but the Middlesex bowlers met with an early success. With the score at 10 Durston got Berry taken at the wicket, and in the same over he bowled Armstrong. There had been a 10-minute stoppage for rain shortly after the innings was begun, and the effect on the pitch appeared to afford the bowlers some assistance. With 21 runs scored Robins bowled Bradshaw, but Shipman and Riley reduced the chances of a Middlesex success. Shipman completed his 50 in 95 minutes, but then he edged a ball from Hearne into the hands of Durston at slip. In Hearne's next over Riley did the same thing, but A. T. Sharp and Astill played out time.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings			Second Innings		
N. Haig, c. Astill, b. Shipman	51	b. Astill	58		
Lee, run out	85	c. Sharp, b. Geary	95		
Hearne, b. Shipman	1	c. Sidwell, b. Geary	14		
Hendren, c. Sidwell, b. Geary	16	not out	101		
R. W. V. Robins, c. Sidwell, b. Shipman	0	run out	39		
H. L. Carris, b. Geary	29	c. Astill, b. Armstrong	4		
G. C. Newman, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	0	not out	14		
D. Russell, c. Armstrong, b. Geary	1				
Sims, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	1				
Price, c. Sidwell, b. Armstrong	2				
Durston, not out	16				
Byes, 2; l.-b., 1	3	Byes, 11; l.-b., 13	24		
Total	199	Total (5 wkts.)	*340		

* Innings declared closed.

LEICESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Shipman, b. Hearne	23	c. Durston, b. Hearne	52		
Berry, b. Haig	55	c. Price, b. Durston	4		
Armstrong, st. Price, b. Haig	4	b. Durston	0		
Bradshaw, c. Russell, b. Robins	5	b. Robins	0		
Riley, st. Price, b. Robins	26	c. Durston, b. Hearne	20		
A. T. Sharp, c. Price, b. Hearne	20	not out	20		
Astill, b. Robins	20	not out	21		
Geary, b. Robins	47				
J. A. de Lisle, c. Robins, b. Durston	8				
Sidwell, not out	17				
Smary, c. Price, b. Robins	5				
Byes, 2; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	10	Byes, 2; l.-b., 2	4		
Total	280	Total (5 wkts.)	127		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	16	5	53	3	Smary	23·1	10	34	1
Geary	27	5	55	4	Armstrong	6	3	11	1
Astill	12	3	32	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	20	0	68	0	Astill	16·1	3	65	1
Smary	24	6	68	0	Armstrong	17	4	48	1
Geary	27	4	76	2					

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	22	13	50	2	Hearne	24	18	76	2
Durston	22	5	45	1	Sims	5	0	20	0
Robins	20·1	6	50	5					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	12	6	19	0	Robins	17	3	45	1
Durston	11	2	50	0	Hearne	12	2	59	2

Umpires.—Street and Chester

SURREY COUNTY CLUB

There was an unusually large attendance in the Oval pavilion yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the annual general meeting. The president, Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, occupied the chair.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Sir Jeremiah Colman and carried *nem. con.*, the president referred to the loss sustained by the deaths of Lord Rosebery and Sir Montague Shearman. Although the results in 1929 were disappointing, there was no cause for pessimism.

He alluded to the appointment of E. G. Hayes as instructor, though they parted with "Razor" Smith with regret, and to that of M. J. C. Allom (who would not, he hoped, be bowled too much) as vice-captain. D. R. Jardine had declined, as he doubted his ability to play regularly, though it was earnestly trusted that he might be persuaded to appear fairly regularly. It had been decided to admit the public to county matches for 6d. after half-past 4.

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower was re-elected president; Lord Midleton and Sir Jeremiah Colman vice-presidents; and Mr. G. H. Longman hon. treasurer. The ballot for the committee resulted in Colonel Ian M. Campbell, Colonel R. K. Harvey, and Messrs. A. M. Latham, M. W. Marshall, W. E. Roller, and L. R. Sankey being elected.

At the special meeting which followed the committee's alterations to the rules were passed, but Mr. Gibbs's proposal to amend Rule 13, and give the same privileges as regards introducing guests to the pavilion to all members of four years' standing, was defeated.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. YORKSHIRE

M.C.C. (selected from).—N. Haig, W. B. Franklin, R. H. Lyon, W. E. Hazelton, A. L. Hosie, Hearne, Hendren, Bowes, Lee, Kennedy, Pitchball, and another.

Yorkshire (to be selected from).—A. Barber, Rhodes, Holmes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Oldroyd, Macaulay, Robinson, Mitchell, Wood, Dennis, and Barber (W.).

THE OVAL.—SURREY v. WORCESTERSHIRE

Surrey.—P. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, E. G. Stroud, Hobbs, Sandham, Ducat, Shepherd, Barling, Gregory, Peach, and Brooks.

Worcestershire (selected from).—C. F. Walters, Wright, Nichol, Gibbons, Fox (V.), Fox (J.), Root, Brooke, Styler, Jackson, Summers, and Perks.

NOTTINGHAM.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE v. SUSSEX

Nottinghamshire (selected from).—A. W. Carr, Gunn (G.), Whysall, Payton, Lilley, Larwood, Barratt, Staples (S. J.), Staples (A.), Voce, Gunn (G. V.), Walker, and Shipston.

Sussex.—A. H. H. Gilligan, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Bowley, Tate, Wensley, Cook, Parks (J. H.), Parks (H.), Langridge (James), Cornford, and Hollingdale.

MANCHESTER.—LANCASHIRE v. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Northamptonshire (selected from).—V. W. C. Jupp, Woolley, Thomas, Timms (J. E.), Clark, Wright (R. C. B.), Matthews, Bakewell, Liddell, Cox, Bellamy, and Partridge.

BIRMINGHAM.—WARWICKSHIRE v. GLAMORGAN

Warwickshire.—R. E. S. Wyatt, the Rev. J. H. Parsons, F. W. Durnell, Smith, Bates, Santall, Croom, Mayer, Paine, Sanders, and another.

Glamorgan (selected from).—M. J. Turnbull, H. G. J. Rhys, Bell, Mercer, Bell, Ryan, Davies (D.), Hills, Davies (E.), Dyson, Lavis, and Every.

LEICESTER.—LEICESTERSHIRE v. AUSTRALIANS

Leicestershire.—J. A. de Lisle, A. T. Sharp, Shipman, Berry, Armstrong, Bradshaw, Riley, Astill, Geary, Sidwell, and Smary.

Australians (selected from).—W. M. Woodfull, V. Y. Richardson, A. F. Kippax, W. H. Ponsford, K. L. a'Beckett, D. G. Bradman, A. Jackson, S. McCabe, A. Fairfax, W. A. Oldfield, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, T. Wall, P. M. Hornibrook, and A. Hurwood.

OXFORD.—OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. KENT

Oxford.—P. G. T. Kingsley (Winchester and New College), D. H. Garland-Wells (St. Paul's and Pembroke), C. K. Hill-Wood (Eton and Christ Church), E. M. Wellings (Cheltenham and Christ Church), Nawab of Pataudi (Lahore and Balliol), A. Melville (South Africa and Trinity), A. R. Peebles (Glasgow Academy and Brasenose), R. W. Skene (Sedbergh and New College), N. M. Ford (Harrow and Oriel), J. F. N. Mayhew (Eton and Brasenose), D. N. Moore (Shrewsbury and Queen's).

Kent.—G. B. Legge, A. P. F. Chapman, I. Akers-Douglas, Woolley, Hardinge, Freeman, Ashdown, Ames, Wright, Besley, and Todd.

FENCING

A remarkably good fencing performance was recently accomplished in Paris by the young British fencer, Professor Parkins, of Salle Tassart-Parkins. Fencing in the Challenge Kirchhoffer, a foil event instituted in memory of the famous *maitre d'armes* of that name, and the only British representative competing, he gained first place in his preliminary pool, fourth place in his semi-final pool, and third place in the final pool.

This is the first occasion on which Professor Parkins has competed on the Continent, and the entry contained the names of many of the leading French *maitre d'armes*. His performance, therefore, was a remarkable one, and his future career will be followed with great interest in the fencing world.

GOLF

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

BOURN AND HARDMAN IN THE FINAL

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

As the result of the fourth day's play at Burnham T. A. Bourn will meet C. E. Hardman in the final of the English Championship. Hardman is a Manchester golfer, no relation, I believe, of the better-known R. H. He is not an impressive player, but, subject to his limitations, a sound and steady one, and he has a nice touch on the greens. He has done wonderfully well in reaching the final, but that he can hold a golfer of Bourn's class over 36 holes is doubtful. Those two rounds make such a big difference.

There were two extremely close matches in the morning, Cave against Stacey and Sutton against Hardman. The first was a truly remarkable one in that only three holes in the round changed hands. Stacey won the fourth and kept the honour till the 14th tee, having to pitch over a stymie at the 13th to do it. Cave won the 14th, and again the run of halves was continued till they came to the last hole, where both were on the outskirts of the green in 2. Both putted short, Stacey just failed to hole in the odd and left Cave with a putt of two yards or so for the match and his adversary's ball giving him either a line or a half stymie according to the taste and fancy of the putter. He took a good, long look at it, and then holed it like a man. It was a capital ending to a capital match, in which the golf had kept close to the par line all the way round. Cave was clearly the more polished player, but Stacey is very strong and has a stout heart. He has acquired much merit by going so far through the tournament.

The same remark applies to Hardman, who beat Sutton after a fierce struggle. Sutton does not carry quite enough guns in the long game to crush an enemy in the way some people can do, and Hardman proved himself fully his match on the greens. He generally had his nose just in front, and had a putt of 5ft. or 6ft. to win the match at the 17th, but just missed it. This seemed likely to be an expensive mistake when Sutton made a magnificent second shot to the home hole from bad country on the left and lay dead in 3, while Hardman was a good 8ft. away. Hardman, however, had one look at the line and then hit his putt unwaveringly; the ball was in off the club, and many people must have felt envious of one who could hit a ball so freely and truly at such a crisis. Sutton went down gallantly, and has shown himself all through a most resolute fighter.

Bourn easily beat Willans, who perhaps felt that he had done well enough in reaching the last eight, and Layton beat Brooks by three and two. Brooks is a neat and accurate player with a nice touch, but he lacks Layton's power and solidity. There were one or two holes on the way out which Brooks could not quite reach in two shots, whereas Layton could bang his second right home with his cleek. Still there was very little in it for a long time, since Layton was inclined to make an occasional wild shot and he stood only one up with five to go. Both had doubtful putts at the 14th and it was a toss-up what happened. Layton played the odd and holed out, and blessed is the man who gets his blow in first. Brooks just missed, and the match was virtually over. Layton played a lovely second to win the 15th, and killed his man at the next hole.

The big match in the afternoon was between Layton and Bourn, and a very good match it was, producing golf of a higher class than any other I have seen throughout this Championship. Bourn won at the 17th hole, after never getting his nose in front till the 14th. He played thoroughly well, his driving was both far and sure, he played his high iron shots right up to the hole boldly and crisply, and his putting effected its main purpose. Once or twice he failed to take his putter far enough back—an old fault—and he never looked quite so likely to hole them as did Layton, who was hitting the ball very sweetly with his aluminium club. But still, handsome is as handsome does, and Bourn lost nothing on the greens. The match began with a couple of good halves in 4, Bourn nearly getting a 3 at the second, where he hit a magnificent brassey shot up to the pin, reminiscent of one or two he played at Rye against Sir Ernest Holderness in the President's Putter. Layton drew first blood with a gorgeous 3 at the fourth, where he hit a stupendous cleek shot which pitched in the hollow, and then holed a long putt. Bourn had a good 4 at the sixth to square. Layton went ahead again with a 4 at the 10th, and Bourn caught him once more with a 4 at the next hole. The 13th looked as if it might be the critical hole. Bourn, up in 2, played a very feeble approach putt, and Layton, after a fine second from a bunker, holed a long putt in the odd for 4. It would have been a great hole for him to win, but Bourn hit his 4-yard putt perfectly and down it went for a half. The next two holes settled it, for Layton lost them both through the amiable weakness of hitting his approach shot rather too boldly. He was a little unlucky in not holing his putt for 3 at the 16th, but Bourn deserves full marks for getting his 4 after over-running the green in his natural anxiety to "shut the door." Layton was bunkered at the 17th, and Bourn always had the necessary half in his pocket. The winner's score was two over 4's.

The second match produced a surprise. Cave was generally expected to win, and, although he was not playing particularly well, yet when he was two up at the sixth there seemed no reason to doubt that he would win. However, he began to make a series of diversified mistakes—bunkers over-running of approaches, and three putts all played their share in the disaster—and all the time Hardman pegged away steadily and accurately and snapped up the chances that were so generously offered him. He went right away to win at his ease by four and three.

The results were:—

SIXTH ROUND

E. N. Layton (Walton Heath) beat G. C. Brooks

Parliament

DEFENCE OF POOR PRISONERS

BILL READ THE THIRD TIME

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, MAY 2

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The Bournemouth Corporation Bill, the Burnley Corporation Bill, and the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2) Bill were read the third time.

POOR PRISONERS' DEFENCE

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Bill was considered on Report.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) moved that the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House in respect of amendments on the paper in his name and in the name of Mr. Grace. He explained that the object of these amendments was to strengthen a poor person's rights before the justices, and make it easier for him to get legal aid at the earliest possible moment.

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, Mr. SNELL (Woolwich, E., Lab.) in the Chair.

Mr. GRACE (Wirral, U.) moved an amendment to Clause 1 with the object of enabling a poor person to obtain free legal aid on being charged with an offence, instead of having to wait until he was committed for trial. He said that this was a fatal defect in the Bill as it now stood. He knew from experience of the criminal courts that very often cases were won or lost during the proceedings before the magistrates. Any counsel with experience in criminal courts knew that one of the most difficult of matters to decide, when appearing for an accused person before the magistrate, was what line of defence to take, or what questions to put on behalf of his client. How, then, could the undefended prisoner decide for himself? Very often the prisoner, having no friend in court, asked stupid questions, which, had he legal training, he never would have asked.

Mr. ATKINSON urged that if the amendment were accepted, persons innocent and poor would be protected against being returned for trial by the justices. In a case where a prisoner was returned for trial the defence, conducted from the first by counsel, would have the advantage of pinning down the witnesses for the prosecution to definite statements as to what in their view had happened.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) said the Bill had been most carefully examined by the Committee to which it had been referred and that being so he thought the House should be slow to alter it. The amendment if carried would alter the whole character of the Bill and the passing of the measure would be endangered.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) pointed out that by Clause 2, in cases of exceptional difficulty, provision was made for the prisoner being represented by a solicitor.

Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.) opposed the amendment, which, he said, would do nothing but muddle the structure of the Bill.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) said the points which had been raised were discussed adequately in Committee, and there was a danger that, if they spent much more time on them now, the passage of the Bill would be endangered. The Bill, though it did not go so far as some of them wished, was a distinct advance on the present position, and it would be a help to poor people.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.), speaking as a member of the Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Finlay which in 1921 inquired into the whole question of legal aid to poor persons, expressed regret that his hon. friend the member for Cambridge University had opposed the amendment. It appeared to him that the amendment was very necessary, and without it the Bill would suffer from a very serious blot. Any further alteration which would be necessitated by the passing of the amendment would be very slight, and could be made on either the Report stage or in another place.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S VIEW

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), hoped that the Committee would leave the Bill as it stood in this respect. (Hear, hear.) The only real division of opinion that existed was as to whether it was desirable to cast on local funds the burden of providing counsel at petty sessions. (Some cries of "No.") For his part, he thought it would be quite unworkable if they tried to do so. This was in no sense a trade Bill. The members of the Bar were not asking the House to pass the Bill in their interest. It would be obviously absurd that for a very small fee—he believed the maximum fee was three guineas—they should expect practising counsel to leave London to go to some petty sessions for one single case. They wanted the Bill, when it became an Act, to be workable. They did not want it overloaded with costs so that local justices might be rather unwilling to work it. (Hear, hear.) They wanted the power which was given to justices to be freely exercised.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.) said that unless it was made much more clear, in Clause 2, that the accused would have the benefit of advice from the beginning, the Bill would not serve the good purpose which it was hoped it would do.

Mr. HOLFORD KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) contended that the general scheme of the Bill would remove a very serious public grievance.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.), speaking as a layman and a magistrate, declared that the amendment, if it had an effect at all, would give the poor prisoner a better chance.

Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.) also supported the amendment.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD (Norwood, U.) hoped that no further time would be wasted over the amendment, which did not add one safeguard to the accused person, but would lead to waste of public time and money.

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) moved the closure, which was carried by 158 votes to 44—majority, 114.

The amendment was rejected by 177 votes to 31—majority, 146.

Mr. ATKINSON moved an amendment to provide that a defence certificate should be granted to any person committed for trial on a charge of "any offence punishable by penal servitude for five years or more," in addition to murder, as provided in the Bill.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS opposed the amendment.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD said that the amendment would open the door to every case of larceny and false pretences, and many other cases, whether there was any defence or not. The Bill went to the limit of what at the moment could rightly be done, and they would jeopardize it very seriously if they accepted an amendment of this kind.

SIR J. MELVILLE said he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. It was impossible to go further than they had already gone in the Bill.

SIR D. HERBERT said he was opposed to any undue extension of the Bill because he regarded it as a measure which was intended to prevent miscarriage of justice and not a Bill to grant free legal aid to the criminal classes generally.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. ATKINSON moved an amendment to provide that in cases other than murder, where the magistrate, judge, or chairman thought it was desirable in the public interest he should be bound to issue a certificate.

The amendment was accepted by the Government and agreed to.

Mr. GRACE moved to omit the words "and the nature of the defence, if any, as may be set up" from the considerations affecting the granting of legal aid. He thought the words would compel a prisoner to disclose his defence at the hearing before the magistrates, or prejudice him should he decide not to disclose it.

Mr. A. HENDERSON (Cardiff, S., Lab.), in supporting the amendment, said the fact that these words were inserted would cause in the minds of many magistrates, and especially lay magistrates, the impression that they should take into consideration whether or not a defence had been proffered. Although he had had only a short experience at the Bar, he had come to the conclusion that in quite a number of cases it was perfectly proper for an accused person to withhold his defence until the trial.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) asked whether the Solicitor-General would give an opinion as to what would be the legal effect of these words. His own view was that it would be to compel a prisoner, if he wished to take advantage of the Act, to disclose his defence.

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) said the words put no compulsion on an accused person to set up a defence. Personally, he did not think they should encourage people to reserve their defence. (Hon. members.—"Why not?") Why should not an innocent man tell the truth right away? When a prisoner reserved his defence, prejudice was aroused against him at once.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD took the view that the omission of these words would put a serious blemish on the Bill. The result of putting forward a good and sound defence at the police court was very often to prevent the case ever going for trial. (Hear, hear.) The old and horrible system of solicitors and counsel advising prisoners to reserve their defence on the ground that it would be much better to put it up at quarter sessions or Assizes was bad, and had been condemned by everybody who had had any long experience of dealing with criminal cases.

SIR J. WITHERS said that, in view of the difference of opinion which the debate had disclosed, the promoters were willing to leave the matter to the decision of the Solicitor-General.

SIR H. CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) said that the words which it was proposed to leave out gave a great deal more discretion to the justices than if they were not included. The Bill should be left as it was.

Mr. BEVAN (Holborn, U.) supported the amendment.

SIR J. MELVILLE thought that, on the whole, it was wiser to retain the words in the Bill, not as an element of compulsion, but rather as an indication that they formed one of the circumstances which a Bench might reasonably take into consideration.

The amendment was defeated by 149 votes to 67—majority, 82.

Mr. GRACE moved an amendment to Clause 3 to provide that the fees of counsel should be in the discretion of the Court. The existing rules, he said, provided for a fixed sum of £3 5s. 6d. This was agreed to, and the Bill as amended was reported to the House and read the third time.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The Workmen's Compensation (No. 2) Bill was considered on Report.

Mr. ATKINSON moved a new clause providing that the Act should not apply to any case where the accident happened before the commencement of the Act. He said that the Bill as drafted transferred to the realm of workmen's compensation part of the liability which had hitherto applied to unemployment insurance and put upon the employer a greater risk than he ran at present. It was unfair to the employers or the insurance companies that that new risk should apply to accidents which had happened in the past.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS seconded.

The clause was agreed to.

The Report stage of the Bill was not concluded when at 4 o'clock the debate was interrupted.

The order for the second reading of the Housing Bill was read and discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

The House stood adjourned at one minute past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Resumption after Easter.

Croydon Corporation, Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), and London Midland and Scottish Railway (Nos. 1 and 2) Bills read first time.

Coal Mines Bill: Debate on second reading.

Royal Assent given to Army and Air Force (Annual) Act.

WEDNESDAY.—Coal Mines Bill: Further debate on second reading.

THURSDAY.—Newport Corporation (No. 2) and Cardiff Corporation Bills read first time.

Coal Mines Bill read second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY.—Resumption after Easter.

Lords' amendments to East Surrey Water Bill agreed to.

Epsom Rural District Council, Guildford Rural District Council, Leicester Corporation, Mid Kent Water, and Milford Docks Bills read second time.

Vote for Ministry of Health considered in Committee.

Bournemouth Corporation, Burnley Corporation, and Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2) Bills agreed to on Report.

Selsey Water, Croydon Corporation, London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 1), and Liverpool Corporation (No. 2) Bills read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Consumers' Council and London County Council (Money) Bills read first time.

Great Western Railway (Docks) and Scottish Central Electric Power Bills read second time.

Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation and Manchester Extension Bills agreed to on Report.

Budget resolutions relating to licence duty on certain motor-vehicles and Excess and Customs duty on beer agreed to on Report.

Newport Corporation (No. 2) and Cardiff Corporation Bills read third time.

THURSDAY.—Adoption of Children (Scotland) Bill read second time.

Budget resolutions on income-tax and surtax agreed to on Report.

FRIDAY.—Housing Bill (Sir R. Gower's Bill) withdrawn.

Poor Prisoners' Defence, Burnley Corporation, Bournemouth Corporation, and Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2) Bills read third time.

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON AN "UNHOLY UNDERSTANDING"

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, said that the leader of the Liberal Party had been at some pains to deny that there was any pact, alliance, or understanding between the Liberals and the Socialists.

Statements of that kind deceived nobody, because, although they might be true in the letter, everybody knew that they were entirely false in the spirit. Those sitting in the House of Commons could see the visible change from the attitude of criticism taken up so strongly by the Liberal Party on the Coal Bill, for instance, to the attitude adopted now. At the moment, the Government could count on more enthusiastic and unwavering support from the Liberals than from their own followers.

If anybody told him that Mr. Lloyd George was going to give this support to the Government without getting anything in return he could only say that there had been nothing like it since the miraculous conversion of St. Paul. Who was ultimately going to get the better of the bargain? Whether the Scotchman would outwit the Welshman, or whether—which he thought was more probable—it was the other way about, remained to be seen.

The first fruits of this unholy understanding were being reaped by the Government at West Fulham, where no Liberal candidate was put forward, and the official Liberals advised their friends to vote for the Socialist. This demonstrated beyond any possibility of contradiction how right the Unionists were when they said, at the General Election, that a vote given to the Liberals was a vote given to the Socialists. He could only express his profound contempt for a party which, for some political advantage, had been ready to surrender its principles and allow itself to be dragged at the heels of those whose principles were diametrically opposed to the old Liberalism.

While the Opposition would do nothing to embarrass those responsible for the maintenance of law and order in India they would continue to press for information as to the nature of the situation and for assurances that the measures taken were sufficient to preserve our position and secure the safety of our countrymen. The Budget was thoroughly vicious. It placed a new and very serious handicap on trade at the very worst moment that could have been chosen. It would take £44,000,000 a year out of the pockets of half a million people in order to distribute it among the rest of the population. That was a violation of the most elementary principles of justice and morality.

LONDON WHARF STRIKE

A large number of casual stevedores and labourers employed by Mark Brown's Wharf, Tooley-street, ceased work yesterday morning. Two gangs engaged to unload a ship left the job on the ground, it is stated, that more men should have been employed, and the labourers joined in the sudden strike. The stoppage was not recognised by the Transport and General Workers' Union, but union officials intervened and work was resumed in the afternoon.

NAVAL SECURITY

LORD BRIDGEMAN ON THE AGREEMENT

"DISASTROUS WEAKENING ON CRUISERS"

Lord Bridgeman, speaking at Weymouth last night, analysed the terms of the Naval Agreement and criticized the British Government for what he described as its surrender on the cruiser question.

Dealing with the two questions on which the Government boasted great successes, Lord Bridgeman said that the first was The Hague Conference. Mr. Snowden claimed great credit for standing up for the interests of this country, as though that was not to be expected of him. As a matter of fact he got no more than any other Chancellor of the Exchequer would have obtained, and he used language which seemed to the French somewhat impolite. The second point for which the Government took great credit was the Naval Agreement. There they claimed credit not for what they had obtained for this country, but for what they had given away in order to reach some kind of agreement.

As he was in a traditional naval atmosphere near Portland, he might be allowed to enlarge on the Naval Conference. There seemed, at any rate, one achievement on which they could congratulate the Government. That was that all five Powers had agreed to postpone replacement of battleships for five years. That would be a considerable and valuable economy, but it fell far short of what the British Government proposed at the Three-Power Conference at Geneva in 1927. The British proposals then not only included steps similar to those taken now, but sought to get an agreement that, when the time came for replacement, all Powers should agree to reduce by some thousands of tons the displacement of first-class battleships and to the reduction in their armaments from 16in. guns to 13.5 or less. This would have meant the saving of many more millions of pounds in the near future, and it was much to be regretted that the recent Naval Conference failed to obtain it, especially as he believed that the majority of the Powers were in favour of it.

The rest of the Agreement only concerned the three Powers, but was subject to a reservation that if other Powers outside the Treaty undertook any increase of armaments that caused anxiety to Great Britain or developed a new type of ship, the Agreement might be reconsidered. Great Britain was concerned vitally as a sea Power both in the great oceans and in the Mediterranean. The interest of the United States of America and Japan lay mainly outside the Mediterranean. Thus, if the position in the Mediterranean were endangered by new building, it would not affect the United States or Japan, but it would affect us, and we should have the invidious task of raising complaints which would not make our relations with the European Powers any easier. It ought to have been possible to have obtained an assurance against increases by France and Italy in the interval.

With regard to limitation of destroyers and submarines, agreement had been reached as to total tonnage, which gave us an equality with the United States in both, and, on the old ratio of five to three between us and Japan in destroyers, with equality in submarines. Some agreement as to maximum size of armament of both destroyers and submarines had been reached, but it was higher in each case than what the Conservative Government proposed at Geneva, and, therefore, was less of a limitation and saving than would have been achieved by the Conservative proposal in 1927.

THE CRUISER POSITION

It was in cruisers that the Government had weakened our position to an extent which he thought was disastrous. Our claim for a large number of cruisers was overwhelming. A short time ago a French Naval Committee computed the defensive strength required by the Five Powers, considering area of territory, length of coasts and communications, and seaborne traffic, as follows:—Italy 1, Japan 1.6, France 3, America 4.2, British Empire 10. Taking the French computation, our requirements for defence were more than twice that of any other Power. It was in an adequate number of cruisers, not necessarily of the maximum size, that our power of protecting our enormous trade lay.

Before the Conference began, for reasons quite unaccountable to him, our Government reduced the number of cruisers required by 20 ships. Previously, all our naval advisers had put our requirements at a maximum of 70. There was no reason to suppose that they had since changed their minds. The answers to questions in Parliament had been somewhat evasive, but the Government had never said that they made the reduction on the advice of their naval experts. On the contrary, Mr. Alexander had said that the Government must take the responsibility, and, therefore, inferred that the naval experts' opinion was still in favour of 70. This surrender was being made without obtaining any equivalent concession from any of the other Powers concerned.

Our strength in cruisers in peace time before the War was about 115, and was now to be a maximum of 50. Japan remained practically where she was, and America, while agreeing to a slightly lower tonnage of cruisers, might have 18 new ones of the maximum size and 8in. guns to our 15. It was claimed that this agreement for the first time put an end to building competition between the United States and ourselves. As a matter of fact, that was decided more than two years ago by Mr. Baldwin, who announced publicly that in no circumstances should we enter into building competition with America.

PARITY AND SECURITY

It was also claimed that parity with us had now been reached by the United States for the first time. This, again, was incorrect. Their claim to parity had not been in dispute for seven years. He had never raised any objection to it at Geneva in 1927, nor since. Indeed, he would be willing to let them have what they liked, because he believed that a big navy in the hands of a peaceful Power, such as America or ourselves, was a factor for the peace of the world. But he would never have agreed to surrender the security of our trade and our very bread by lowering the number of cruisers below the strength demanded by our naval experts. Parity with America was no measure at all of the security of our trade routes, which were open to the attacks of raiding cruisers, such as the Emden and others in the Great War, a few of which could hold up an enormous amount of trade and cause us irreparable damage. It was for protection against such raiders, which might belong even to second-rate naval Powers, that we required a large number of cruisers.

Our requirements in cruisers had never been based on any comparison with America, and, so far as he was aware, no plan of war against America had ever been considered by our naval or military authorities. Therefore security was a totally different question from parity with America. We were the only country which had sacrificed the force stated by our naval experts to be necessary for our defence and security. The other four Powers had got all that they wanted for their security; we had surrendered ours. The boast was that this was a great step in disarmament. It was certainly a great step in disarmament for this country, but he failed to see how an agreement which gave the United States of America a very much stronger cruiser strength, left Japan where she was, and did not affect the other two Powers could be regarded by anybody as a step in general disarmament. Even from an economic point of view, if we were to make this surrender we certainly should have insisted on a much larger *quid pro quo*. Indeed, we were told that we should not reduce to the figure of 50 unless an equivalent limitation was obtained from the other Powers.

FUTURE BUILDING POLICY

So much for what had been given away at the Conference. In addition to that he was gravely concerned about our future building policy. It had been agreed at the Conference that the life of cruisers built before the Armistice should be computed at 16 years. If that were so, by the end of 1936 all our cruisers, except 12, would be over age. It took three years to build a cruiser. We should, therefore, lay down 28 cruisers by the end of 1933 to fulfil the Government's promise of a minimum of 50; but it was only on reading the full text of the Naval Treaty that we discovered a provision which had never been referred to before in public. By Article XX., subsection A, the British Empire alone of the Powers had limited its requirements of cruisers to 91,000 tons. This would allow of only 15 to 17 of less than maximum size being constructed to 28 required. We, therefore, of all three Powers, were condemned either to fall below the strength allotted to us in cruisers, or had to keep in commission a number of cruisers past the recognized life of those built during the War. ("Shame.")

We should have to ask the Government to explain the action they contemplated in replacing not only our cruisers but our destroyers in the years between now and 1936. All that they had done so far was to stop all the cruisers that were either projected or laid down when they came into office, a disastrous policy from the point of view of the dockyards and of employment. It was computed that about 85 per cent. of the cost of a ship went into wages of shipbuilders, steelworkers, miners, &c. A large cruiser of 10,000 tons, it was thought, employed on an average 3,000 men for two years or more, and smaller ones, of course, rather less. Thus, at a time when they professed to be trying to find employment, the Government had taken steps which must deprive many thousands of men of employment, either in the Royal or other yards. He viewed with the greatest alarm the effect of the Agreement on our dockyards and on our security. He was not blaming the American delegates, who, he believed, were very reasonable and friendly negotiators, but he did blame our own delegates for having given up so much and, if they felt bound to give up so much, for not having got something tangible in return.

Contrasting the state of the country a year ago and to-day, Lord Bridgeman said that at present the conditions seemed as gloomy as they well could be. Before the Labour Government came into office the safeguarding of industries had proved of the greatest value in increasing employment. Although the Government knew the proved value of this measure, they had deliberately discarded it, unless it could be assumed that the prohibition of foreign parrots was a sign of belated repentance on their part. (Laughter.) The position of the Conservative Party was one of hopefulness. They were now the attacking party, and had the advantage of the swing of the pendulum. They were indebted to Lord Beaverbrook for reviving a great Imperial ideal, with which he (Lord Bridgeman) was associated 40 years ago, and all that was wanted was an opportunity to test the feeling of the country on it.

"INFORMED HUMANISM"

SIR G. NEWMAN ON ADULT EDUCATION

Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education, read a paper at a meeting at Swanwick, Derbyshire, last evening on the progress of adult education in England.

He spoke of the beginnings of the Adult School Movement in 1798, the Mechanics' Institute in 1799, and the establishment of "night classes" for the hard-driven workers of the great new ugly towns, and said that the advocates of the Reform Bill of 1832, with its first democratic enfranchisement, the Chartists, the Cooperators, the Christian Socialists, the trade unionists and their persistent band of heroes, of whom Robert Owen was the forerunner, all contributed to the foundation and superstructure of this remarkable movement for the education and direction of an expanding democracy. The Working Men's Colleges were established first at Sheffield in 1842 and in London in 1854, and though they did pioneering work they proved insufficient. Twenty years later came the University Extension Movement, under Professor James Stuart, and this inspiring lead brought us down to our own day in the Workers' Educational Association (1903) and its successors.

There was still the Adult School Movement, though it, too, had changed; the Mechanics' Institutes had expanded into polytechnics and the working men's colleges into "people's colleges"; the University Extension Movement continued, but, with the example of the Workers' Educational Association before it, had specialized also into university tutorial classes. A further development was that the State, through the Board of Education, began to provide grants in aid under official regulations, and the local education authorities undertook to establish or encourage certain forms of adult education.

THE L.C.C. INSTITUTES

In 1919 the London County Council began their "literary institutes," and their growth had been one of the landmarks in the recent development of adult education. In 1928 the institutes were attended by upwards of 12,000 men in pursuit of literature, language, history, music, art, or sociology. Some institutes, in London and elsewhere, also cultivated physical training, handicrafts, and "hobbies."

Here they had a new and significant form of educational agency—a social club and place of fellowship plus a place of intellectual appreciation and "education." The first "night schools," like the first adult schools, taught men reading, writing, and counting—they had not learned it in childhood and there was nowhere else to learn it. The night school had vanished in the light of universal elementary education.

England was now governed by the people, of whom 29,000,000 possessed the Parliamentary franchise. It was not technical instruction of which they stood in need so much as informed humanism, which should not only prepare them for the privileges of citizenship in a modern State but open wide for them the gates of the world, teaching them to appreciate the problems involved in the life of human society and make them "friendly with the universe." Half the industrial disputes that occurred arose from neglect of the human side of production and commerce, a neglect not due to innate wickedness or tyranny of either side but to lack of understanding and imagination. For industrialism was two-sided, human and mechanical, social as well as scientific, a way of life as well as a method of production, and its success could only be achieved by a consideration of the social structure of society and the personality of the individual. Technology, like patriotism, was not enough.

This social understanding, like "citizenship," was not a subject to be taught in a curriculum any more than "character." It was a spiritual principle, an atmosphere, a faculty which had to be engendered and practised to be realized. It was engendered by a humanistic upbringing, created not out of books but out of the stuff of men's lives and work. Book information provided in a tutorial class would vanish and die if it were not transformed by the innate culture springing out of humanism—by a sense of history, of common purpose, of the significance of man himself, man as the measure of all things.

LABOUR PARTY SPLIT IN LIVERPOOL

FORMER POSITION RESTORED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MAY 2

The Labour Party split in the Liverpool City Council was healed to-night at a meeting presided over by Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., representing the National Executive. After lively discussions and several divisions it was decided to return to the former position, when Alderman Robinson was leader of the party. The revolt was led by Councillor Kirby, whose supporters are said to have stood to their guns, but the weight of numbers was against them, and there is no doubt that the revolt has been crushed. After the meeting the opposing parties declined to make any statement, having agreed that nothing should be said apart from the report which Miss Lawrence will make. It is expected that the supporters of Mr. Kirby and the trades council will now acknowledge the majority group's rights.

HAYDOCK EXPLOSION INQUIRY

Mr. F. B. Lawson, mining engineer and chief technical adviser to Messrs. Richard Evans and Co., the owners of the Lyme Pit, Haydock, gave evidence at the Board of Trade inquiry at St. Helens, yesterday, into the explosion at the Lyme Pit on February 26, when 14 miners lost their lives. Mr. W. T. Miller (Lancashire and Cheshire Colliery Deputies Association) asked if he thought the fireman broke the coal mines regulations in firing this shot? Mr. Lawson said he thought the fireman examined for gas and found none, but he was told there was a break. The witness feared that he had mental aberration, forgot what he was told, and fired. He broke the regulation. Asked if risks were not taken every day, the witness replied: "I hope no risks of this kind are taken in collieries." Professor R. V. Wheeler, Director of Safety in Mines Research Board Experimental Stations, said that if there had been no stone-dusting in the Lyme Pit the whole mine would have been blown up. The inquiry concluded.

THE BRITISH LEGION REPORT

The report of the committee, presided over by Lord Bridgeman, which inquired into the headquarters administration of the British Legion, was handed to Lord Jellicoe, the president, yesterday. He stated yesterday afternoon that copies of the report would be made as quickly as possible and handed to the Press.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £7 from D. G. on account of income-tax.

WEST FULHAM BY-ELECTION

MR. SNOWDEN'S LETTER

TAXATION AND LAND VALUES

Candidates { Sir Cyril Cobb (U.) / Mr. J. W. Banfield (Lab.)

Polling, Tuesday, May 6

LAST ELECTION:—

Spero, Dr. G. E. (Lab.)	16,190
Cobb, Sir Cyril (U.)	13,979
Gale, G. A. (L.)	5,920
Lab. majority	2,211

There is a feeling among Liberals of the Cobden school of thought that the Labour candidate and his supporters in the West Fulham by-election have taken a little too casually the insistent advocacy by Sir Cyril Cobb of an extension of safeguarding duties and the policy of Empire free trade. Mr. Banfield mentioned the subject in his election address only to the extent of recording in a sentence Mr. Snowden's Budget proposals concerning existing duties, and Lord Beaverbrook has recalled that the Labour candidate, who is the general secretary of the Operative Bakers' Union, recently appealed for Government protection against imported foreign flour.

Mr. Banfield, in a supplementary message to the electors this week, made his position clearer by saying that the clean-cut issue of the contest is the question whether there is to be taxation which is fair, placed upon those who can well afford to pay, or taxation placed upon the food of the people and therefore on the shoulders of those least able to bear it. But the Liberal free-traders think that the free-trade cause should be more emphatically expounded and that was the chief reason for the holding of a Liberal meeting in the division, with Mr. Ramsay Muir as speaker, on Thursday night. They will probably be more satisfied with the position as the result of a letter sent to Mr. Banfield yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MR. SNOWDEN'S VIEWS

"You do well," Mr. Snowden writes, "to keep in the front of your programme opposition to the issue which the Tories have raised at the dictation of the newspaper magnates. It will be a sorry day for this country and the British Commonwealth if politics become the sport of newspaper proprietors and political parties have to march at their bidding. That is the position of Mr. Baldwin to-day, and it is for the voters of Fulham at this election to say whether they will accept such a degraded position in a democratic country.

"The electors must be under no misunderstanding about the real meaning and purpose of the Tory candidate's policy of Empire 'free trade.' It is the old and discredited policy of protection, which is a sinister method of taxing the people by raising prices: afraid to make a straightforward frontal attack on wages, they are trying to achieve by tariffs the same object by raising prices for the profit of the capitalists. The contrast between the Tory and Labour policies can be seen in the Budget now before Parliament. The Tory Government put new taxes on wages through taxed commodities. The Labour Budget puts the necessary taxes on large incomes and accumulated wealth. The electors of Fulham must say which policy they prefer. A vote for the Tory candidate is a vote for dearer living, lower real wages, and bigger profits and lighter taxation for the rich at the expense of the working and middle classes. . . .

"You stand for a sane and sound policy of social reform; for spreading the burdens more equitably; for securing for the community socially created land values; for a constructive industrial policy; for a progressive educational policy which will give every child a fair chance; for decent and healthy homes; and in short for using Parliament to redress social evils and inequalities. . . ."

FOREIGN COMPETITION

To set against this message the electors are told by Sir Cyril Cobb, in a broadsheet, the *West Fulham Election News*, that the Conservative Party desires to safeguard British workers against unfair foreign competition. The Socialists by dropping the safeguarding measures of the Conservative Government are taking away that protection. The policy of the Conservative Party will ensure ever-increasing work for British hands and thus steadily and securely solve the unemployment problem. Since the Socialist Government came into office a year ago over 500,000 had been added to the number of unemployed. "Is it not time," Sir Cyril Cobb submits, "that other means were adopted to cure this canker in our midst? Why not give the Conservative remedy a trial?"

There was an attendance of 600 at a women's rally in support of the Conservative candidate, held in Cobb's Hall yesterday afternoon. Lady Iveagh was the principal speaker, and the case for safeguarding was put by Mr. Leslie Pinkham, the hon. secretary of the National Association of Fabric Glove Manufacturers, who produced samples to show that English fabric gloves are cheaper to-day than when the duty was imposed on gloves imported from abroad.

FOREIGN BLENDED BUTTER

MINISTER AND ALTERNATIVES TO MARKING

It was announced yesterday that, in response to an invitation from the Minister of Agriculture, new proposals will shortly be submitted to him which will aim at overcoming the obstacles that have hitherto stood in the way of Government action to prevent the sale of foreign blended butter as English butter. At a recent conference of representatives of agricultural societies, consumers' organizations, and home and Empire butter producers, held at the Ministry of Agriculture, it was suggested that the application for a marking order under the Merchandise Marks Act should be suspended in view of the possible necessity of introducing new legislation. The Ministry has undertaken to consider any practical alternative to an Order-in-Council under the Act which may be put forward.

Intimation of the Ministry's attitude was first made by Mr. Noel Buxton to a deputation headed by Sir William Wayland, M.P. for Canterbury, and including representatives of the New Zealand Dairy Produce Board, the Australian Dairy Produce Board, Irish Free State and South African butter producers, the British Dairy Farmers' Association, the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, the Empire Producers' Organization, the English Jersey Society, the Ayrshire Cattle Society, the Shorthorn Society, and the Butter Consumers' Vigilance Committee (embracing the National Council of Women, British Women's Patriotic League, League of Empire Housewives, and the British Housewives' Association). The chief points of the suggested order, as outlined by the deputation, were:—

(1) The marking of "straight" (or unblended) butter as "Empire" or "foreign," or, alternatively, with its country of origin; (2) The marking of all blended butter as (*a*) blended foreign, (*b*) blended Empire, or (*c*) blended Empire and foreign.

A memorandum issued by the organizations concerned states that Mr. Buxton said that the Ministry experts were of opinion that it would be extremely difficult to administer such an Order, and he was therefore disinclined to recommend the Standing Committee to consider an application. The reply of the deputation to the points raised by the Minister was that exactly the same arguments had been brought to bear before the passing of the Artificial Cream Act, but that this Act had operated to the marked advantage of British farmers. It was estimated that 75 per cent. of reputable blenders, rather than run the risk of prosecution for deliberate misdescription, would immediately comply with the Act.

Mr. Buxton expressed sympathy with the objects of the movement and promised consideration of alternative proposals. He held, however, that an Order could not be made by way of mere recommendation, but must be strictly enforceable; otherwise the law would be brought into contempt.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL

The ninety-first annual report of King's College Hospital states that the daily average of patients received into the hospital during 1929 was 349, compared with 326 in 1928, excluding the babies born in the maternity ward, who numbered 674. The total number of in-patients was 7,006. The actual debt of the hospital at the end of the year was £65,867. It is remarked that before more beds can be provided the number of nurses must be increased, and at present there is no accommodation for more.

LAWN TENNIS

THE HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOURNEMOUTH, MAY 2

Mrs. W. D. List and Miss J. Fry qualified for the final of the Ladies' Singles in the Hard Court championships of Great Britain at Bournemouth to-day. It was a day of reaction. Both the Singles had an air of drabness about them, and the Women's Doubles semi-finals which followed failed to provide interest.

Miss Fry beat Miss J. Morfey by 7—5, 6—0. Miss Morfey, who is only 18, takes the ball very late, a fault which will have to be corrected before she can reach top class. Miss Fry was uncertain at the start, but once she had her game of clean, good-length driving under full control, hers was an easy task. Miss Morfey knew no means of countering such driving and the end was in sight after Miss Fry had won the first set.

Mrs. List beat Miss E. H. Harvey by 6—4, 4—6, 8—6. It was a very dull match to watch. It is conceivable that better play might have been produced by both players had it not been for the behaviour of some of the spectators. Miss Harvey drove a ball to the side-line, which the linesman adjudged in. Mrs. List probably thought it had been given "out," and queried the score with the umpire, rather than the decision of the linesman. The crowd then joined in the discussion, which was hardly their business, and there was some noise for some minutes. The referee eventually had to order silence. The linesman was, quite properly, inflexible in his decision, and whether he had made a mistake or not is quite beside the point. The stroke gave Miss Harvey the lead by four games to two, but it upset her equanimity. For a game or two she could do nothing right, and the set was won by Mrs. List in quick time. The effect of this unpleasant incident on both players was to limit their enterprise, and their faith in the umpire and linesmen was not strengthened by some decisions given later. The game pursued a monotonous course. Mrs. List did what attacking there was with Miss Harvey returning the ball high and softly to the middle of the court. One hoped for a quick end to an unsatisfactory match, and this looked to have come when Miss Harvey led 5—4 and 40—15 on her service in the final set. The best lawn tennis was then seen. Mrs. List saved those two points by some bold driving which at length forced Miss Harvey twice to lift the ball over the baseline in stretching to retrieve good shots. Mrs. List went on to win in the 14th game, playing the rallies with more purpose and control. Mrs. List is an Australian by birth, and her backhand stroke is fashioned after the manner of her countrymen, in that it is played with the same face of the racket as the forehand. It is a stronger stroke than most women players possess. Mrs. List has plenty of attacking strokes, and the pity is that she does not take kindly to volleying. In this match only two volleys were played in the three sets, both by Miss Harvey when she had been drawn up to the net.

The best match of the day was the semi-final of the Doubles, in which H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff beat H. G. N. Lee and F. J. Perry by 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 1—6, 7—5. Much of the play was really first-class, with possibly Perry the most consistent of the four. Austin began well, and, with Olliff giving him adequate support, they held the upper hand for a time. He fell away slightly after the second set, often being late in his run up to the net. Lee came to give some startling returns of service, and Perry, who had never been really bad, improved his volleying, and showed himself a player of many strokes, if not completely master of them. Austin went from bad to worse, but Olliff made some splendid efforts to save his side. Lee and Perry were combining beautifully, and observing implicitly the golden rule of Doubles that the last player to hit the ball takes the return down the middle. They were soon on terms at two sets all, and by winning Olliff's service in the first game of the final set were in a happy position. Lee lost his service later, a double fault contributing, and Austin and Olliff led 4—3.

Olliff's service was won again to put Lee and Perry in front at 5—4, but again Lee could not win his service. There was a long struggle for Austin's service in the 11th game, and in the end Lee and Perry both returned service into the net, and by sound returns Austin and Olliff eventually won Perry's service for the match. C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft beat E. C. Peters and H. K. Lester in three sets in the other semi-final, which was not so good a match.

The results were:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Miss J. Fry beat Miss J. Morfey (7—5, 6—0); Mrs. W. D. List beat Miss E. H. Harvey (6—4, 4—6, 8—6).

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—C. G. Eames and I. H. Wheatcroft beat H. K. Lester and E. C. Peters (6—3, 6—4, 6—3); H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff beat H. G. N. Lee and F. J. Perry (6—3, 6—2, 2—6, 1—6, 7—5).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Miss J. Fry and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Miss D. E. Round and Miss N. Trentham (6—2, 6—3); Mrs. L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat Mrs. W. D. List and Miss N. Lyle (6—1, 6—4).

MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—Dr. J. C. Gregory and Mrs. L. A. Godfree beat J. S. Olliff and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson (8—10, 6—4, 6—4); C. H. Kingsley and Miss J. Fry beat C. G. Eames and Miss E. H. Harvey (6—1, 3—6, 6—3).

ORDER OF PLAY FOR TO-DAY

11 a.m.—Women's Singles Championship Final

Letters to the Editor

PAYING WARDS FOR MIDDLE CLASS

A NORFOLK SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your columns have borne witness to the interest taken by many of your readers in the provision of "hospital treatment" for those whose incomes designate them as belonging to the "middle classes." Two years ago a scheme to supply this much-felt want was inaugurated at this hospital, and the figures for the year ended December 31, 1929, prove that it has been successful. A building just outside the hospital grounds, and belonging to the hospital, was fortunately available, and it was adapted to provide 12 single rooms with an operating theatre and offices. The home was opened on April 20, 1928, by the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, and in January, 1929, two rooms were added.

The home is an integral part of the hospital as regards nursing, feeding, administration, and the supply of all medical and surgical requisites. The special departments of the hospital (X-ray, pathological, &c.) are available for the use of these private patients without extra charge.

All patients must be under the care of one of the honorary staff of the hospital and can obtain admission either by paying £4 4s. a week to the hospital plus a sum for medical attendance, which must not exceed 15 guineas, or by joining a contributory scheme the yearly premium of which is 30s. This premium entitles the contributor, his wife and children (under 16) to free maintenance and treatment. No contributor can obtain benefit until six months after payment of the first premium. The income limits for all patients are as follows:—

(a) Single persons under £350 per annum.
(b) Married couples without children under 16, £450 per annum.
(c) Widows and widowers with a child or children under 16, £450 per annum.
(d) Married couples with a child or children under 16, £550 per annum.

Out of the premiums of those joining the contributory scheme a maintenance cost of 12s. a day for each in-patient is paid to the hospital, and the balance provides payment for the medical officers and a reserve fund for capital and other expenses. The amount of this balance depends on the sickness rate. This was originally estimated at 4 per cent. of those insured, assuming that the average stay of each patient in the home was three weeks. This estimate has proved correct for 1929, so that after paying maintenance and medical fees, a surplus remained which was used for repayment of part of the capital expenses incurred in adapting and equipping the home. The remainder and far the larger part of this debt has been paid off by the medical staff from fees received by them from those patients who were non-contributors. Although the cost to the hospital of these patients is only just met by their payments, the home is undoubtedly of benefit to the hospital, for a large proportion of those treated in it would have been obliged by financial circumstances to enter the general ward.

The advantages of the ward have been much appreciated by the patients, and the governors have consented to the building of a new ward of 20 beds, as the present number of 14 is inadequate. The cost of this building will be defrayed in about eight years by the balance left from the contributors' premiums and a levy from the fees of the honorary medical staff, so that no call will be made on the general funds of the hospital. An advance of capital necessary for the inception of building operations has been obtained through the generosity of two members of the board of management. I shall be pleased to give further detailed information of the scheme to anyone who is interested.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK INCH, House Governor and Secretary.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.

THE POET LAUREATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The late Poet Laureate's reverence for simple and beautiful things, and his appreciation of worthiness in men and women in all walks of life, found charming expression a few years ago when he commemorated what he was pleased to call the services and "saintly character" of his old nurse, who was born, and died, in a small village near his old home at Walmer, by erecting a tablet to her memory. From a communication which came into my hands towards the end of the year 1923 it appeared that Dr. Bridges had had the matter in mind for some time previously but was desirous of obtaining certain particulars to enable him to complete the wording of the memorial. The old nurse having been a relative whom I myself held in affectionate remembrance, I was able to give precisely what the poet wanted, and upon furnishing such information I became the honoured recipient of a reply in which he expressed the great pleasure he had thus derived at the Christmas season of that year, and, amongst other interesting particulars, said that he remembered his nurse's old mother very well, and her cottage in Mongeham. This led to further correspondence (in which almost all of the poet's letters to me were written by himself personally), and in the following year the memorial was duly placed in the parish church of Great Mongeham. The epitaph concludes with lines in Greek, the wording on the tablet—and the scholar's translation of the Greek verse—being as follows:—

In Memory of CATHERINE ASHBY of Mongeham for many years of Walmer in the household of Jn. Th. Bridges of 84 Nicholas Transet. She md Edwd Parker 1856 and died aged 70 in 1881.

Neither thy loving-kindness nor thy piety saved thee, Nurse,
when among the living, from grievous sufferings
But 'tis among the Blessed there is compensation for good deeds
Those will be in greater honour than the poet
Who (having been nurtured the 8th of 9) to repay the dues of rearing
Has set up this memorial of enduring love
ROBERT BRIDGES
1923.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY E. PARKER.
Chilston, 33, Blenheim-road, Deal, April 30.

WEDGWOOD AND HIS WARE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the article entitled "Wedgwood and his Ware" which appeared in *The Times* yesterday, some of your readers may be interested to know that one of the finest collections of Wedgwood ware in existence is to be found in the Lady Lever Art Gallery, Port Sunlight. The collection of the late Lord Tweedmouth, which was bought by the late Lord Leverhulme, forms its foundation, the late Lord Leverhulme afterwards adding to it. Specimens of the best quality are included, even to mantelpieces, two in blue jasper and one in green jasper, the former two made for Longton Hall in 1777 and 1779, and the latter made for the Master of the Dublin Mint in 1785. The collection of wax models is also an outstanding feature.

The fine portrait of Joseph Wedgwood painted in enamel colours on a slab of Wedgwood, by George Stubbs, A.R.A., and a number of important examples of Wedgwood ware have been lent by the trustees to Hanley in connexion with the Wedgwood bicentenary celebrations. A loan including wax designs by Pacetti and Devaere has also been made to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

I am, yours faithfully,
SYDNEY L. DAVISON, Curator.
The Lady Lever Art Gallery, Port Sunlight, Cheshire, May 1.

A RAILWAY OF THE THIRTIES

THE CANTERBURY AND WHITSTABLE LINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, which was opened on May 3, 1830, was projected by William James, solicitor, land agent, coal master, and engineer, a versatile but unlucky man whose advocacy of "engine railroads" is well known. The chief object in the construction of the line, just over six miles in length, was to provide direct access to the sea so that coals and merchandise might be landed at Whitstable and conveyed to Canterbury more speedily than by the turnpike road.

The *Kentish Gazette* in 1825 referred to the proposed railway as calculated to afford a safe, a rapid, a certain and regular communication from the sea to Canterbury, "thus placing that ancient and respectable city for all purposes of trade and advantages of commerce at the mouth of the Thames, a river which, it is scarcely necessary to add, is the great emporium of all the commerce and wealth of the world."

The plan and section of the line for which the Act of 1825 was obtained were set out by William James. Several engineers who became eminent in their profession were also connected with the construction of the railway. William James was displaced by George Stephenson, for the promoters of the Bill found when they came to Parliament in the Session of 1824-25 that James had under-estimated the cost of the proposed railway and the harbour at Whitstable. Twenty-five thousand pounds, the sum which he had named, was clearly inadequate; they therefore called in George Stephenson to advise them, and subsequently appointed him engineer. The Bill was amended by increasing the capital to £31,000, but events proved that this increase was quite inadequate. The Act received the Royal Assent on June 10, 1825.

George Stephenson visited the line only once or twice, it being agreed that the work should be done by his assistants. Joseph Locke was sent to Canterbury in the autumn and remained on the ground for a fortnight setting out the line. John Dixon was the resident engineer for a year or more, and was succeeded by Joshua Richardson, who worked under the supervision of Robert Stephenson. In William James's plan the Canterbury terminus was on the Whitstable road, but George Stephenson suggested a more central site in North-lane, and for this deviation the sanction of Parliament was obtained in 1827. In this and subsequent Acts the company obtained power to raise fresh capital. For a time the construction of the railway was suspended for want of money, and there was even a fear that the works would be abandoned, but the supporters of the undertaking found means to complete it.

Local records show that May 3, 1830, was a great day for Canterbury the bells of the Cathedral rang merrily, flags were flying, even cannon boomed when a train of 20 carriages left North-lane station for Whitstable. It went forward in two sections and was formed into one train at the top of the incline. The first four miles were worked by stationary engines, the train being drawn from Canterbury by a rope to the first engine house at Tyler Hill, and thence to Clowes Wood, where the second engine was fixed, both being 25 horse power. The train then descended by gravity to Bogshole, where the locomotive Invicta was attached and hauled it for the remaining two miles to Whitstable Harbour. The illustration given below, reproduced from a contemporary engraving, shows the train returning from Whitstable headed by the Invicta. No accident occurred on the opening day, and Robert Stephenson wrote that "it went off exceedingly well without a single mishap."

The line was open for general traffic on the following day. The time allowed for the journey, 6½ miles, was 40 minutes; the fare was 9d. each way. This was the first steam railway in the South of England, and the first railway in England to use steam power for working *passenger* traffic. The Liverpool and Manchester line was not opened until September, and the Stockton and Darlington railway, though using locomotives for goods traffic, was still using horse traction for passengers.

From a financial point of view the Canterbury and Whitstable railway was not a success; the capital expenditure exceeded all estimates, and the revenue was disappointing. Until the line was leased to the South Eastern Railway in 1844 no dividend was paid. Early in 1846 the South Eastern Railway reached Canterbury from Ashford, and a junction was made with the Whitstable line, the North-lane station was closed and the Whitstable trains ran into the new station—the line having been relaid throughout and the fixed engines replaced by locomotives. In 1853 the South Eastern Railway purchased the line with the harbour at Whitstable outright for £99,520, and the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway Company was dissolved.

Canterbury possesses several relics of this early railway. The company's only locomotive, the Invicta, built by R. Stephenson and Co., is now to be seen on a pedestal in the Dane John Gardens, though it is somewhat altered in details from its original form. The company's seal (1825), a minute book (1830-53), a letter book, share registers and register of transfers from 1825, and several early engravings of cars are fortunately preserved in the Royal Museum and Public Library at Canterbury.

Yours faithfully,
R. B. FELLOWS.
Northwood, Middlesex.

RADIUM TREATMENT OF CANCER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a result of the appeals you have allowed to appear in *The Times* on behalf of our research work in the radium treatment of cancer in women, the work has been carried on for nearly five years, and our clinic has become one of the largest in England. Latterly it has become urgent to centralize the work which has been carried on in four hospitals into one hospital, and owing to the generosity of our supporters the Marie Curie Hospital, 2, Fitzjohn's-avenue, came into being in September last year. This hospital has 30 beds (in both public and private wards) and a diagnostic and "follow-up" clinic for out-patients. The hospital has been full ever since it opened, with a waiting list longer than it should be in cases of cancer.

We have plans drawn out to increase our beds to 50 in number, to enlarge our pathology department, and to centralize our X-ray work by creating an X-ray department in the building instead of having to send our patients to cooperating hospitals. This enlargement has become an urgent necessity if we are to meet the needs of all the patients with cancer who apply for treatment at the hands of medical women.

May I appeal to your readers to continue the good work they have begun and help us to raise the £25,000 we need for the proposed new wing and its equipment, and also £25,000 for endowment of beds? Towards the equipment of the new wing we have in hand £3,500 earmarked for the purchase of the X-ray apparatus. By kind permission of the Lord Mayor a meeting in support of this appeal will be held at the Mansion House on May 9, at which the Lord Mayor will preside, and Sir Walter Fletcher, the Viscountess Galway, Mr. Beaumont Pease, and Mrs. Walter Runciman will speak. On July 10 the hospital will be formally opened by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. I am glad to invite on behalf of the board of management all those interested to attend these meetings; cards of admission may be obtained from the secretary at the hospital.

I beg on behalf of the board of management all those who are interested in the modern treatment of cancer, and who would like to share in this beneficent and most encouraging work, to send us donations and subscriptions. Cheques should be sent to the Treasurer, The Marie Curie Hospital, 2, Fitzjohn's-avenue, N.W.3.

M. M. CHADBURN, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Marie Curie Hospital.
16, Harley-street, W.

CANTERBURY AND WHITSTABLE RAILWAY, MAY 3, 1830

MINISTERIAL SALARIES

COSTS OF OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Parliament, which is now proposing to raise the rate of income-tax to 4s. 6d. in the £ in time of profound peace, is also considering, through one of its Committees, whether the salary of the Prime Minister (£5,000 per annum) and that of other Ministers shall be raised.

In Australia, it has been stated, where the salaries of Ministers are lower, though the cost of living is higher, arrangements have already been made to reduce certain Ministerial salaries, in view of the present financial difficulties.

The alleged reason for the rise of Ministerial salaries in this country is the need to maintain the prestige of Ministers, which, presumably, suffers if they do not spend more money in entertainment. I would submit to you, Sir, that the necessity of the times demands less, not more, spending on entertainment. Further, that, in view of the existence of the Government Hospitality Fund, to which (so far as a layman can make out) some £300,000 has been voted in the past 10 years, no calls need now be made, except for their private expenditure, on the official or private incomes of Ministers. In the old days it was different. A Minister's salary of £5,000 a year was intended to cover his official entertainments. If it did not the Salisburys and the Lansdownes paid for the official dinners and the Foreign Office parties out of their own pockets. No one expects Mr. MacDonald or Mr. Henderson to pay out of their public or private income the cost of Naval Conferences or dinners to Egyptian delegations. It is, however, not fair on the taxpayer, who is now seeking how he may reduce his expenditure to meet the new taxation, to be asked, not only to pay to the Government Hospitality Fund so many thousands a year to relieve Ministers, but also to raise the salaries of Ministers for still further entertainments. Surely it is the time to set a strict example in economy. Surely, if we cannot, like our Australian cousins, reduce Ministers' salaries, we ought not to be asked to increase them. To those who will be hard put to it to find their insurance premiums under the new conditions (insurance thrift is hit directly by the Budget), and who cannot afford champagne, it would seem a fine "gesture" to abolish the Government Hospitality Fund—until such time as the income-tax can be lowered and not raised. Perhaps then the foreign delegations would believe that we are really poor and not pretending. In any case you, Sir, would be doing service if you could succeed in getting produced—you will find all three parties against it—an itemized account of the fund from the start; was it before or after we shouldered the debts of the world? Then we shall know how many excellent dinners, how many bottles of champagne, how many good cigars have been consumed by Ministers and their predecessors to maintain the "prestige" of the country and themselves—and to add to our debts.

I am, Sir,
STILL A TAXPAYER.

ASTRONOMY AT OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is a good rule in life not to meet trouble half-way; and there are few questions more troublesome to answer seriously than that which asks how you would spend a large sum of money if you had it. Professor Plummer's question to me starts with an "if" of this kind, and I claim freedom to "brush it aside" again. But as he goes on to present his views of the needs of the Southern Hemisphere, I will adventure a few comments, though with some trepidation lest this correspondence may be getting too long.

1. He says that though "observation of the southern skies has naturally lagged behind that of the northern, the gap is in course of being filled." I reply that the lag is so great as to be unnatural, and that filling it is not in sight. Let me quote a few words of a letter dated February 28 from H.M. Astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope.

> At the present time, if a southern Nova appeared, there is not a single observatory in the Southern Hemisphere which could study its spectrum.

The letter is addressed to the Radcliffe Observer, and another sentence accordingly advises:—

> If you decide to get the largest reflector which available funds will permit, I would very strongly advise you to combine with it a spectroscope convertible, for either one, two, or three prism dispersion. . . . Nothing is being done on radial velocities, &c., in the southern skies, and the interesting B and A type binaries with large velocity amplitude are almost untouched.

It will be seen that we are trenching on technical details; but the general note of urgency is apparent enough through them.

2. Professor Plummer describes the American observatories in South Africa as "in the nature of expeditions, making no claim to permanence." I doubt whether he is correct here, but let us suppose that he is. Surely the need for a permanent observatory is thereby enhanced, not diminished?

3. He asks the "serious question whether this country can lightly afford the loss of one moderately-endowed observatory." But we shall not lose it; we shall get a better one instead, on the work of which Oxford will have first claim. A quarter of a century ago Mr. J. H. Reynolds, of Birmingham, generously planted his large reflector in Egypt. But nothing was further from his mind than that he would thereby *lose* it; what happened was that he *gained* many beautiful photographs of nebulæ that he could not otherwise have got at all.

H. H. TURNER.
University Observatory, Oxford, April 29.

ZIMBABWE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In reply to Professor J. L. Myres's letter which appeared in *The Times* of April 24, some years ago I repeatedly saw in a small collection of relics stated to have been recovered from the ruins of Zimbabwe and in the possession of Colonel Robert Beal, C.M.G., who passed many years in Rhodesia, a very striking object which was described and had, he told me, been identified as an unmistakable sun-disk.

If Professor Myres will take the trouble to read my letter again, he will see that in no case do I definitely refer to an "ingot mould from Egypt," or to a linga "found at Paphos." I wrote of the former as "regarded as comparable" to those used by ancient Egyptians, and of the latter as "*stated* to have been found at Paphos in Cyprus." The authority for these opinions (which with many other persons I fully share) is the late R. N. Hall, in whose wonderful book "Pre-historic Rhodesia," which the Professor quotes, he will find excellent illustrations of some of the various forms of Zimbabwe ornamentation, &c., to which he refers.

R. C. F. MAUGHAM.
Westgate House, Long Melford, Suffolk.

Points from Letters

APATHY AT ELECTIONS

It is surely time that, in the by-election of May 6, those who have the privilege of voting should not abstain for the following causes:—(1) Because they think their one vote will not affect the result. If each were the only one it might not make any difference. But, unfortunately, there are hundreds of thousands of such people. Their apathy has failed to return many excellent candidates. (2) Because they will not recognize that no pleasure or business can possibly be of more importance than registering their vote. (3) Because they are too indolent, or forgetful, or they put off voting till the last minute, and are then too late. This applies equally to all borough and county council elections.—Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS, Blackheath, S.E.3.

TRAINING FOR THE SEA

You have been good enough to mention the scheme for providing the Empire with a sea-going sailing ship for the training of our future officers of the mercantile marine. A society is in course of formation—namely, the "Sea Lion" Sail Training Ship Society, with Lord Derby as honorary president, and in connexion with this society we are issuing an appeal to the public for subscriptions. Captain Selwyn M. Day, C.B., D.S.O., R.N.R., of 106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, who is honorary secretary of the society, will forward to any of your readers who have not received it a copy of the appeal, and will give any further explanation required respecting the aims of the founders of this movement.—SIR WILLIAM GARTHWAITE, Chairman and Founder, "Sea Lion" Sail Training Ship Society, 106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

Although profoundly disagreeing with your correspondent, Miss E. Grant Robinson, in her estimate of the average mental capacity of women as compared with that of men, may I point out that this has no bearing whatever on the question of the admission of women to holy orders? The ordination of women on the same terms as men is claimed on the ground of vocation and fitness, as a logical outcome of the teaching of Christ, both implicit and explicit, as to the conditions for the reception of spiritual gifts.—DR. EVA MORTON, Weymouth-street, W.1.

PRICE OF BREAD

The point in dispute between the Bakers' Association and the Food Council is an increase of ½d. per 4lb. loaf. Do we realize that this represents only 1-16th of one penny for a 1lb. loaf? I suppose the average person does not eat more than ¼lb. of bread a day, in which case this enormous increase represents 1-32nd of one penny a day, or one penny a month a person. Even with this increase the price of the finest food, ready cooked and prepared for the table, is a fraction over 2d. per lb. The only quarrel the Food Council have with the association is that they were not consulted before the new schedule was adopted. This is simply vanity, and not in accordance with the terms of the Food Council's appointment; their part is not to fix prices, but, as you have written, "The Food Council's appointed work is to protect the consumer against retail traders making excessive profits, and to order an instant inquiry if they consider they have just cause." This inquiry is invited by the association, and has been assisted by them to the extent of having accounts and figures prepared by an eminent firm of accountants, and an invitation to the Food Council for their examination.—MR. J. G. WEBSTER, 55 Elgin-avenue, Maida Vale, W.9.

RESTORATION OF THE PARTHENON

I of course defer to the opinion of an expert of Professor Gardner's eminence. But if opinion generally is not hostile to reinforced concrete and if we are to be modern in this respect, why not be modern right through, demolish the whole structure and rebuild it entirely in concrete? This would enable us to perform a graceful act of reparation by decorating the new structure with concrete copies of the Elgin marbles.—Mr. O. E. BODINGTON, 6, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

IN MEMORY OF HARVEY

I trust that the appeal made in *The Times* on behalf of Hempstead Church as a memorial to Harvey will not be unregarded by the medical profession. It must be with many misgivings and regrets that we looked upon the photograph of the little church. Harvey not only belonged to that "band of far-shining men" in discovery, he was humble and versed in human natures, too. We as a profession cannot absolve ourselves from the essential tribute—to make Hempstead Church a shrine for the pilgrims of the world.—DR. RICHARD GILLBARD, St. Margarets, Dean-road, Willesden Green, N.W.

DEATH DUTIES

Lord Lothian's letter will be read with interest by those who have regard for sound political economy and common justice. He has, however, avoided the question of valuation. How does it come about that a going concern, which for 30 years has only returned an average of £1,000 per annum, and during the last 10 or 12 years no returns whatever, is valued, for taxation purposes, at £700,000? Taxation simply becomes spoliation if ability to pay, out of income, is ignored. That vice, however, is, in Mr. Snowden's opinion, a virtue, but he euphemistically describes it as "redistribution of capital."—Mr. H. S. LITTLETON.

A LONDON LANDMARK

The proximity of the London County Council headquarters to the new public park to be laid out on the site of the Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, justifies the inquiry if steps can be taken to preserve the stately and beautiful dome on the central block, which was the work of Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., and completed in June, 1846. The ground floor of this portion of the building, if retained, could be used as a shelter and playroom for the children in wet weather. We already have, in the City of London, an interesting example of the tower of a demolished church retained for its historical associations and effective appearance.—Mr. J. LANDTEAR LUCAS, The Mount, Northwood, Middlesex.

DR. JOHNSON AND MAGDALEN BRIDGE

The proposal to encroach on the Church of St. Botolph in the widening of Aldersgate-street reminds me of Dr. Johnson's encounter with Mr. Gwyn, the architect who built the picturesque bridge at Magdalen College. "Johnson censured him for taking down a church which might have stood many years, and building a new one at a different place, for no other reason but that there might be a direct road to a new bridge; and his expression was, 'You are taking a church out of the way that the people may go in a straight line to the bridge.' 'No, Sir,' said Gwyn, 'I am putting the church *in* the way, that the people may not *go out of the way*.' Johnson (with a hearty, loud laugh of approbation): 'Speak no more. Rest your colloquial fame upon this.'"—Mr. A. RUSSELL-SMITH, Holly Croft, Forest Row, Sussex.

SNOW AT WHITSUN

On Sunday, June 3, 1888, I was witness to such an occurrence. I had arrived from London the evening before in beautiful mid-summer weather at my father's manse in North-East Aberdeenshire. On that morning we were all amazed to waken to a white world. A sudden and heavy fall of snow had occurred overnight, so deep as to prevent any of the parishioners, except the members of our own family, from attending church. In the circumstances my father held no service. Horses, cattle, and sheep died in large numbers in the snow-covered fields through eating the frozen grass they could scrape through, or get access to, when the thaw set in during the day.—DR. HENRY O. FORBES, Ealing, W.5.

OLD CUSTOMS

In corroboration of Mr. Frank Pearce's letter I well remember, when going for our annual visit to the seaside, seeing the luggage deposited on the roof of the railway carriage in which we travelled. It was then covered with a tarpaulin. It consisted of heavy leathern portmanteaux, a large round basket covered with black oilcloth, black bags and carpet bags, and our nurse had a neat black wooden box lined with a small patterned floral paper. This was in August, 1867.—Miss MARY E. ATTWELL, Barnes, S.W.13.

LIVING ON CAPITAL

Mr. Henning's sympathies have got the better of his reasoning. The method proposed by Lord Inchcape's friend would succeed in depriving the Revenue of precisely that share of a fortune which would otherwise be confiscated. It is true that upon capital on current account at a bank the bank earns income, but such income is not liable to surtax and, *ex hypothesi*, the capital itself having been dissipated before one's death, will provide no death duty.—Mr. TREVOR L. C. WOOD, 16, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

DESTRUCTION OF PRIMROSES

The chief enemy of the primrose is the person who digs it up by the roots. The plant protects its own seeding ground by means of its rosette of leaves. Few thoughtless pickers know of its two forms of flower or they might spend some of their time in observation. One hopes that such knowledge, leading to study rather than destruction, may spread from the schools before the loveliness of the countryside becomes a mere memory of the elderly.—Mr. EUGENE TODD, Bonalea, 23, Churchfield-road, East Acton, W.3.

HADRIAN'S WALL

AN APPEAL FROM OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, by members of Oxford University:—

University of Oxford, April 28.

Sir,—As members of the University of Oxford, we venture to express to you the hope that some means may be found to limit the proposed extension of quarrying works in the immediate neighbourhood of Hadrian's Wall. The stretch of the Wall, together with its associated works the Vallum and the Military Way, running from Chollerford to Gilsland, is, in our opinion, one of the most valuable of our national monuments. Both its beauty and its significance have already been impaired by the existing quarries; and we feel that the time has come when a binding and permanent limitation should be imposed on further disfigurement. We realize the importance of providing work, to the extent at present contemplated, for unemployed men in the Newcastle district; but we submit that it would be disastrous to permit the unlimited extension of such works, and so to leave the way open for the eventual destruction of a great historical monument.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

GREY OF FALLODON, Chancellor.
F. HOMES DUDDEN, Master of Pembroke, Vice-Chancellor.
HUGH CECIL, C. W. C. OMAN, Chichele Professor of Modern History } Burgesses of the University
HERBERT L. WILD, Hon. Fellow of Exeter and formerly Bishop of Newcastle.
H. A. L. FISHER, Warden of New College.
A. D. LINDSAY, Master of Balliol.
F. W. PEMBER, Warden of All Souls.
W. R. BUCHANAN RIDDELL, Principal of Hertford.
M. E. SADLER, Master of University College.
H. J. WHITE, Dean of Christ Church.
F. G. J. ANDERSON, Camden Professor of Ancient History.
GILBERT MURRAY, Regius Professor of Greek.
JOHN L. MYRES, Wykeham Professor of Ancient History and President of the Royal Anthropological Institute.
CHARLES S. SHERRINGTON, Waynflete Professor of Physiology and President of the Royal Society.
CYRIL BAILEY, Fellow of Balliol.
R. G. COLLINGWOOD, Fellow of Pembroke.

THE BURGOMASTER OF AMSTERDAM

LUNCHEON AT MANSION HOUSE

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a luncheon party at the Mansion House yesterday to meet the Burgomaster of Amsterdam and Madame de Vlugt. The guests included:—

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, Lord Wakefield, Major L. H. Cripps, Alderman Sir George Truscott, Alderman Sir Charles Batho, Alderman Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Countess Heiden, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. Neal, Major and Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, the Netherland Consul-General (Mr. Th. de Meester), Mr. W. Ledeboer, Mr. and Mrs. Hijmans, Professor P. Geyl, Mr. T. T. Grein, Mr. Charles M. Morrell, Mr. F. S. Jacob, the Rev. Dr. Van Dorp (of the Dutch Church in Austin Friars), Mr. J. J. Van Boss, Dr. W. Posthumus Meyjes, Dr. Kruyveld, Dr. W. R. Bisschop, Mr. W. Wynand Wolff, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Radcliffe Cooper, Sir William and Lady Crotch, Mr. F. E. Cowen Smith, Mr. W. Nieuwenburg, Major A. E. Wood, Captain D. F. Massy, Mr. W. T. Boston, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, Mr. L. H. Klee, Mrs. A. Van Hook, Mr. J. Haagen, Mrs. S. Richards, Mr. R. M. H. Rodwell, Bishop Watkin-Williams, Mr. A. K. Watson, and Archdeacon G. H. Wilson.

£1 1s. each.—Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, Miss M. S. Fitch, Mr. A. F. Lascelles, Miss W. MacNabb, Captain J. E. Mohing, Mrs. Mure, Miss A. M. Ottley, Mr. W. B. Falon, Miss M. V. W. Rowden, and the Rev. A. Russell Allerton.

10s. 6d. each.—Mr. C. T. Campion, Mr. C. Horsfall, Mr. S. G. Vesey-Fitzgerald, and Miss M. W. Wills-Sandford.

5s.—Mr. F. P. Ramsden.

THE REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

The Departmental Committee which was appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to consider and report whether it is desirable to restrict the practice of the profession of accountancy to persons whose names would be inscribed in a register established by law and, if so, to report on the method by which such a register should be established and controlled, held a further meeting on Thursday. Evidence on behalf of the following bodies was given by the following persons:—

Society of Accountants in Edinburgh—Mr. Robert Dick Rahkie and Mr. Laurence Bruce Bell; British Association of Accountants and Auditors—Mr. Thomas Magnay and Mr. Lionel T. Knight; Society of Statisticians and Accountants—Mr. Hubert W. Hughes and Mr. William Gray; Institute of Company Accountants—Mr. Lawrance Ludford and Mr. Robert R. Mason; Faculty of Auditors, Limited—Mr. R. F. B. Cross and Mr. F. J. Ashton; Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants—Mr. Edmund Lund; Mr. William Balcomb, and Mr. F. Ogden Whiteley; Institute of Poor Law Accountants—Mr. William H. Glanville and Mr. E. H. Jarvis.

The evidence will be published by the Stationery Office in a few weeks' time.

NEED OF MORE CLERGY

The insufficiency of clergy in the diocese of Durham is causing anxiety. To be adequately staffed the diocese needs 300 curates, but there are only 74 at work. The deficiency in the principal towns is as follows:—South Shields, 24; Sunderland, 19; Stockton, 17; Gateshead, 15; West Hartlepool, 13; Darlington, 7. Advertisements in Church newspapers frequently specify "not North." The Dean of Durham said yesterday: "There can be no doubt that the clerical shortage, if it goes on, will mean the practical destruction of the parochial system, which is the life-blood of the Church of England."

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following is the list of subscriptions received from March 1 to April 30 by the Oxford Preservation Trust:—

£420.—Proceeds of two *matinées* organized by Sir Nigel Playfair on February 25 at the Haymarket Theatre, London, and on February 28 at the New Theatre, Oxford.
£250.—Mr. R. B. Brand.
£25.—Anonymous (in memory of Edward Perry Warren, M.A., of New College and late Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College).
£10 10s. each.—A. R. Taylour, Mr.—Mr. Vernon Wethered.
£5 5s. each.—Anonymous (in memoriam, Henry W. Daniell), and Mrs. of Almaine.
£5 each.—Mr. C. C. Scrimp, Mr. R. Lardner Clarke, Miss M. E. Powell, and Major H. H. Prideaux.
£3 3s.—Mr. G. R. Richardson.
£3 3s.—Mr. G. Rylands.
£3.—Miss E. Maclennan.
£2 2s. each.—Anonymous, Mr. R. L. Barker, Mr. J. M. H. Campbell, Mr. R. Furneaux, the Hertzberton Society, Oxford, Mr. M. B. Reckitt, and Miss G. E. G. Watkins.
£2 each.—Miss M. M. Anderson, the Rev. L. F. Ryde, Mr. J. A. Taylor, and Mr. H. F. Watson.
£1 1s. each.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Balsdon, Mr. G. Chelton, Mr. L. P. Fidden, Mr. A. B. Jordan, Miss D. E. Hawkes, Miss E. M. Hobhouse, Mr. R. F. Medd, Mr. W. M. Morfey, Mr. F. Oswald, the Bishop of Peterborough, Mr. R. Rickman, Mr. R. M. H. Rodwell, Bishop Watkin-Williams, Mr. A. K. Watson, and Archdeacon G. H. Wilson.
10s. 6d. each.—Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, Miss M. S. Fitch, Mr. A. F. Lascelles, Miss W. MacNabb, Captain J. E. Mohing, Mrs. Mure, Miss A. M. Ottley, Mr. W. B. Falon, Miss M. V. W. Rowden, and the Rev. A. Russell Allerton.
10s. 6d. each.—Mr. C. T. Campion, Mr. C. Horsfall, Mr. S. G. Vesey-Fitzgerald, and Miss M. W. Wills-Sandford.
5s.—Mr. F. P. Ramsden.

THE SALE ROOM

PICTURES AND SILVER

Christie's sale yesterday included old pictures, the property of the late Mr. J. T. Bolding and others from various sources. The total amount realized was £4,524.

There were a few pictures of sporting interest, including three by J. F. Herring, a racehorse with owner, trainer, and groom, 1833—290 guineas; portrait of Grey Momus, the property of Lord George Bentinck, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas in 1838, in a paddock, with William Day, the trainer, and John Day, the jockey, 1838—190 guineas (both bought by Messrs. Ackermann); and a set of four fox-hunting scenes, signed and dated 1821—490 guineas (W. Sabin); B. Herring, the Mitcham, Tooting, and London Coach on the road, 1832—115 guineas (Ackermann); S. Alken, a set of four racing subjects—400 guineas (J. Roe); and J. N. Sartorius, portrait of Eclipse, with his jockey, Jack Oakley, going over the Beacon Course, with an engraving by J. Webb—130 guineas (Mason).

Pictures and old English silver, part of the Dyott heirlooms, removed from Freeford, Lichfield, Staffordshire, and from other sources, were sold at Willis's Rooms on Thursday and yesterday. A portrait by Corneille de Lyon of a man in red slashed dress, black hat and feather, on panel, brought 240 guineas (Bull). A pair of silver-gilt wine coolers, chased in relief with Persian figures and chariots, 1831, by J. E. Terry and Co., 322oz., sold at 7s. 9d. an ounce—£125 1s. 4d. (Freeman); a set of four entrée dishes by Paul Storr, 13in. long, 1806—277oz. at 14s.—£193 18s. (Freeman); a pair of sauce tureens by the same, and of the same date, 78½oz., at 17s. 6d.—£68 13s. 9d. (Victor); and a diamond necklace composed of a central cluster with a large central brilliant conjoined on either side by three "C" scrolls, smaller graduated scrolls connecting with a cluster snap—£600 (Newgross).

At Hurcombs, Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday, a George III. oval two-handled tray, 118½oz., was sold at 27s. 6d. an ounce—£161 11s. 6d. (Crichton); a William and Mary (1691) circular salver, 17oz., at 81s.—£68 17s. (S. H. Harris); a diamond tiara—£580 (Shockler); and a diamond ornament—£247 (Bloomstein).

FURNITURE AND TAPESTRY

English and Continental furniture, porcelain, tapestry, &c., from various sources fetched £3,859 at Sotheby's yesterday. An eighteenth-century English panel of tapestry, with huntsmen and hounds resting, signed "Bradshaw, Stranover," with the arms of London between two lines, 8½ft. by 9½ft., was sold for £580 (Strauss); a Queen Anne walnut settee, of double chair form, with vase-shaped backs and "C" scrolled top rails, the shaped loose seat supported on cabriole legs, 5ft. wide—£260 (Mallett); a mahogany serpentine front commode, 3½ft. wide—£175 (A. J. Cohen); a Chippendale mahogany break-front bookcase, 6½ft. wide, 8ft. high—£190 (M. Harris); a Louis XVI. parqueterie commode, signed under the grey veined marble top "C. Krier," 4½ft. wide—£130 (Block and Boobé); a Crown Derby dinner service of 123 pieces—£230 (Mrs. Pearson); a set of four glass pictures of the elements, "Earth," "Air," "Fire," and "Water," three-quarter length female figures, by and after I. Simon, 10in. by 14in.—£153 (C. Taylor); and a late Stuart billiard table in oak—£65 (Wilson).

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS

The four days' sale of books at Sotheby's totalled £5,550. The most interesting lot on Thursday consisted of a set of the Didot editions of the "Œuvres" of Racine, 1783, and the "Théâtre" of Corneille, 1795-96, in all 13 volumes quarto, in red morocco with the arms of the Duchesse de Berry, which sold for £185 (Maggs); W. H. Pyne, "The History of the Royal Residences" of Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace, Carlton House, &c., three volumes, in green morocco, also with the arms of the Duchesse de Berry in the centre—£76 (Joseph); R. Ackermann, "Microcosm of London," three volumes, original edition, 1808-10—£105 (Bain); William Blake, "Illustrations of the Book of Job," engraved title and 21 proof plates, the first plate dated March 8, 1826—£78 (B. F. Stevens); and G. Eliot, "Romola," first edition, three volumes, original cloth uncut, 1863—£72 (Scribners).

In an adjoining room objects of vertu from various sources totalled £1,349. Among the enamels, a box formed as a waterfowl resting on the water, the lid painted with swans, oval, 3in., sold for £62 (Stoner), and the front panel of a chasse, in champlevé enamel, 6½in. by 3½in., thirteenth century, for £60 (Temple).

Portraits engra

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

SOUTHERN APPROACH

LAMBETH COUNCIL'S NEW PROPOSALS

The Lambeth Borough Council has submitted to the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council an alternative Charing Cross Bridge scheme to that of the official plan which was recently before the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons for dealing with the situation on the south side of the River Thames.

Mr. Bruce Penny, Town Clerk of Lambeth, stated yesterday that after Sir Henry Cautley, the chairman, had expressed the views of the Committee on April 10 the Lambeth Council, which had not previously felt it incumbent upon it to put forward an alternative scheme, decided to submit to the promoters of the Bill proposals which would deal with the approach and lay-out beyond the southern bridge-head, and which, it was felt, would meet the objections raised to the official plan. As the result of collaboration between the Town Clerk, the borough engineer (Mr. Osmond Cattlin), and Mr. Thomas Adams and Mr. W. R. Davidge, past presidents of the Town Planning Institute, a plan has been prepared showing how the bridge approach on the Lambeth side of the river could, it is believed, be successfully dealt with.

According to this alternative scheme, Mr. Bruce Penny explained, the bridge is carried down in the same way as the approach to Waterloo Bridge and is brought to the ground level at York-road. This is effected by raising York-road at that point to the level of this road at its junction with Stamford-street and the Waterloo Bridge approach. In order to carry Belvedere-road under the bridge, a slight lowering of that thoroughfare would be necessary.

THE NEW STATION

An essential feature of the alternative scheme is that the new Southern Railway station would be placed on what has now become known as the Waterloo Junction site immediately opposite the present Waterloo station. The station hotel and offices adjoining the new station would face a widened Waterloo-road and Stamford-street, and a large new D-shaped space would be formed by the demolition of all the properties in Agnes-street, Boyce-street, Francis-street, and Mephamstreet. This space would be laid out. Properties lying to the north of St. John's Churchyard recreation ground would also be acquired and thrown into the open space surrounding the church.

The alternative scheme would permit:—

(1) An embankment being carried along the whole of the remaining river front on the south side when the authorities concerned so determine.

(2) The ultimate widening of Belvedere-road and Commercial-road, with the necessary deviation of these two roads where they pass under the Waterloo Bridge approach in order to bring them directly in line.

(3) The widening of Lambeth Palace-road, York-road, and Stamford-street, if necessary, to a width of 100ft. so as to provide for a circular road directly connecting the new Lambeth Bridge with Blackfriars Bridge and Southwark, and so providing a relief traffic road from South-West London to the City.

The level of the new station would be governed by the level of the existing railway. Traffic would be dealt with at the "D" space on the one-way system in 80ft. roads, and it is suggested that Waterloo-road should be widened to 100ft. until it joins a circus at the New Cut and Oakley-street. This circus is being designed on a somewhat less elaborate plan than that contained in the official scheme, but Oakley-street would still have to be widened.

SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT

It is stated that the plan would not only give facilities for any new embankment widening and the improvement of existing roadways, but it would also afford opportunities for the development of the remaining land adjacent to the bridge-head.

The Town Clerk said the Lambeth Borough Council recognized that passengers arriving at the new station would have to walk a slightly longer distance than they would have if they were landed on the Lion Brewery site; but the distance would be no greater than that which has to be covered by the passengers who arrive daily at the existing Waterloo Station. This, it was contended, was a small point when compared with the great advantage to be derived by the general lay-out of the proposed alternative scheme on the southern side of the river. The Town Clerk also stated that, instead of the vast tunnelling of roads—360ft. in York-road, and 420ft. in Waterloo-road—which was a blot on the official scheme, the Lambeth proposals would do away with the existing railway bridges over Waterloo-road and substitute two small bridges for vehicular and passenger traffic running directly at right-angles over Waterloo-road and connecting the two stations on the same level. Omnibus stations, it was added, could be provided close to both stations on either side of the Waterloo-road.

The Lambeth Borough Council considers that, if the general principles of this alternative plan are accepted, the betterment of the area affected on the south side of the Thames will be ensured for the future, and it is believed that the proposals would, to a great extent, meet the objections which were expressed by Sir Henry Cautley on behalf of the Private Bill Committee.

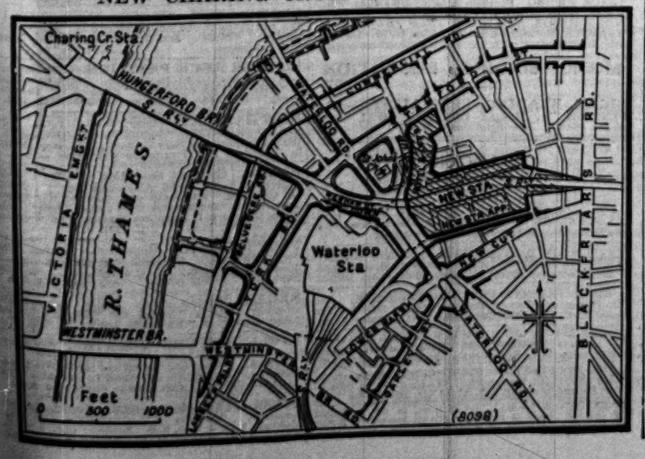
MOTOR-BOATS ON THE THAMES

TESTS FOR SILENCERS

The effective silencing of motor-boats on the Thames is being rigidly insisted upon by the Port of London Authority, with the result that silencer tests will be held shortly by interested parties, probably in the presence of the authority's inspectors. These, it is hoped, will establish the effectiveness of certain types of silencers and provide a recognized standard of silencing for motor-boat users similar to that set up for motor-cars. Meanwhile, the authority has made it known that no motor-boat races will be sanctioned.

At present the owner of any out-board motor-boat on the lower reaches of the Thames is liable to be proceeded against if the engine of his boat is not fully silenced. The Act of Parliament and the by-laws under which the authority operates provide that no user of the port shall cause annoyance or become a nuisance. In the absence of standard silencers, owners have no means of deciding what measure of silencing will satisfy the authority, and the forthcoming tests will, it is hoped, provide a definition for general purposes.

NEW CHARING CROSS BRIDGE SCHEME



ALDERSGATE-STREET

£1,000,000 WIDENING SCHEME PROPOSED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Some time before the War a proposal was under consideration at Guildhall to deal with the traffic congestion in Aldersgate-street by a widening to 70ft. Largely in connexion with the opposition to St. Paul's Bridge the proposal was shelved, and owing to the War the matter was not further proceeded with.

Now, however, a sub-committee of the Street Committee of the City Corporation, acting on instruction from the Common Council, are investigating the subject afresh. Aldersgate-street is the main entrance to the City from the north and a continuation of the very wide Goswell-road from the Angel at Islington. That wide thoroughfare terminates at Old-street and the continuation (Aldersgate-street) narrows at the City boundary to such an extent that there is almost perpetual congestion in the vicinity of Aldersgate-street railway station.

Between Fann-street, where the tramcars stop at the City entrance, and Carthusian-street, the width of this main thoroughfare is only 53ft. At the Manchester Hotel the width is only 45ft.; after that the street widens to 50ft., 61ft., and 68ft., narrowing again to 55ft., 53ft., and 50ft., until it contracts to 47ft. opposite the Church of St. Botolph. Thence it spreads to 76ft., and again contracts to 71ft.; to open out again in St. Martin's-le-Grand to 80ft., that roadway having been widened from 54ft. when the rebuilding on the old Post Office site took place some years ago.

The proposal now before the sub-committee is to widen on the western side to 70ft., approximately, from the General Post Office north to Aldersgate-street Station, and on the eastern side to the same width from the Barbican to the City boundary.

This scheme, when first submitted, was estimated to cost some £720,000; but there were then certain vacant sites and the Manchester Hotel was unoccupied. With the advance in site values a rough estimate of the probable cost is unofficially stated to be well over a million sterling. Widening, however, it is held, must come if the business of the City is to go on and develop, although there is a group at Guildhall which does not believe in opening out the City. Its members are, for the most part, older men, who consider that wide thoroughfares mean increased speed, and attract through traffic which they would like to see excluded from the one square mile altogether. This group is by no means insignificant. Moreover, many of those who compose it believe that a widened Aldersgate-street would bring about a fresh attempt to build a bridge at St. Paul's, which they resolutely oppose, partly because they are interested in the textile trade, which would be, they think, injured by the demolition of warehouses. Although, therefore, they are not actually on the line of Aldersgate-street, they would join forces with local opposition.

The Cathedral authorities, too, are interested, because a wider Aldersgate-street might lead to a demand for a widening of St. Paul's Churchyard at the eastern end of the Choir, as was planned for the St. Paul's Bridge approach. A protest has already been made for the Church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, because the line of widening runs through the church and involves a slight loss of the churchyard, better known as Postmen's Park.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF BY-LAW POWERS

A public conference on by-laws under section 5 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, was held yesterday afternoon at 71, Eccleston-square, S.W.

DR. H. A. DES VOEUX, the president of the Smoke Abatement Society, was in the chair, and those present included:—

Alderman W. Melland, Alderman Adams (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Bailie Munro (Glasgow), Councillor Butterworth (Huddersfield), Colonel Fremantle, M.P., Major-General S. H. Powell, Mrs. Mary Higgs (Oldham), Colonel Butler, I.C.C., Sir Lawrence W. Chubb (advisory secretary), Mr. C. J. Allpass (chairman, Public Control Committee, L.C.C.), Mr. Cummings, and Mrs. S. L. Tast.

A paper was read by MR. ALLPASS, in which he said that the technique of treatment of the smoke nuisance had altered but little in the last 50 years, but they had at last secured a provision which apparently enabled the root of the evil to be dealt with. It was now possible to take special steps to secure that in certain buildings the arrangements for cooking or heating shall be of such pattern, or so constructed, as to prevent or reduce the emission of smoke. The most practical solution at the present time appeared to be the provision of a smokeless solid fuel which could be sold at a reasonably competitive price and which would give the pleasing effects associated with the coal fire.

Meanwhile, he was confident that if the practice of mixing coke with raw coal was more largely adopted by householders, their open fires would be equally pleasing and no less effective, and the quantity of smoke emitted would be considerably reduced. The powers conferred upon local authorities by section 5 of the Act were too limited in scope, particularly with regard to the County of London, to permit by-laws of real value being made, and the decision of the Minister of Health as to their purport further restricted their sphere of usefulness.

In the discussion which followed it was suggested that the Minister of Health was adopting an entirely wrong attitude. Another view was that the remissness of the local authorities rather than that of the Minister should be deplored, and that the attention of every municipality in the kingdom should be drawn to the fact that they had a problem to face, and an opportunity should be given them of making suggestions. It was also urged that an insufficient stimulus was brought to bear both upon the Minister of Health and local authorities.

MR. HARRIS (Paddington) said he thought that if they had an attractive programme to assist people out of their difficulties, a series of by-laws might the more readily be framed.

On the proposition of SIR LAWRENCE CHUBB, seconded by MR. GRAHAM, the following resolution was adopted:—

(1) That the attention of the Minister of Health be drawn to the limitations imposed under section 5 of the Act of 1926, and that he be requested to take the necessary steps to enable local authorities to obtain a legal decision upon the scope of by-laws permissible under the Act, and that, if further necessary, he should secure Parliamentary authority for the extension of such powers at the earliest possible date.

(2) That the Ministry of Health should be asked to issue model by-laws under the section for the guidance of those concerned.

(3) That this society urges local authorities to formulate and send to the Minister of Health by-laws for his approval.

(4) That this society should secure the cooperation of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Institute of Civil Engineers in the investigation of the best means of securing that in all new buildings furnaces and fireplaces are constructed so as to prevent the smoke arising from the combustibles used therein.

THE PILGRIMS' DINNER TO DR. MURRAY BUTLER

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, president of Columbia University, and president of the Pilgrims of the United States of America, will be the guest of the Pilgrims at a dinner to be given in his honour on Thursday, May 15, at the Hotel Victoria. The Lord Chief Justice, vice-chairman of the Pilgrims, will preside.

A naval seaplane descending after a flight from the seaplane carrier Ark Royal in the Solent off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, yesterday capsized in the strong tide. The two airmen jumped clear and were rescued. The seaplane was carried out to the Needles, where it was recovered.

BREAD PRICES

BAKERS' DEFENCE OF NEW SCALE

The two leading societies of bakers in London sent to the President of the Board of Trade yesterday a letter defending their decision to alter the scale of bread prices which has been accepted as the standard in the London area for the last four years. That decision was criticized in a report (published in *The Times* last Wednesday) in which the Food Council complained that it had not been consulted before the new scale was drawn up, and suggested that the Government should submit proposals to make such actions impossible. The letter sent to Mr. Graham yesterday is signed jointly by Mr. E. W. Wightman, secretary of the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers, Limited, and Mr. A. Noyes, secretary of the London Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society. It reads as follows:—

With reference to the Report on Bread Prices addressed to you by the Food Council dated April 25, 1930, copies of which were sent to the two London societies, my committee feel that the manner in which the report is presented does not give an unbiased reflection of the position. I am, therefore, instructed to bring the following facts to your notice:—

The London baking trade had worked on a scale of prices for upwards of four years when early in 1929 it became evident that conditions in certain directions had changed, and were continuing to change, and that the cost of manufacture and delivery of bread had increased to such an extent that it was no longer possible to adhere to it. An important point which the report does not bring out is that the price recommended is the maximum. There is no minimum, consequently a large proportion is sold below the recommended price, the amount so sold being dependent upon quality and competition.

The trade, then, faced with the fact that in the existing circumstances it was working on an inadequate margin, called in a firm of accountants to confirm the exact position. When their figures proved a confirmation of this point, the committee was faced with the question as to what action should be taken. Should they admit the principle that a committee appointed by a Government Department had the right to continue artificially to depress an industry while long inquiries and negotiations took place, or would it be better to state the position, and apply the remedy proposed forthwith? The latter view was adopted by the committee, as it believed that the public would prefer to pay a fair price for their bread and be sure of the quality rather than risk the quality being reduced—the inevitable result if negotiations were prolonged.

The Food Council complain that they were not consulted in the matter. We are asked to point out, however, that when notice of the change was given to the Food Council on March 28, an offer was made for two representatives of the joint committee, together with a representative of the accountants, to meet them, which offer has been entirely ignored. The figures based on several representative businesses, large and small, covering a wide area, are available, and we are prepared to discuss them with the Food Council at any time.

AUXILIARY POSTMEN

P.M.G. AND QUESTION OF FULL-TIME WORK

A letter has been received by the Union of Post Office Workers from the deputy general secretary of the General Post Office on the question of the conditions of service of auxiliary postmen.

Dealing with the provinces the letter states that the Post Office is bound to reserve 50 per cent. of its places for postmen and for ex-Service men. It is a matter of great difficulty at the present time to provide a sufficient number of vacancies for ex-Service men without unduly delaying the appointment of boy messengers to the establishment; and the position will be considerably more difficult when the results are felt of the raising of the school-leaving age. The only steps that can be taken to meet the desire of the union that something should be done for auxiliary postmen would be in the direction of converting part-time posts into full-time posts by rearrangement of duties or reorganization of services.

In London, the Postmaster-General, it is stated, has turned his attention to the possibility of alleviating the position of auxiliary postmen by affording this grade some outlet to the establishment. He is considering whether it can be arranged to allot to auxiliary postmen a proportion of the vacancies. The War Office, the Admiralty, and the Air Ministry are concerned, and the Postmaster-General is now in consultation with these Departments on the question whether some avenue to the establishment could be provided for auxiliary postmen in London without unduly trenching on the provision which the Post Office is called upon to make for ex-Service men. He will inform the union of the results of the consultations as soon as possible.

The general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers in a comment on the letter published in this week's issue of *The Post* says:—"We do not imagine that the difficulty can be wholly overcome without expenditure of money, and we hope it is not the policy of the Postmaster-General to increase the profits of the Post Office by continuing a system of management in which part-time labour, with all its attendant evils, occupies a much too big part."

POSITION IN INDIA

EARL RUSSELL'S STATEMENT

EARL RUSSELL, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the India Office, speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, referred to the position in India.

There was in India, he said, a gentleman named Gandhi, who had been very busy making bad salt on the seashore as a gesture of defiance to the Government. He had offered to treat with the Viceroy as a Plenipotentiary, but the Viceroy had not seen his way to accept Gandhi as a representative of the whole of India. "Gandhi insists that it is a movement of passive resistance and non-violence, but it is a curious thing that it has led to a good deal of violence among other people elsewhere. Mr. Gandhi, made very sorrowful by the information, said it was a necessary result. If that is a necessary result, steps will have to be taken to put an end to it.

"It is most unfortunate that, at a moment when a sympathetic Government is doing all it can to bring the people of India together and is offering an open conference at which the people of India may put forward their claims and make any demands they like and have them examined, a certain proportion of the population—and it is only a certain proportion—prefer to take refuge in civil disobedience and even violence rather than sit at a table and talk it over. I think you will agree that in that situation the Viceroy has shown extraordinary patience and forbearance, and we are not going to be deflected from our intentions of dealing quite frankly and fully with the Indian question because of certain outbreaks on the part of those who do not wish to have it dealt with in that way."

DEATH OF M. LUIGI NAINTRE

M. Luigi Naintre, managing director of the Embassy Club, Old Bond-street, W., collapsed in a taxi-cab on Thursday night and died at his home in Portland Court, Great Portland-street, shortly afterwards. He was 57 years of age and had for some time been suffering from intermittent heart trouble. M. Naintre, who belonged to a well-born Italian family, left his native land to seek his fortunes abroad, and arrived in England with a letter of introduction to Mr. Ritz, then general manager of the Savoy, and not knowing a word of English. He began as an assistant butler; later became general manager of Romano's; and shortly after the outbreak of the War started Ciro's. After a period at the Criterion he bought, in 1920, the original Embassy Club, founded the previous year. Although he sold it three years later to a syndicate, he still retained a portion of his interest in the club, of which he was appointed managing director. M. Naintre was generous in his benefactions.

TANK IN A CANAL

A section of tanks of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, stationed at Farnborough, was passing over a canal at Bull Drove, Winchester, yesterday afternoon, when one of the tanks swerved, carried away the bridge railings and a gatepost, and fell into the canal. A sergeant was severely injured.

WATER SUPPLIES IN WEST RIDING

MR. GREENWOOD'S SCHEME FOR CO-ORDINATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, MAY 2

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, presided here this afternoon at a conference of representatives of over 150 local authorities in the West Riding of Yorkshire, before whom he outlined a policy for the co-ordination of the water supplies for the whole area. The Minister indicated that if, as he hoped, the Yorkshire local authorities would adopt the scheme in its main outlines—and this the conference subsequently did—the West Riding plan would be recommended by him as one which every county in England might be asked to imitate, so inaugurating what might be called a national policy of water supply.

Mr. Greenwood said he had convened the conference because the problem of water supply was now almost everywhere outstripping the powers of the individual local authorities to deal with it satisfactorily. He wished to know whether finally they could not inaugurate a really forward movement for the whole country in this matter of water supply, and he had naturally turned first to his native county of Yorkshire in the belief that it would help him to start the thing properly. He thought it would be generally agreed that the water needs of the whole population could now be best met by large-scale cooperative measures, and that recent events had shown the need for more collaboration than was at present provided. In the case of the West Riding the population of over 3,000,000 was grouped in three main areas:—

(1) The Leeds, Bradford, and Airedale district; (2) the Calder valley industrialized area; and (3) the Don and Derwent valley areas in the South of the Riding.

For the enormously important business of water supply to so concentrated and mainly industrialized an area the individual local authority as it existed to-day was not the best or the final unit, and indeed experience had led to a development under which local authorities were already acting together, or one as agent for others. What he wished to submit was a scheme carrying such cooperative action a little farther and looking at the problem on broader lines. Although Yorkshire was fortunate in having its great surface gathering grounds close to the big centres of population, conflict as well as community of interest was likely to arise in the exploitation of the water resources, and if the kind of body he hoped to see set up were in control he believed an enormous amount of public money could be saved. The water-supply map of the West Riding showed how inter-connected were the water supplies of the different areas. This criss-cross of water supplies must in the past have involved unnecessary expenditure, and, as the needs of the present and future were still under consideration, the proper moral to draw from the experience of the past was that in the interests of efficiency, economy, and public health, a repetition of the experience of the past must be avoided. The drought last summer had emphasized the urgency of the problem, and the community was bound to take measures against the possibilities of a recurrence of a water shortage. Local authorities must look years ahead, for the more urbanized the population became the more serious from the public health point of view a water shortage would be.

EASTWARD TREND OF MINES

Deficiency due to drought, however, was by no means the only problem. Quite apart from any increased demand for water for industrial purposes there was a steadily growing consumption of water for domestic purposes. That meant an improvement of the conditions of life for increasing numbers of the people, and he believed that the domestic consumption of water was as yet far from being stabilized. Another factor of importance in the West Riding was the eastward trend of coalmines. Within the next generation that was likely to affect very substantially the distribution of the population in the West Riding, and an important question would arise as to where the new industrial districts would get the water they would need. Simultaneously in the western portion of the Riding the water problem would become increasingly acute, and as the towns there took more and more of the available gathering grounds for their own use, there would be less for the new developing industrial areas to the east.

Already a nucleus of co-ordination had been provided in one part of the Riding by the Advisory Water Committee, and he welcomed its establishment as a step in the development of larger proposals. He would like to see the whole country covered by regional water supply advisory authorities, so that there might be a national plan for the conservation and wise utilization of water resources. This question had not yet been looked at in a big enough way, and while a broad national policy was clearly to be desired, he saw no way of attaining it except by building up a series of central co-ordination regional bodies.

He then outlined his scheme for the setting up of a regional advisory water committee for the administrative county of the West Riding of Yorkshire and for three sub-regional advisory water committees, one for South Yorkshire, one for the middle portion of the West Riding, and one for the northern portion. In order to develop what he called "water consciousness" and to lead to a co-ordinated water policy, he suggested that each of these bodies should be fully representative of the various classes of local authorities, from the county council and the county boroughs to the rural districts, and including also four water supply companies of the county. For the main regional committee he suggested two members from each county borough and the county council, one from each non-county borough, and six members from each of the three sub-regional water committees, making 54 in all. The sub-regional committees would be somewhat longer, 74 for the middle area, 59 for the northern, and about 38 for the southern. The northern sub-region would include Leeds, Bradford, York, Harrogate, Ripon, Keighley, and Pudsey, together with 31 urban and 13 rural districts; the middle sub-region Dewsbury, Wakefield, Halifax, Huddersfield, Batley, Ossett, Brighouse, Pontefract, Morley, and Todmorden, and 52 urban and seven rural districts; and the southern sub-region Sheffield, Barnsley, Doncaster, and Rotherham, and 26 urban and eight rural districts.

The functions of the sub-regional committees were, it was suggested, to be:—

(*a*) To survey the future requirements of water supplies in the sub-regions for a long period of years, and to formulate proposals for the consideration of the local authorities; (*b*) to advise in the preparation and co-ordination of schemes within the sub-region; and (*c*) to report periodically to the Regional Committee.

The functions of the Regional Committee would be:—(*a*) To consider the reports of the sub-regional committees and advise on the co-ordination of schemes of water supply within the county; and (*b*) to make suggestions and recommendations in any matter relating to water supply within the county.

The conference gave a general welcome to Mr. Greenwood's proposals, reserving criticisms as to details in the grouping of sub-regional areas and the representation of different classes of authority thereon.

WELSH COLLIERY DISPUTES

One thousand miners employed at Crumlin Valley Colliery, near Pontypool, who struck work on Tuesday because of the dismissal of four surface workers, returned to work on Thursday, on the advice of the miners' agent, Alderman Arthur Jenkins. Two of the dismissed men have been reinstated, and the management are considering the cases of the other two.

The notices given by 300 workmen at the Werntarw Colliery, Pencoed, after a dispute concerning the yardage system of payment, have been withdrawn pending an investigation of the dispute by Sir D. R. Llewellyn, the managing director of the company. The strike of 700 men at the neighbouring Raglan Colliery continues.

MR. HENDERSON ON COTTON TRADE OUTLOOK

The Foreign Secretary, MR. HENDERSON, speaking at the dinner of the Manchester Cotton Association at Manchester last night, said that the Government was fully alive to the fact that the cotton industry was experiencing difficult and even perilous times, and that it would require the fullest measure of cooperation between employers and employees and the highest standard of efficiency if it was to succeed. Lancashire had been gravely hit by the transference of demand from cotton to artificial silk, but mainly owing to the reduced purchases from the Far East. The cheapness of raw cotton was perhaps less important than stability of price, and he commended the policy of developing cotton growing in different parts of the Empire.

THE HOTELS OF BRITAIN

MR. GRAHAM AND THEIR PART IN TRADE

Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, was the principal guest at the twentieth annual luncheon of the Hotels and Restaurants Association at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday. Lord Bessborough, the president, occupied the chair.

Proposing the toast of "The Association," MR. GRAHAM said that it was founded in 1906 and was representative of an industry with an employed capital which could not be short of £100,000,000. A sum of that magnitude would claim the attention of any Government, not for the purposes of appropriation, but as representing the importance of the industry and the place to which it was entitled. The hotel industry was one of the large industries of the country, and was entitled to an adequate form of national recognition. It played a dual part. Unless hotel and restaurant accommodation was adequate and comfortable, the country was not likely to attract people to these shores in such numbers that our culture and traditions could be fully appreciated, and visitors introduced to our manufactures and industries. It was entirely in the interests of international peace that an ever widening circle of people in all parts of the world should be introduced to English culture.

A COMPARISON WITH FRANCE

LORD BESSBOROUGH, in reply, said that France received £110,000,000 spent by visitors from the United States. England received from the same source only £10,000,000. If the British hotel industry pursued the right course there was easy money to obtain. He made no complaint against what the French gained by the popularity of their country with the citizens of the United States, but he did think that England was entitled to a far larger share of visits than she received. In London during the three coming summer months there were attractions unequalled by any other capital of the world. There were the tennis tournament, the Horse Show, Henley and Cowes; the Military Tournament and Trooping the Colour; polo, Test matches, Epsom and Ascot and Goodwood; and the Academy and the Opera. That was a programme which knocked Paris hollow.

MR. DOUGLAS HACKING, M.P., in submitting the toast of "The Guests," referred, as vice-chairman of the Travellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, to the work which the association was doing in advertising this country abroad. The hotels, he said, would benefit by that work.

MR. J. J. MALLON, in reply, said that although he could not anticipate the findings of the Royal Commission on Licensing, he could say that the Commission was deeply impressed by the evidence put before them on behalf of the association, and he thought they might hope for a good result.

MAJOR ISIDORE SALMON proposed the health of "The President," and LORD BESSBOROUGH replied. Among those present were:—

Sir Francis and Lady Towle, Sir Henry and Lady Dixon Kimber, Major and Mrs. Muggeridge, Lady Bessborough, Mr. Bracewell Smith, Mr. A. C. Watkins, Mr. Victor Temple, Mr. G. Reeves-Smith, Mr. William Frame, Mr. L. A. de L. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wightman, Mr. E. J. Andrews (secretary of the association), Mr. H. Gascoigne, Mr. J. O. Platt, Mr. Miles Thornewill, Mr. C. D. Du Cann, Mr. N. S. Hedderwick, Mr. Jacques Abady, Mrs. Salmon, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Beale.

COAL-LOADING HOURS IN SOUTH WALES

EMPLOYERS OPPOSE CHANGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MAY 2

A joint conference of employers and representatives of coal trimmers and tippers employed at the South Wales ports was held at Cardiff to-day to discuss the question of hours of coal loading, the workmen having intimated that it was their desire to abolish night working by reverting to two continuous shifts in place of the present "broken shifts" system.

After hearing the men's case, which was submitted by Mr. J. T. CLATWORTHY (for the trimmers) and Messrs. JOHN DONOVAN (Transport and General Workers) and A. J. WILLIAMS (National Union of Railwaymen) for the tippers, the employers' representatives intimated that it was the unanimous decision of all the employers that the present working hours were the most suitable for all concerned and that they could not agree to any alteration. The men's representatives undertook to convey this decision to their unions.

The employing interests represented at the conference were the shipowners, the Great Western Railway, the South Wales Coal Exporters' Association, the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coalowners' Association, and the Bristol Channel Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers. Mr. DANIEL RADCLIFFE (shipowners) presided.

ROYAL AIR FORCE DISPLAY

NEW MACHINES AT HENDON

Practically all the 200 machines which are to take part in the Royal Air Force display at Hendon on June 28 will be post-War machines. Some will be types never before seen by the public. Their tests are in progress now, and until these are satisfactorily completed no statement can be made as to which of them will appear. Since there is no aero show this year, the display will be the occasion on which new machines, whether ordered by the Air Ministry for Service or civil purposes, will first be seen.

The pageant will include the newest and the fastest aeroplanes in use, and care is being taken that the programme shall be as interesting as in previous years. Aerobatics, crazy flying, parachute descents, and inverted flying, such as form part of the actual training of the R.A.F. and yet provide the most exciting spectacles for visitors, will again be seen. Competitions in crazy flying will be carried out before long in the training schools, and the two winning pilots will take duty at Hendon. There will also be mass displays. One flight will consist of three squadrons of day bombers and three of fighters, so that a total of 54 machines will fly over the aerodrome at one time.

One new feature will be a coloured smoke display. Two aeroplanes, using smoke if possible in the R.A.F. colours, will draw patterns in the sky. For the first time the Auxiliary Air Force will take part in the pageant, and it is almost certain that the airship R 101 will fly over the aerodrome. All the new aircraft which can be assembled will occupy a special park, and will parade before the stands as they take position up-wind for their exhibition flights.

The remarkable popularity of the display, if the day should be fine, is expected to be fully maintained. The enclosures will be enlarged, and a crowd of about 150,000 within the aerodrome will be provided for. Last year 136,000 persons paid for admission, and the returns of the various traffic companies show that over 400,000 people above the usual number were taken into the district on the day of the pageant. For this year's display, the traffic facilities will be improved, as the new by-pass roads with their communicating ways are in use. Various improvements have been made at the Hendon R.A.F. station itself for the convenience of visitors, and have naturally had to be paid for out of the private funds by which the pageant is organized.

The profits on the display, which is shown by statistics to attract the biggest single day attendance of any event in the country, are devoted primarily to R.A.F. charities which care for the dependents of officers and men who have lost their lives in the Service. Tickets are now on sale, and, as the total number of reserved seats in the grand stands is only between 10,000 and 11,000, early application is advised by the organizers.

BETTING IN A CLUB

CHAIRMAN'S RULING AT LONDON SESSIONS

SIR ROBERT WALLACE, K.C., the Chairman at London Sessions, held yesterday that if a bookmaker habitually occupied a chair in any part of the club for the purpose of betting with other members, that was an offence. It was an interesting point, and he would be glad to have a ruling by a higher Court.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN, K.C., had submitted that there was no case to go to the jury on the charges against HENRY HERBERT HEWSON, 49, described as a theatrical agent and bookmaker, SIDNEY DAVIS, 42, described as a club secretary, and JOHN ADAMS, 40, director, of using the Val d'Or Club, Golden-square, W., for the purpose of betting with persons resorting there.

SIR ROBERT WALLACE ruled that there was a case to go to the jury.

The prosecution alleged that when a plain-clothes policeman visited the club on two occasions he saw Adams and Hewson sitting at a table receiving and paying out money in respect of bets on horse races. The club was raided on March 1.

For the defence it was urged that the club was a social club, and that the only betting was between various members. Adams and Hewson, it was said, were not interested financially in each other's bets, and did not monopolize any particular part of the club.

The CHAIRMAN later instructed the jury that there was no evidence on which they could convict Davis, and he was formally found *Not Guilty* and discharged. The jury found Hewson and Adams *Guilty*.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not propose to impose a heavy penalty. He postponed judgment until next Sessions, intimating that he would then fine Hewson and Adams £10 each. They would also have to pay £21 costs.

News in Brief

Mrs. Annie Price, of the Mill, Llandewy, Radnorshire, has received a telegram of congratulation from the King on her 100th birthday.

Another Tees-side blast-furnace, at Newport, near Middlesbrough, is to be put out of action, which leaves only 37 in blast on the North-East Coast.

A Mills bomb, which appeared to have been lying there since the War, has been found at the side of the railway line near West St. Leonards Station.

The St. Helens Rugby football team, which meets Widnes in the Rugby League Cup final to-day, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph in Whitehall yesterday.

Two workmen were slightly gassed yesterday when disconnecting the pipes of a gas main at a building near Marble Arch, and had to be treated at a hospital.

William Buckingham, of Carnforth-road, Streatham Vale, who fell 42ft. from a ladder while painting his house on Wednesday, died in the Weir Hospital, Balham, yesterday.

Another 114 municipal houses, mostly of a three-bedroom type costing from £282 to £388 each, are to be erected in Worcester. A tender of £36,949 will come up for acceptance next week.

While the daughter of the licensee of the Wellington Arms Hotel, Horfield, Bristol, was absent from the bar for two minutes yesterday, a cash-box weighing 40lb. and containing £150 was stolen.

Bucks Women's Institutes have presented Mrs. Coningsby Disraeli, of Hughenden Manor, with a brooch and a bound volume of the names of the subscribers upon her retirement from the chairmanship.

At Dundalk yesterday Peter O'Hanlon, builder's labourer, was returned for trial, charged with shooting with intent to murder John Rennie, at Ballymascanlon, five years ago during a raid for arms.

Wessex Division National Conservative and Unionist Association, at their annual conference at Weymouth yesterday, passed a unanimous vote of confidence in Mr. Baldwin, and pledged support of his policy of safeguarding and Empire economic union.

Workmen were engaged all Thursday night at Wokingham (Berks) trying to cope with a landslide extending over an area of about 100 square feet, which occurred during excavations. Gas, electric light, and water mains burst, and part of the town was without light.

When George Loads Thompson, 29, canvasser, of Norfolk-road, Byker, appeared on remand at Newcastle yesterday on a charge of having caused the death of his 12-months-old daughter Kathleen, he was formally charged with the wilful murder of the baby by suffocation and fracturing her skull. He was again remanded.

Fourteen years after he was killed in the attack on Mametz Wood the body of Private Bryant Collins, Welsh Regiment, has been identified. Writing to his mother at Arabella-street, Cardiff, the Imperial War Graves Commission state that identification was possible through remnants of his kit. The remains have been reburied at Beaumont Hamel.

For the second successive year the directors' challenge shield in the Great Western Railway ambulance competitions, for which 321 teams entered, went to Newport (Dock-street), when the final was held at Paddington yesterday. The Carvell Cup went to the Newport Docks team, and the Henry Butt Challenge Bowl for beginners' classes to Paignton. Lady Churchill distributed the awards.

Under the Aberdeenshire County Council's scheme for the suppression of pests to agriculture, 126 foxes and 133 cubs were destroyed in the Upper Deeside district during 1929, and 33 foxes and 53 cubs in the Donside district. A grant is given of 5s. for each fox and 2s. 6d. for each cub killed. Other pests destroyed included about 70,000 rooks, 9,000 wood pigeons, 3,000 brown hares, and 98 squirrels.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Tenor choristers are wanted for the London Wireless Chorus. (p. 3)

Six plays acted in the Theatre Royal between 1770 and 1797, privately bound, are for sale. (p. 1)

The Senate of the University of London invite applications for grants from the Dixon Fund for assisting scientific investigations, and also invite applications for the University Chair of Physiology, tenable at Middlesex Hospital Medical School. (p. 3)

A collection of old Sussex iron firebacks, chiefly sixteenth century; also a number of old box grates with decorated fronts, Adam period, are for sale. (p. 1)

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish a scheme for the regulation of the charities known as the Clara Baroness de Hirsch, Convalescent Home, and the Helene Raphael Fund, administered in connexion with the said home. (p. 3)

A collection of old watch-keys and seals is for disposal. (p. 1)

Many regimental dinners are announced for next month. (p. 1)

SERVICES TO-MORROW

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Martin in A flat), Introit, "At the Lamb's high feast we sing," H.C. (Bennett in B flat); the Archdeacon of London, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Naylor in G), A., "Great is Jehovah" (Schubert); the Rev. G. D. Carleton, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Canon F. L. Donaldson, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Stanford in C), A., "Almighty God, Who hast me brought" (Ford); the Rev. J. G. Hall, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Ireland in F), A., "The Lord is my Shepherd" (Stanford); the Archdeacon of Rochdale, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Dean of Westminster, 11, H.C. (choral); the Archdeacon of Kingston, 6.30 (choral Evensong).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon W. H. Elliott, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—11, Te Deum (Stanford in C), A., "Where Thou reignest, King of Glory" (Schubert), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Hopkins); 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Arnold in A), A., "Lord, it belongs not to my care" (Walford Davies).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Canon V. F. Storr, 11.15, Te Deum (Martin Shaw in C), A., "And very early in the morning" (Elgar), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Stanford in B flat).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Matthews, 11.15, H.C., Introit, "Kyrie Eleison, Christe Eleison, Kyrie Eleison" (Gounod).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15 and 12, H.C.; 11, Par

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

CALF-PATHS.

By CALLISTHENES.

There is a story concerning a twisting highway which gives cause for reflection:—

Once upon a time a calf found its way home through the primeval wood, and since after the manner of all young animals as yet unsure of their legs, he wobbled as he walked, and the track he made zig-zagged and curved in and out amongst the trees. Next day, a lone dog took up the twisting trail he had made, and after the dog came a bell-wether sheep, glad enough to find a way already trampled for him. The bell-wether's flock of course followed his trail in and out, up hill and down dale, and their passing made a path through those old woods—a path men followed, grumbling and complaining of its twisting trail, but following it all the same.

The forest path became a lane, and the crooked lane in its turn a road, along which many laden horses travelled numberless unnecessary miles because of the zig-zag of its way. Every day a hundred thousand people followed the faltering footsteps of a calf centuries dead, until at last over his crooked journey travelled the traffic of a continent—men, materials, merchandise, and through the maze of that road they lost a hundred years a day.

All of which goes to prove the mistake of reverencing well-established precedent solely because it is well established; of working all day going to limitless trouble to do the same things other men have done merely for the sake of following a beaten track. If roads are bad and travelling along them therefore difficult, the obvious remedy is to make new direct roads, and make them so well that they benefit all the rest of the traffic following in the same direction.

In our opinion, however, the danger most to be guarded against lies in the mental calf-paths; they it is which spell static conditions engendered through mental laziness and lack of initiative. In this House of Business, we always have been averse to following calf-paths; we believe in thinking out new ideas and in getting fresh aspects of even the old everyday accepted things. We began our Business by making a new road; for twenty-one years we have been adding to it, and we mean to continue as we began—not hindering but doing our share towards speeding up that branch of traffic which is the specialized everyday Service for countless households of this greatest of all Capitals.

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Entertainments

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

AFTER FIFTY YEARS

With the term which began this week the Guildhall School of Music completes its fiftieth year of useful work. To celebrate the jubilee public performances of orchestral and chamber music will be given during the next few weeks at Queen's Hall, the People's Palace, and Wigmore Hall, while the dramatic activities of the School, which have traditionally held a prominent place in the curriculum, will find expression in two performances of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Scala Theatre and three performances of *The Yeomen of the Guard* in the School's own theatre.

The combination of musical and dramatic art has grown up naturally out of two different traditions which go back to far earlier times than the foundation of the present School in 1880. In 1656 Sir William Davenant produced the first English opera, *The Siege of Rhodes*. After the Restoration he built the Duke's Theatre in Lincoln's Inn-fields and gave other operas. Just before his death in 1668 he initiated a scheme for a new theatre in Dorset-gardens, "a little to the south of old Salisbury Court and consequently close to the river." Here, where the Guildhall School of Music now stands, his company from the Duke's Theatre, then controlled by his widow and son, Dr. Charles Davenant, the economist, presented spectacular plays and operas. Among the latter was the version of *The Tempest*, "made into an opera" by Shadwell, with music by Banister, Pelham Humfrey, Locke and others. Shadwell's *The Tempest* was afterwards fitted out with music by Purcell and the influence of the Dorset Theatre, "where the Band of 24 Violins with the Harpsicals and Theorbo's which accompany the Voices, are plac'd between the Pit and the Stage," is shown by Professor Dent to have had as much influence upon the abortive opera of the Restoration as another riverside theatre, the Savoy, had a couple of centuries later upon another abortive renaissance of English opera.

Another contemporary musico-dramatic association of the locality is with the above-mentioned Banister, who was the first London concert giver. In the *London Gazette* of December 30, 1672, the following advertisement appeared:—

"These are to give notice that at Mr. John Banister's house, now called the Musick-school, over against the George Tavern in White Friars, this present Monday, will be musick performed by excellent masters, beginning precisely at four of the clock in the afternoon, and every afternoon for the future precisely at the same hour."

The associations of music and drama with this corner of the City appear, however, to have been interrupted by the construction of a gas-works in the early nineteenth century, and the tradition was only resumed with the building of the G.S.M. with its class rooms for music and its theatre for opera and drama in 1880.

The Guildhall School of Music is the creation of the City of London Corporation, whose Common Council is responsible for its administration. Possibly the strong connexions of music with the commercial life of the City of London account for this unusual organization. The private initiative that started the G.S.M. was found in a Guildhall Orchestral Society whose members obtained permission from the City Lands Committee to hold rehearsals in Aldermanbury under Mr. T. H. Weist-Hill who, after a successful career as a violinist, became a conductor and was eventually appointed first Principal of the Guildhall School of Music. From the orchestral society there grew out a project for a municipal school of music, which started work in a disused warehouse in Aldermanbury in the autumn of 1880 with 62 pupils. The school was immediately successful and had increased its members sixfold by the beginning of the second term. At the end of five years an adequate building became urgently necessary and the foundations of the present conservatoire in John Carpenter-street were laid on July 29, 1885. The success of the School was doubtless due in part to its amateur origin and to the special provision made in its syllabus for instruction of the amateur and part-time student. A full professional education can be obtained at the Guildhall School of Music, as the names of many well-known musicians who were trained there testify, but a vast amount of work in disseminating musical knowledge and proficiency among those who have no intention of becoming public performers or professional musicians is done, and meets the needs of a public drawn from a much wider area than the City of London itself.

The second Principal was Sir Joseph Barnby, at that time Precentor of Eton, conductor of the Royal Choral Society, and a popular composer, and his short reign of five years did much to consolidate the prestige of the School. Upon his death, in 1896, he was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Cummings, who had been a professor on the staff of the School since its foundation and is remembered to-day as one of the few of his generation who was interested enough in Purcell to edit his works, write his life, and help to found the Purcell Society. The present Principal, Sir Landon Ronald, was appointed in 1910, and unites in his person the traits of Barnby and Cummings; like Barnby, he is a composer and conductor, and like Cummings he is a good business man and administrator, who has continually made improvements and extensions in the work of the School, including the recent establishment of local examinations all over the country.

In the dedication of his "First Booke of Consort Lessons" (1599) Thomas Morley wrote:—

The antiente custome of this honourable and renowned Cittie hath ever been to retaine and maintaine excellent and expert musicians. He had in mind the City Waits who played and sang in public on ceremonial occasions. But domestic music flourished unofficially in the City, for we read in another Elizabethan book that "a great number of Gentlemen and Merchants of good accompt (as well of this realme as of forreine nations) used to gather at a house in St. Michael's, Cornhill (which is still a resort of City musicians and a home of choral music) for 'the exercise of Musicke daily.'" The same enthusiasm for music among merchants and financiers can be observed at work to-day, when banks and insurance corporations organize orchestras and choirs, and sometimes borrowing the Guildhall theatre, which is west of Cornhill and east of Savoy, perform those light operas which recapture the gaiety of Morley's "little short songs" and are the only surviving successors of *The Siege of Rhodes* and the other operas which blossomed on this very spot 250 years ago. The G.S.M. is a vigorous institution which has no need to rely on its past, but it may well feel proud of its special connexion with the "Cittie," which still retains "excellent and expert musicians" to teach its students, and so maintains a long and honourable tradition.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"DIE WALKURE"

Siegmund	Lauritz Melchior
Hunding	Ivar Andresen
Wotan	Friedrich Schorr
Sieglinde	Lotte Lehmann
Brünnhilde	Frida Leider
Fricka	Maria Olczewska
Gerhilde	Gladys Cole
Ortlinde	Josephine Wray
Waltraute	Anna Tibell
Schwertleite	Margaret McArthur
Helmwige	Thea Philips
Siegrune	Gladys Palmer
Grimgerde	May Keene
Rossweisse	Evelyn Arden
Conductor	Bruno Walter

The second evening of *The Ring* is the richest of the four in the wealth of human character it portrays. It includes two of the greatest women's parts ever imagined, Sieglinde and Brünnhilde. Last night's performance almost persuaded us that it contains three, for Mme. Olczewska in the single scene in which Fricka appears made that character seem one of equal force with the other two. This was achieved dramatically as well as musically, though it was primarily through the perfect truth with which she used her beautiful voice, aided indeed by a presence of great dignity and unaffected gestures, that she made the character take its place of command. There was no nagging or ranting; with each word uttered and each phrase sung Fricka stripped away the layers of self-deception in which Wotan had wrapped himself, remorselessly convicted him of his duplicity, and left him no choice but to surrender. Here, one felt, is the goddess secure in her right, and before whose inexorable rightness the world both of gods and men must bow.

The pre-eminence of Mme. Lotte Lehmann, Mme. Leider, and Mme. Olczewska in an exceptionally distinguished cast made *Die Walküre* seem a contest of women in a way which Wagner may have intended, but is not the impression usually gained from the drama. Sieglinde necessarily dominates the first act; through her Siegmund discovers his latent heroism in his love and his sword. Mme. Lehmann's singing of the description of her loveless wedding and of the sword buried in the tree trunk by the stranger, gave the vision of all that had led up to this moment of discovery; it made the crescendo to the climax of the act overwhelming, and the memory of it haunted the action through all the cataclysmic events which follow. Similarly in the third act the womanhood of Brünnhilde was made to spring from the short scene in which together they realize the fulfilment of the tragedy which is to come by the birth of Siegfried. From that moment the impulse of Brünnhilde's action is changed to purpose, and all through the final scene with Wotan Mme. Leider's fine singing grew in subtlety and power.

Herr Schorr as Wotan excelled in the long narration to Brünnhilde, another of Wagner's tremendous crescendos, and he sang the "Abschied" with fine sympathy. It was not due to any defect in him that one was conscious of how little Wotan really commands despite all his vehemence. Herr Melchior in his great cry to the Wälse for aid and in his tenderness toward Sieglinde, gave us some beautiful singing, though he did not appear to be altogether in his best voice throughout. Herr Andresen's Hunding had the right cold hardness. The orchestral performance, marred by some blemishes, more particularly in the brass, and a rather restless over-emphasis of the quieter passages of the first act, was generally of high quality under Herr Bruno Walter's vigorous direction.

COLOGNE OPERA FESTIVAL

LORTZING'S "TSAR AND CARPENTER"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COLOGNE, MAY 2

The performance at the Cologne Opera of *Zar und Zimmermann* (Tsar and Carpenter) had its special interest for English visitors, as it is rumoured that Lortzing's opera is to be produced at Oxford next autumn. The plot deals with the apprenticeship of Peter I. of Russia to a Dutch shipbuilder, and the confusion of identity caused by the presence of another young Russian, also named Peter, in the same yard. The slight tale is decorated with a number of amusing incidents and characters, among whom are two scheming lords from France and England (nicely differentiated in the music), a comic burgomaster and his niece. The best scene is that in which the burgomaster—a "fat" part superbly filled by Herr Hubert Mertens—solemnly welcomes the false Tsar in the Rathaus.

Lortzing's music is delightfully tuneful and, for all its simplicity, it is never empty. There is some beautiful writing for the wind instruments in support of the voices, and the whole work is full of point. Lortzing's position in the development of German music seems to correspond roughly with that of Rossini in Italy. Both owe a great deal to Mozart, but their music has sufficient individuality to remain alive after nearly a century has passed. Lortzing was a more conscientious craftsman than Rossini, and, though his music is less brilliant, it is more thoroughly constructed.

A great deal of our enjoyment was due to the manner in which the opera was presented. This is one of Herr Strohbach's happiest inspirations. Eschewing chronology, he has dressed his Dutchmen in the costumes and in the clean colours of Peasant Breughel. The beauty of the result would excuse, even in the eyes of a strict purist, the sight of these figures grouped beneath the portraits of the Rathaus, which any schoolboy would recognize as Van Dycks. Herr Strohbach seems to have a gift for the management of crowds, for the composition of the groups upon the stage was always well controlled and seemed the more admirable by contrast with the confusion that has been noticed in some of the other operas. The performance was conducted by Dr. H. Jalowetz, who kept a light hand on the reins, and among those who contributed to the success of the evening, besides Herr Mertens, were Frau Neumann-Knapp (a vivacious *soubrette*) and Herren Hüsch and Riedel as the two Peters.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE FUND

The Sadler's Wells Committee have arranged a whist drive, dance, and *cabaret* show, to be held at the Northampton Institute, St. John-street, E.C.1, to-night, at 7.30, in aid of Sadler's Wells Theatre Fund. The band of the Honourable Artillery Company will provide the music. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and Miss Lilian Baylis will be present, and a statement about the fund will be made by Captain Rowe, the hon. treasurer. The money needed for the rebuilding of the historic theatre has now been raised, and the erection is nearly completed. If enough funds are forthcoming for the furnishing and equipment of the theatre and the provision of the necessary starting capital, it will be opened in the early autumn.

GARDENS OPEN TO PUBLIC

THE QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing from to-day to next Saturday:—

Garden	To-day County	By courtesy of
Old Down, Tockington	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Charles Turner
Thornbury Castle, Thornbury	Gloucestershire	Major Algar Stafford Howard
Pylewell Park, Lymington	Hampshire	Mr. W. Ingham Whitaker
The Old Court House, Hampton Court. (Sir Christopher Wren's House. House shown) Adm. 1s. 6d. (11-1 and 2-6)	Middlesex	Mr. N. E. Lamplugh
Bordean Hill, Cuckfield	East Sussex	Colonel Stephenson Clarke
	To-morrow	
Bradenham, High Wycombe	Buckinghamshire	Mrs. Tempest
Minterne, Dorchester (from 2)	Dorset	Lord Digby
*The Cove, Silverdale, near Carnforth (2.30-6)	Lancashire	Mr. Herbert Bright
Pain's Hill, Cobham (2.30-6.30)	Surrey	Mrs. C. Combe
Tockenham Manor, Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	Major Gerard Buxton
Wilton House, Salisbury	Wiltshire	Lord Pembroke and Montgomery
	Tuesday	
Hatherop Castle, Fairford. (If wet, open the following day)	Gloucestershire	Sir Thomas Bazley
Williamstrip, Fairford	Gloucestershire	Mrs. R. A. Scott
	Wednesday	
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	The King
Killerton, Exeter (2-6)	Devonshire	Sir Francis Acland
Tyneham House, near Wareham (2-6)	Dorset	Mr. W. H. Bond
Avon Tyrrell, Christchurch	Hampshire	Lord Manners
*Bramshaw House, near Christchurch	Hampshire	Mrs. Wyndham Pain
Bishopswood, Ross-on-Wye (2.30-6.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. R. H. Storey
St. Catharine's Court, near Bath	Somerset	Mr. G. St. J. Strutt
Eastlands, Brooklands-lane, Weybridge	Surrey	Mr. Warwick Deeping
Fullbrook House, Elstead, Godalming	Surrey	Colonel and Mrs. Douglas Gordon
Hall Place, Cranleigh	Surrey	Mr. E. L. Rowcliffe
Harewoods, Outwood, Bletchingly	Surrey	Mr. Theodore Lloyd
Steep Park, Jarvis Brook	East Sussex	Mr. W. B. Woodrow
Stourhead, (10.30-6)	Zeals Wiltshire	Sir Henry Hoare
Penrhyn Castle, Bangor	Carnarvonshire	Lord Penrhyn
Horsley Hall, Gresford, Wrexham	Denbighshire	Lord Wavertree
	Thursday	
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	The King
Old Warden Park, Biggleswade (2-7)	Bedfordshire	Mrs. Frank Shuttleworth
Lindridge, Teignmouth (2-6)	Devonshire	Lady Cable
Sandford Orcas Manor, near Sherborne (from 2) (house shown 1s. extra)	Dorset	Sir Hubert Medlycott
Sherborne Castle, Sherborne	Dorset	Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Wingfield Digby — Mr. W. I. Croome
Bagendon House, Cirencester	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Leatham
Bagendon Manor, Cirencester	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Alwyne Crossley
Old Court, Misterton, near Crewkerne	Somerset	Major Fletcher
Bron Wylfa, St. Asaph	Flintshire	Mr. W. Watts
Bryn, St. Asaph	Flintshire	Mrs. J. E. J. Allen
	Saturday	
The Holt House, Mobberley	Cheshire	Lady Rosalind Northcote
Fynes, Exeter (2-6)	Devonshire	Mr. Edward Adlard
Postlip, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mrs. David Mitchell
Postlip Hall, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mr. N. E. Lamplugh
The Old Court House, Hampton Court (Sir Christopher Wren's House. House shown) (11-1 and 2-6.) Adm. 1s. 6d.	Middlesex	
Bury Hill, Dorking	Surrey	Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barclay
Frensham Hall, Haslemere	Surrey	The Dowager Lady Cawdor
Graywood Hill, Haslemere	Surrey	Mr. W. J. H. Whittall
West Hall, Byfleet (2.30-7.30). Adm. 6d. after 5	Surrey	Mr. F. C. Stoop
Winterfold House, Cranleigh	Surrey	Mr. C. Armytage Moore
Sheffield Park, near Uckfield (2.30-6.30)	East Sussex	Mr. Arthur Soames
Sedgwick Park, Horsham	West Sussex	Mrs. Henderson

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 to 7 on week days and from 2 to 7 on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s.; for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged. Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Tele.: Victoria 0685).

"ANNA CHRISTIE"

FILM VERSION OF MR. O'NEILL'S PLAY

It is good that the producer of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film version of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *Anna Christie*, now showing at the Empire, has not been content to make a mere photographic reproduction of the play. There is a certain "woolliness" about *Anna Christie*—the true significance of the father's hatred of "that old devil sea," the struggle in the hearts of Anna and Matt between the forces of pride, love, and shame conjured up by Anna's past are never properly clarified, never made a steady, coherent centre for the revolutions of the action—but the photography of the waterside of New York and some very clever producing together make a background which projects the characters vividly on the imagination. Miss Greta Garbo, who has a deep and attractive, yet slightly grating, voice, and whose first "talkie" this is, started rather uncertainly, and in the scene in the publichouse between her and Miss Marie Dressler, one of the screen's most consistently excellent actresses, it was Miss Dressler who carried off the honours. Miss Garbo, however, gathers strength as the film goes on, and her speech to Matt and her father, at once a passionate self-defence and a pathetic self-indictment, was brilliantly delivered. She managed, too, to keep Anna poised, as she should be, between an aloof indifference forced on her from the outside by her consciousness of her past and an eagerness and generosity which have their roots in her real nature. Mr. Charles Bickford was an admirably rough and simple Matt, and it was as easy to see why Anna fell in love with him as it was to believe in the strength of that inarticulate morality which led him, if only for a time, to put the thought of Anna from him.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

RECITAL FOR BLIND PEOPLE THIS AFTERNOON

Three thousand blind people from all parts of London, including many ex-Service men, will this afternoon be present at a special recital on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park. The recital has been arranged by the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic*, in association with the Greater London Fund for the Blind, while 24 organizations associated with the work for the sightless in Greater London will be represented. The programmes to be provided for the sightless guests will be set up in Braille, and chairs are being lent for the occasion by Mr. M. W. Shanly. A large marquee will be used if the weather is bad. A company of blind Girl Guides will act as a guard of honour for the Lord Mayor, who will be accompanied by Captain Ian Fraser, the blind ex-M.P., and Sir Beachcroft Towse, the blind V.C.

The programmes of to-day's recitals by Mr. Clifford Ball, including the special recital for the blind, are as follows:—

12 to 12.25 p.m.—"Humoreske" (Dvorák). "Silver Threads among the Gold." "Alice, Where Art Thou?" "Poem" (Fibich), and "The Blue Bells of Scotland."

4 to 4.30 p.m.—(Special recital for 3,000 blind and the general public.)—"Londonderry Air." "Passing By (Purcell). "Come, Lasses and Lads." "Land of Hope and Glory" (Elgar). "Somewhere a Voice is Calling." "Andantino" (Lemare), and "Auld Lang Syne."

8 to 8.25 p.m.—"When Other Lips." "In an Old-Fashioned Town." "Annie Laurie." "Intermezzo" (*Cavalleria Rusticana*). "The Law with the Delicate Air" (Arne), and "Love's Old Sweet Song."

To-morrow's programmes will also be at 12, 4, and 8.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA. COVENT GARDEN.
Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
*SIEGFRIED. Monday, at 5.15.
(Third performance, first cycle.)
Nora Gruhn, Frida Leider, Anna Tibell; Philip Bertram, Viktor Madin, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Heinrich Tessmer.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
†*DIE FLEDERMAUS.* Tuesday, at 8.15.
Nora Gruhn, Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olczewska, Elisabeth Schumann; Eduard Habich, Erhardt Hüsch, Karl Joken, Waldemar Staegemann, Heinrich Tessmer, Willi Wörle.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
†DIE MEISTERSINGER Wednesday, at 7.
*PARSIFAL Thursday, at 5.30.
*GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG Friday next, at 5.
*RHEINGOLD Monday, May 12, at 8.30.
†DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER, Tues., 13th, at 8.0.
†DIE FLEDERMAUS Wednesday, May 14, at 8.15.
* PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 33s. 6d.; Circle, 28s. and 24s.; Balcony, 21s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (reserved), 5s. 9d.
† PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 5s. 6d.
Box-office open 10 to 1. Telephone, Temple Bar 7061.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Wilfred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"*INSULT.*"
"A GOOD, STIRRING TALE."—*Daily Mail.*

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
"REAL DRAMA, PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Gerr. 3544.) 2.30, 8.40. Tues. Sat., 2.30
"*THE MULBERRY BUSH.*"
By Edward Knoblock.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"*A SONG OF SIXPENCE.*"
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY,
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
MARK STONE DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"*THE THREE MUSKETEERS.*"
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.
GORDON HARKER.
SIDNEY MORGAN. OSWALD DALE ROBERTS
ALGERNON WEST ROLAND CULVER
VINCENT HOLMAN ROBERT DOUGLAS
The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. SYBIL THORNDIKE in
"*GHOSTS,*" by Ibsen. (Last 2 Perfs.)
To-day, 2.30, 8.15. "Great Performance."—*D. News.*

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"*DARLING, I LOVE YOU.*"
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.40. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
"*B. J. ONE.*"
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mons., Weds., & Sats., 2.30.
"*THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930.*"
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., To-day and Wed., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production.
"*BITTER SWEET.*"
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2.30. For 4 Weeks only.
"*HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.*"
Cathleen Nesbitt. C. M. Hallard. Lawrence Hanray.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. Temple Bar 7617.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., at 2.30.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"*DEBONAIR.*"
A Comedy by G. B. STERN & FRANK VOSPER.
MARY JERROLD. CELIA JOHNSON.
KAITE CUTLER. FRANK VOSPER.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.20
(Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. and SAT., at 2.30.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
"SO CHARMING, SO GAY, SO FULL OF SPIRIT."—*The Times.*
NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
GEORGE MERRITT. ERIC PORTMAN.
LYDIA SHERWOOD.
Tues., May 13, THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. To-day & Thu., 2.30
By arrangement with Miss MARY MOORE.
Mrs. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Almée and Phillip Stuart.

PALACE. Gerrard 6834.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"*HEADS UP!*"
A New Musical Comedy.
SYDNEY HOWARD LOUISE BROWN
ARTHUR MARGETSON CLARICE HARDWICKE
EDMUND WILLARD CECIL HUMPHREYS
HARLAND DIXON JACK HOBBS

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
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THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30.
By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.
KYRLE BELLEW presents DOE DOE GREEN in
"*APPEARANCES.*"
By Garland Anderson. (LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.)

ST. JAMES'S. (Ger. 3903.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
The Play Produced by Charles Hopkins.

ST. MARTIN'S. EVGS., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SAVOY. 8.15. Mon., Sat., 2.30. Last Weeks.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: Exc. of H.B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
ROBERT COURTNEIDGE'S production of
THE DAMASK ROSE.
A Musical Romance based on the themes of CHOPIN

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
(Ger. 6666.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"*THE MIDDLE WATCH.*"
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

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HAMLET in its entirety.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. MADAME BUTTERFLY.

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"STAGE MASTERPIECE." "BRILLIANT PLAY."
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FOLIES BERGERE REVUE,
with CHARLES AUSTIN.

WINTER GARDEN. (Smoking.) Hol. 8881.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Mats., THURS., SAT., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
London's Greatest Light Entertainment.
CICELY COURTNEIDGE and JACK HULBERT.
NORAH BLANEY and GWEN FARRAR.
Revolution in Prices, 7s. 6d. to 1s. (plus tax).

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"*ON THE SPOT.*"
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
GILLIAN LIND GLADYS FRAZIN
W. CRONIN-WILSON BEN WELDEN
BEN SMITH DENNIS WYNDHAM
EMLYN WILLIAMS ROY EMERTON

SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, April 21 to May 24, 1930.
Nightly, at 8. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. Details from W. H. Savery, 37, Regent-street, W.1. (GERRARD 6394.)

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing-cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15,

Imperial and Foreign News

MR. SCULLIN AND EX-SOLDIERS

BITTER DEBATE IN CANBERRA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 2

The Scullin Ministry faced the heaviest attack in its existence to-day, when the full strength of the Opposition in both Houses was turned upon it for nearly two hours in protest at the "wicked betrayal" of returned soldiers contained in its withdrawal of absolute preference to returned soldiers on public works contracts and its substitution of preference to trade unionists. Charged with acting at the bidding of industrial extremists, the Ministry replied, however, that preference to returned soldiers still existed, because four-fifths of them were trade unionists. The debate was marked by the bitterest feeling displayed since the Ministry took office.

Colonel Cameron, who led the attack in the House of Representatives with a motion for the adjournment of the House, said that there were 35,000 returned soldiers who were non-unionists. He realized the difficulty the Government was in with unemployment, but this proposal would not give work to a single extra man. The Government had no greater obligation than to stand by the returned soldiers, who had made a sacrifice by going to the War.

Mr. Scullin strongly affirmed that he recognized an obligation to returned soldiers, and denied that the abolition of preference was contemplated or effected. The Government's policy was preference to unionists, and, inside that preference to unionists, preference to returned soldiers still stood. (Uproar.) Trade unionists had made arbitration possible. Arbitration was the country's policy and preference to unionists was the Government's policy. More than 30,000 members of the Australian Workers' Union had enlisted. They were the men now seeking work from the Works Department, and they did not desire to work alongside non-unionists. The returned soldiers owed much to trade unionism. Without trade unionism after the War it would have been "Heaven help" the returned soldiers. On the water front, where preference to non-unionists and foreigners was the present policy, returned soldiers were idle and half-starved. (Uproar.)

Mr. Latham.—They won't work.

Mr. Scullin.—They will work. If they have made a mistake must they suffer ever afterwards?

Colonel White.—Mr. Scullin sat under the Cenotaph in Melbourne on Anzac Day knowing that within a week he would be taking the bread out of the mouths of the men passing before him unless they bowed the knee to unscrupulous union bosses. (Loud Ministerial protests.)

"A SOLEMN OBLIGATION"

Mr. Hughes said that, according to Mr. Scullin, during the War, when the soldiers were fighting, the trade unionists at home kept the citadel of good wages intact. Where would the unionists' good wages have been but for the soldiers? If the War had been lost unionism and good wages would have been swept away. It was true that the best friends of the returned soldiers were unionists, but it was equally true that the unionists' best friends were the returned soldiers. There was no reason why the two systems could not continue side by side as they had done for the past 10 years. He had shown that he was a friend of the Government, but he was bound to say that the Government had done a wrong and very foolish thing. Sentiment in Australia counted for a great deal, and the public would want to know what was behind the change. He stood for preference to unionists, but with first preference to returned soldiers, and he would not stand for the whittling away of that principle. Was Australia, he asked, going back on the solemn obligation she had entered into with these men?

The motion was talked out.

The adjournment was moved in the Senate by Senator Sir William Glasgow, Minister of Defence in the late Government, who said that the Government's decision violated a principle approved by Parliament and the people.

Senator Duncan (Australian Party) supported the motion. Senator Sir George Pearce said that the action was not inconsistent with Labour's attitude during the War. He had not forgotten the Labour conference in Perth which demanded the cessation of recruiting. Senator Daly, Vice-President of the Executive Council, replied on behalf of the Government that there was no intention but that the returned soldiers should have a "fair deal." Sir William Glasgow withdrew his motion, declaring that he was satisfied, as the subject had been debated.

Mr. Gullett, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, addressing the Women's National League in Melbourne, said that if the Government did not rescind its order withdrawing preference from returned soldiers he would advise the Nationalists to hold up all business in the Senate, where they had a big majority.

The Victorian Returned Soldiers' League is organizing a campaign against the Government's "iniquitous" proposal, which is regarded as the first step towards the abolition of all the privileges of returned soldiers, including War service homes, soldier settlement, and separate hospitals.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES

THIRD READING OF RIOTOUS ASSEMBLIES BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MAY 2

The House of Assembly passed the third reading of the Riotous Assemblies Bill after an acrimonious debate which lasted from after dinner last night until 2 o'clock this morning. Four Natal members of the South African Party voted with the Government, but Mr. Brown, a Creswellite Labour member from Johannesburg, revolted and opposed the Bill. The passage of the Bill through the Senate is certain.

General Hertzog defended the Bill on the ground that the small number of white agitators among the natives is a danger to the interests of the natives themselves, and that discretionary power to cope with white agitation must be given to the Minister of Justice. General Smuts and Mr. Duncan, and an array of the South African Party speakers maintained that agitators should be dealt with not at Ministerial discretion but by due process of law.

There is dismay in pro-native quarters at the passage of the Riotous Assemblies Bill, which, it is feared, will exacerbate native opinion. The Government, on the contrary, maintains that the native chiefs will welcome the Bill, as they are alarmed at the spread of Communist agitation. The real difficulty is with the detribalized urban natives, who are out of the chiefs' jurisdiction. These will lose no opportunity to make capital out of the Bill, and may give grave trouble when it comes to be enforced.

PARIS UNIVERSITY CITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 2

It is announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has decided to increase his contribution to the Cité Universitaire de Paris from $2,000,000 (£400,000) to $3,500,000 (£700,000). His original contribution, which was made in July, 1928, was for the construction of offices and various common rooms for the use of students, but the amount has been found to be insufficient for their completion.

HERR SCHOBER'S VISIT

AUDIENCE OF THE KING TO-DAY

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor and Foreign Minister, who is on a three-day visit to London, visited the Foreign Office yesterday morning, and later took luncheon with the Prime Minister. This morning he will have an audience of the King.

Herr Schober's conversation with Mr. Henderson lasted an hour and was of a most cordial nature. The Chancellor is understood to have made an exposition of the internal situation in Austria, and, more particularly, to have explained the measures he was taking to reduce the possibility of armed conflicts between rival factions.

While the raising of an international loan forms a definite part of the present Austrian Government's programme, the Chancellor is not engaging in any negotiations in connexion with it during his present brief visit. It is not regarded as being a matter of urgency, and the Chancellor is satisfied that the assurances given to him at The Hague when he attended the recent Reparation Conference were so satisfactory that at the proper moment the floating of the loan should not present any particular difficulty.

The Chancellor yesterday issued a statement in the course of which he dealt with this and other questions.

HERR SCHOBER said that the pleasant dealings he had with British Ministers a few months ago at The Hague were still fresh in his memory. It was the energy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, and the logic of his arguments, which, with the support of other Great Powers, enabled Austria to attain all the objects which she had marked out for herself. An excellent service was thereby rendered to Europe as a whole.

The liabilities imposed on Austria by the Peace Treaty were instrumental in bringing about the economic collapse of the young Republic which was constituted after the military disaster. The Treaty saddled Austria with the sole liability of the bankrupt's estate represented by the late Austrian Empire, and, in a sense, even by the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. To those liabilities belonged the Reparation debts, now abrogated, as well as the so-called administrative commitments, which were also definitely cancelled a few months ago, and comprised all debts left by the late Austrian Empire so far as they were not funded.

Herr Schober recalled the efforts which Austria had made for her own economic rehabilitation. The financing of productive development schemes out of current revenue—a course which had to be followed in Austria from the time when the League of Nations Loan funds were exhausted—was bound in the long run, however, to put an unbearable load on the taxpayer. For two years Austria had been endeavouring to issue an investment loan, but, although foreign capital had full confidence in Austria, and the market had been frequently favourable for an operation of the kind, she had not been able to enter into definite negotiations, because the obstacles created by the Peace Treaty could not be removed in time. With the ratification of The Hague Agreement, cancelling reparations and the right of lien, she would be free to enter into definite loan negotiations. Not only would the loan enable the Government to proceed with productive developments, but the influx of fresh capital would have a beneficial effect, to some extent at any rate, on industrial activity.

Austrian foreign policy, Herr Schober concluded, had its foundations in the community of interests existing between all civilized nations, and in the necessity of a close cooperation with neighbouring countries and with the leading Powers. Austria was not willing to deviate from this policy of friendly cooperation with all Powers, without exception.

ITALIAN NAVAL INCREASE

FRENCH CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 2

As was to be expected, the announcement of the new Italian naval programme has given rise to some bitter comment here, coming as it does so close upon the heels of the London Conference, with the Treaty not even ratified. It was expected that the Italian Government would make some gesture, but French opinion appears to find difficulty in believing that any needs of Italy, considerations either of prestige or defence, can justify so large an increase of force.

The *Temps* in its leading article to-night says that the increase is the inevitable outcome of the attitude adopted by Italy in London, when the Italian Government claimed parity with France regardless of any comparison between the respective needs of the two countries. The Conference failed in its aim because Italy was determined to impose upon France the principle of parity, which, as a matter of prestige, must invariably lead to an increase of armaments and the loss of a sense of proportion. Nobody, it says, suspects Italy of harbouring dreams of conquest or domination. Everybody in France desired to see the questions at issue between the two countries settled in a spirit of reciprocal confidence. But an agreement will hardly be facilitated when one of the parties takes its stand on a claim of naval parity which cannot possibly be justified.

The action is thought the more glaring because the Italian Government shows a desire to increase its fleet of large cruisers and to make greater efforts in the construction of submarines, whereas in London the tendency was away from large ships. Italy herself favoured in principle the abolition of submarines and the French Government intimated that the construction of these vessels would be slowed down. The *Temps* concludes that the point to keep in sight for the moment is that Italy has deliberately taken the initiative in the policy of increasing naval forces, in direct contrast to the policy of the Conference.

LEAGUE CONVENTION ON SECURITY

THE KELLOGG PACT

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 2

The League Arbitration and Security Committee continued to-day the examination of the draft Convention for strengthening the means of preventing war.

To Article 7, which reads, "The present Treaty may not be interpreted as entailing any change in the task of the Council of the League as laid down in the Covenant," Great Britain suggested an addition reading, "nor as imposing any obligation on the high contracting parties to cease or refrain from action taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Council." The British amendment and a Danish amendment covering the obligations also under the Treaty of Paris (Kellogg Pact) were referred to a drafting committee for examination.

Certain delegates thought it unnecessary to mention the Paris Treaty in the text, but Lord Cecil urged that, as there were two great international instruments both designed to maintain the peace of the world, any reference to one only might be interpreted as underrating the other.

As a substitute for Article 8 of the draft Convention, which contained nothing specific as to the date on which it should enter into force, the British delegation proposed the following text: "The Treaty shall come into force as soon as the Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received the ratification or accession on behalf of two members of the League of Nations."

M. Massigli, the French delegate, raised the question of how it could be possible to bring the Convention into force so long as it had not been ratified by the Council of the League.

These and other technical points are being considered by the drafting committee.

Baron Houtart, the BELGIAN Minister of Finance, yesterday received a delegation of the British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium, who explained the apprehensions of British brewers at the proposal to place restrictions on the sale of beers of eight degrees and more of alcohol, which particularly affect the import of English beers. The Minister replied that these fears were premature and that the Government was anxious above all to preserve the cordiality of relations between Belgium and England and to avoid everything that might prejudice that cordiality.

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.

ALLEGED CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 2

Mr. Grover Whalen, the Commissioner of Police of New York, to-day made public a series of documents which in his opinion prove his recent assertion that the strikes, unemployment demonstrations, and riots so prevalent in the United States for some months past are directly due to the activities of the Soviet Government and the Third (Communist) International. Photostatic copies of letters alleged to have passed between officials in Moscow and their agents in the United States were published, accompanied by literal English translations.

The Commissioner states that his "under cover men" have been on the trail of these documents for weeks. For the most part they appear finally to have been supplied partly by officials of the American Federation of Labour and partly by Mr. J. Lovestone and his associates, who are leaders of a Communist group which split with the official Communist Party of the United States some time ago and has ever since been violently hostile to the official Party. Mr. Lovestone and his friends recently made a raid on the New York headquarters of the official Party and seized a large number of documents, some of which, it is understood, are included among the documents now published by the police. If genuine, they could be held to implicate Amtorg, the Soviet trade organization in the United States, in the political activities of the Third International, although the extent of such implication would depend on the interpretation put on numerous ambiguous phrases which might refer equally well either to purely business or to political matters.

One letter, however, purporting to have been addressed on December 16 of last year by the Executive Committee of the Communist International to M. Saul Bron, then head of Amtorg and now head of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London, actually instructs M. Bron to "turn over all the funds in your possession to Comrade Liza for the enforcement of the Proletarian Front," and directs how the money should be used to foment strikes and subsidize Communist publications. This is the only document so far made public which would, if genuine, prove that the Communist International is trying to use Amtorg for political ends. One of the others contains long instructions as to the disposal of archives, the maintenance of communication with other Soviet representatives, and details of organization. Another—described as having been sent by diplomatic mail to Riga and thence by special messenger to New York—encloses a copy of an article written by an American Communist Leader, Mr. William Z. Foster, and published in *Pravda*, with instructions relating to the distribution of the article among the working men, soldiers, and sailors of the United States. This is somewhat less convincing than the others in view of the fact that *Pravda* itself is on sale at public bookstalls in various parts of New York. Others contain lists of Soviet agents in the United States "whom it would be difficult to replace." Mr. Whalen's theory is that these are not commercial but political agents.

M. Peter Bogdanoff, chairman of Amtorg, and M. Skvirsky, who is a sort of unofficial Soviet Ambassador in Washington, have issued statements flatly denying the authenticity of the documents. M. Skvirsky declares that the forgers are connected with the Orloff group convicted in Berlin a year ago. Amtorg has begun an inquiry in order to discover the perpetrators of the alleged forgeries, so that they may be prosecuted—presumably under the law forbidding the circulation of reports calculated to injure the credit of any business corporation.

It is suggested that some of the documents have been smuggled into the United States through the Embassy or Legation of a European Power represented in Washington, but the exact nature of this channel has not so far been specified.

THE PIR PAGARO SENT FOR TRIAL

EVIDENCE IN MURDER CHARGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 2

Three maidservants gave evidence yesterday at preliminary proceedings against the Pir Pagaro, the spiritual leader of thousands of Moslems in Sind, who is being prosecuted under the Indian Arms Act. They declared that they escaped from the Pir's citadel, after 22 years of bondage, while the Pir was out hunting, and alleged that the Pir had an enormous collection of arms in an underground pit carefully covered with carpets.

They were followed by the boy Ibrahim, who lived in the Pir's citadel for four years. He also gave evidence relating to the concealment of arms under the mattresses of a bed and in a secret underground cell. When the police raided the citadel Ibrahim was locked in a box, which the police broke open after the Pir's refusal to unlock it.

The Pir, who reserved his defence, was committed to the Sessions for trial.

Evidence on the second charge, that of murder, against the Pir was heard by the magistrate yesterday, four witnesses being examined.

It was alleged by one of the witnesses that Mariam, the mother of the boy Ibrahim, was murdered while in quest of news of her son. The witness stated that Mariam had petitioned the Government several times for the release of her son. The night before her death she was informed by an Indian priest, named Bahaval, that she would be given news of her son at midnight. She walked to the Pir's citadel but was never seen alive again. The next morning her corpse was found with hatchet cuts on the neck. The witness added that four days previously Mariam saw the Collector and besought him to intervene for the release of her son, and mentioned that she had received a threat of murder.

CEYLON INCOME-TAX BILL

SECOND READING PASSED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, MAY 2

The Income Tax Bill passed its second reading by 22 votes to 15 this evening and was referred to a Select Committee.

Before the division the Government offered to amend the measure in the Committee stage so as to relieve of one-third of their liability to income-tax those persons who draw their incomes from the profits of industries which pay export tax. It is probable that this saved the Bill, as it placated a large section who complained that the measure involved the double taxation of agriculture.

The Government also indicated the possibility of a reduction in the rates of tax before the date of enforcement—April 1, 1931—if the financial position of the country should warrant it. An amendment postponing the consideration of the Bill until the new State Council comes into being was defeated by 25 votes to 12.

GERMAN CABINET'S PLANS

AGRARIAN RELIEF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 2

The Reichstag reassembled to-day after the Easter recess. Its first task is the discussion of the Budget, and its second the discussion of the Government's programme of relief for the eastern agrarian districts. The Budget, now that the measures increasing the revenue from certain taxes have been passed, balances at 11,644,000,000m. [£582,200,000], which is about 1,500,000,000m. [£75,000,000] more than the Budget Estimates for 1929, and about 1,000,000,000m. [£50,000,000] more than the 1929 Budget in its final form.

The Finance Minister, Dr. Moldenhauer, said that the political uncertainty attending the reparation discussions had unfavourably affected the German economy and the financial situation of the Reich in the last month of 1929, so that the Budget year had closed with a deficit of about 360,000,000 marks. They had had, therefore, to postpone the relief of industry and begin by putting the national finances in order. The approval of new taxes had enabled them to prepare the balanced Budget this year and there was no risk of a deficit. The Match Trust Loan and the Debt Redemptions Fund enabled them to reduce the floating debt by about 1,000,000,000 marks in 1930. In 1931 they would proceed to the tax reductions which were an essential part of the financial reform programme, and he thought it certain that they could then take off 600,000,000 marks from the taxes pressing most heavily on industry.

Before the Reichstag met the Cabinet spent many hours deliberating on the agrarian relief measures. To judge by what has leaked out, it is likely to spend many more before the draft Bills, embodying as many of the Nationalist agrarian demands as Herr Schiele, the Minister of Agriculture, has ventured to put forward, assume a shape in which they can be approved by all the Ministers. The versions purporting to be based on official drafts, which have so far become public, have been severely criticized, specially in the Democratic Press, and modifications are probable.

To all appearances the Government will not find it easy to obtain majorities for the passage either of the relief Bills or of certain Budget Estimates, for the Ministerial parties are restless and their movements exceptionally uncertain. The Democrats, exasperated by the extent of the proposed concessions to the big landowners and by the proposed grant for the construction of armoured vessel "B," have summoned an extraordinary congress for the end of this month at which the influential group will move that the party withdraw from the Government. The resignation of several prominent members has had much to do with this move.

Among the Nationalists, although the moderates show great reluctance to take the decisive step of severing relations with the Hugenberg group, the split continues to widen. With the Nationalists divided on nearly every vote and the Democrats restive, most of the Budget divisions are likely to be very close.

GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

ARRIVAL IN GREENLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 2

The following wireless message has been received from the German Arctic Expedition, headed by Professor Alfred Wegener, on board the Gustav Holm, dated April 27:—

We are continuing our journey to-day from Holsteinborg (Greenland) with the 400-ton expedition ship Gustav Holm, under the command of Captain Westmar. We have on board 2,500 kilogrammes [about two tons] of baggage and equipment and 25 horses. All is well.

The expedition arrived at Holsteinborg about April 15 by the steamer Disko. If the ice permits the Gustav Holm will make its way as far as the Kamarujuk glacier, and will then land on the ice. If the ice does not allow the ship to get as far as this the expedition will disembark into small motor-boats. It is hoped, however, to avoid this, as it would interfere with the plan to utilize the 25 horses for the transport of baggage over the glacier.

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This expedition, which consists of about 20 persons, led by Professor Wegener, of Graz University, is the most important German expedition to the Arctic since the War. Its purpose is mainly meteorological. It proposes to establish three stations on the inland ice cap of Greenland, and to spend about 18 months there. Professor Wegener believes that the survey will do much to elucidate European weather conditions and provide data for long-term forecasts.

THE PAPAL COINAGE

ISSUE DELAYED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 2

Recent reports that the Vatican would soon resume the exercise of its right as a sovereign State to issue its own coinage are denied in to-day's issue of the *Rassegna Numismatica* on somewhat remarkable grounds.

The dies, it states, have been ready for some time past, but the issue of the coinage has been deferred "for complex reasons arising out of the importance and delicacy of such an event as the issue of a new currency in the financial world, with the natural repercussions of its circulation, not so much for gold as for the other metals."

In some quarters it had been expected that the Vatican coinage would be in effect largely symbolical, and one of the reasons adduced for this view was that, with the exception of postage stamps, there is nothing for sale within the limits of the Vatican City. This argument would, of course, vanish if the Vatican coinage were to be recognized as legal tender in foreign countries, and particularly in Italy. Such recognition, however, does not yet appear to have been the subject of an official agreement.

GERMAN ANNUITY LOAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, MAY 2

Bankers from the countries participating in the issue of the loan provided for by the Young Plan and The Hague agreements met yesterday and to-day at the National Bank of Belgium.

Mr. McGarrah, president of the Bank for International Settlements, presided, and those present included M. Quesnay, general manager of the Bank for International Settlements; Baron Brincard and M. Masson, of the Crédit Lyonnais, which is organizing the issue of the French portion in France; Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and Mr. Arthur Anderson, of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co.; Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; MM. Wallenberg and Rydbeck, representing M. Ivar Kreuger, head of the Swedish Match Trust; Herr Fuchs, a director of the Reichsbank; Signor Beneduci, representing Italian banking groups; M. ter Meulen, of Messrs. Hope and Co. (Holland); M. Bindschedler, of the Swiss Credit Bank; M. Dreyfus, of the Union of Swiss Banks; M. Morel, of the Basel Commercial Bank; M. Gunther, of the Swiss Union Financière; M. Fabri, of the Société Générale de Belgique; and M. Thys, of the Banque de Bruxelles.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

INCREASE IN CHINESE REPRESENTATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 2

A special meeting of the ratepayers in the International Settlement, the largest ever held in Shanghai, reversed the vote of April 16 by an overwhelming majority and approved the increase of Chinese Municipal Councillors from three to five.

This question has been widely canvassed during the past fortnight. It is generally recognized that the rejection of the resolution to increase the Chinese Councillors at the former meeting was obtained by a snap vote in what was indeed a very small meeting. [No opposition had been expected to the resolution, which was proposed by the Municipal Council.] It is also recognized that the future development of Shanghai must lie in the direction of the collaboration of the best Chinese and foreign interests. This policy was laid down by the Council five years ago in a scheme designed to train the Chinese by progressive stages in the intricacies of municipal administration, in which it is admitted they have neither experience nor tradition.

While it is now generally accepted that a change in the constitution of Shanghai must come, the great dread of all classes, Chinese no less than foreigners, is lest the Settlement be handed defenceless to the management of an official class whose untempered ingenuity in inventing new taxation is but too evident. Such a calamity might be averted by the development of a real system of local autonomy satisfactory to Chinese *amour propre* and in accordance with the principle defined by Sun Yat-sen's will as the goal of constitutional reform in China.

The Chinese system of electing men for service on the Council by means of an electoral college, composed of representatives of the principal Chinese organizations, effectually shuts the door against the return of the mere demagogue, and the men returned have been of high standing who have loyally cooperated with their foreign colleagues.

NORTH CHINA LEADERS' PLANS

AN EARLY OFFENSIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, MAY 2

The Shansi [Yen Hsi-shan's] representative here, speaking to representatives of the Press this morning, disclosed some of the plans of the Northern combination for the formation of a new Government. These comprise the reconvening of a second national congress of the Kuomintang (the present third congress being regarded as illegal) for the purpose of appointing a new administration, of which it appears to have been decided that Yen Hsi-shan should be the head, Feng Yu-hsiang commander-in-chief, and Wang Ching-wei the party representative. The fulfilment of these schemes must, of course, depend largely upon the progress of the military operations.

The Chinese Press reports to-night that Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang are at present conferring in North Honan on their plans for an early offensive.

A telegram from HARBIN (Manchuria) states that a mob of Chinese and Korean "radicals" stoned the Japanese Consulate-General there on Thursday. Thirty-two arrests were made.—*Reuter.*

DELPHIC FESTIVAL

MUSIC IN THE GREEK TRAGEDIES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELPHI, MAY 2

To-day's performance of the *Suppliants* of Aeschylus fulfilled every expectation that the *Prometheus* had aroused of Mme. Sikelianou's use of the chorus. Contrary to the suggestion made by Professor Gilbert Murray in his recent edition of the play, the *Suppliants* is treated as a piece intended not for three choruses, but for one. The King is accompanied by six men-at-arms only, and the Egyptian herald by but four masked creatures representative of the Gods of the Nile, none of whom takes any part in the action. There is no chorus of pursuers and, in consequence, there is no "wild and imaginative dance of flight and pursuit" between the fugitive women and "the horrible retinue" of the Egyptian herald. The play resolves itself into a ritual for the chorus of 50, divided into five parts.

The music of Psachos is beautifully adapted to its purpose. In lament or in rejoicing it sustains the unity of a religious mood. The problem of the music of a Greek tragedy can perhaps never be perfectly solved, but the work of Psachos deserves to be considered, with certain reservations on his choice of instruments, as a brilliantly persuasive attempt. It does, however, remain true that the chorus is most profoundly moving when it employs the unison of the speaking and not the singing voice. Never have 50 speakers better preserved a passionate rhythm or moved with a more flashing decision from thought to thought, from fear to hope, from terror to thanksgiving. The Danaids, as they now appear in the austerity of black and white, with olive branches in their hands, have in the ancient theatre much of the beauty of a Byzantine mosaic suddenly sprung to life.

Whoever has imagined that the *Suppliants*, because it is so early in date and allows the "actor" to emerge scarcely at all, is an undramatic play, has but to see it as it is now performed to perceive that the life which we have little dreamed of may have been contained even in its Thespian predecessors. It has but one passage of dramatic dialogue, as it is now understood, but it has an emotional quality different from any within my experience of the theatre. A memory of Milton's *Comus* gives a hint of one aspect of that emotion, and a Byzantine cathedral remotely suggests another. The play is not a play: it is a masque and a prayer, from which drama, as we understand it, may be seen emerging from another drama that we have lost.

SWITZERLAND AND U.S. TARIFFS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 2

The President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Musy, has sent a telegram to President Hoover, drawing his attention to the effect which the new United States tariff would have on Swiss industry, and stating that the new United States Customs duties are unanimously criticized in Switzerland, and that their imposition may lead to a boycott of United States goods. He urges President Hoover to examine the position and to use his influence to maintain the good commercial relations which have so far existed between the two countries.

It is hoped that this unusual step will ease the present situation, which is undoubtedly very serious, especially for the watchmaking and cotton industries.

Telegrams in Brief

Over 900 first-aid stations are now maintained along the principal roads by the Touring Club of FRANCE.

Lady Squires, wife of the Prime Minister of NEWFOUNDLAND, is the Government candidate at the by-election at Lewisport on May 17.

A new landslide is threatening the village of Saint Niklaus, in the ZERMATT Valley, where several houses were damaged last year by falls of rock.

M. Michalakopoulos, the GREEK Minister for Foreign Affairs, has authorized the signature on behalf of Greece, of the Paris agreement on Eastern European reparations.—*Reuter.*

Mgr. Verdier, Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Boudullart, and Mgr. Sabatier sailed from MARSEILLES yesterday for Tunis to attend the Eucharistic Congress there.

The Doukhobor school and community hall at Slocan Park and a sawmill near Nelson, BRITISH COLUMBIA, have been completely destroyed by fire. Incendiarism is suspected.

A French airwoman, Mlle. Lina Bernstein, has broken the duration record for women by staying in the air for 35½ hours. She used a Farman F 190 monoplane (230 h.p. Salmson engine).

President Hoover announced in WASHINGTON yesterday that Rear-Admiral Pratt, president of the Naval War College, would be appointed Chief of Naval Operations in succession to Rear-Admiral Hughes, when the latter's term of office expires.—*Reuter.*

M. Doumergue, the President of the French Republic, left Paris yesterday for Toulon, where he will embark for ALGIERS to-day. He was accompanied by the Ministers of Marine, of Public Works, and of Commerce, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber, Marshal Franchet d'Esperey, and others.

Both on Thursday and yesterday members of the Arab delegation from PALESTINE had conversations with the Prime Minister and Lord Passfield in the former's room at the House of Commons. The delegation is pleased with what passed in these conversations, which will be continued next week.

H.M. Stationery Office has published as a White Paper the Agreement between His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, New Zealand and India, and the AUSTRIAN Government, in regard to the liquidation of Austrian properties, with an exchange of notes on the subject, dated March 15 (Cmd. 3555, price 3d.).

The Meteorological Conference, which has been meeting in HONG-KONG, has agreed upon the necessity of uniformity in the transmission of daily weather reports and storm signals, and expresses the hope that the new codes will be in use in March next year. The overlapping of synoptic broadcasts was not dealt with owing to the absence of delegates from Japan.

PROFESSOR UNAMUNO IN MADRID

KING ALFONSO AND THE DICTATORSHIP

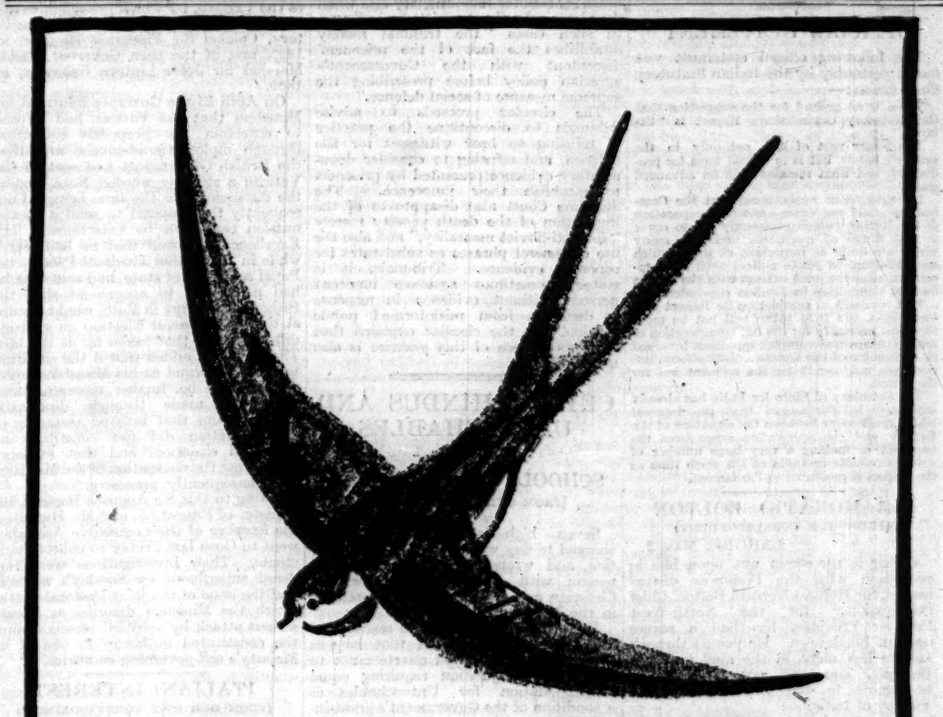
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 2

Professor Unamuno's lecture in the Athenæum Club went off without incident. He was greeted with a great ovation, which broke out again when he finished a lecture which lasted nearly two hours. Dr. Maranon, chairman of the Athenæum, asked the audience to refrain from any manifestation of opinion, and this injunction was obeyed.

Professor Unamuno excused himself for the violent language of his writings in the *Free Leaves* review, edited during his residence on the French frontier, on the plea that it was difficult to tickle a rhinoceros with feathers and that the late Dictator had had a very thick skin. He declared that the Dictator had been a puppet in the hands of the King, who might have got rid of him at any time, but had kept him on until it suited him to turn him out. The King, he said, was clever, but without talent. His preparation in the art of government had been deficient. Professor Unamuno declared that the Spanish students had been the principal instrument in overthrowing the Dictatorship, that the campaign must continue, and that he had returned to Spain to help in the good cause of making a revolution.

Other Foreign News on following page



You have seen the Swallows so change to SUMMER SHELL

It is specially adjusted to give the best results under the prevailing temperature.

MR. GANDHI'S PLANS

PLEDGES FROM FOLLOWERS

REPENTANT SALT LAW BREAKERS

SIMON REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 2

Two Press notes issued by the Bombay Government throw interesting sidelights on the salt *Satyagraha* campaign.

The first states that three breakers of the Salt Law, each of whom was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 50 rupees [£3 15s.], have expressed regret for their action, and have asked that they may be dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which prescribes a Court's power to release convicted offenders on probation of good conduct instead of sentencing them to punishment. The request made by the three offenders has been granted, and they have been released after giving sureties.

The other Press note gives the chemical analysis of examples of natural salt taken from areas where *Satyagrahis* (civil resisters) have been busy. This shows that the percentage of calcium sulphate and magnesium chloride renders the salt unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Gandhi continues to tour the Surat district. The "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee discussed at length to-day the conditions which Mr. Gandhi has laid down for fulfilment if he is to come to Bombay. It is understood that the "War Council" is considering the reorganization of the present volunteer corps, which does not observe the rigid discipline to which Mr. Gandhi's immediate followers have been subjected.

At Nagpur yesterday Dr. Moonje and members of the Responsivist Party faced a large hostile audience for over an hour when they attempted to start a civil disobedience campaign.

Dr. Moonje was continually greeted by cries enjoining him to boycott the Round Table Conference and to join the Congress, and he finally escaped with difficulty from a shouting, jostling crowd.

BOMBAY, May 2.—In a signed message to the *Bombay Congress Bulletin*, an unregistered cyclostyle-printed sheet published daily by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Gandhi mentions the conditions on which he will lead the civil resistance movement in Bombay. These are observance of complete discipline, complete abstention from drink, a permanent pledge to wear *khaddar* [home-spun], and the actual spinning with a *takli* (or miniature spinning wheel) for one hour daily. Mr. Gandhi adds: "If Bombay produces 100,000 such men, I should lead them without the slightest hesitation."—*Reuter.*

PREPARATION OF THE SIMON REPORT

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following official statement was issued yesterday by the Indian Statutory Commission:—

There is no ground for the suggestion that the Statutory Commission's Report is "delayed."

The larger part of it is not only in the printer's hands, but is in a final form for production, and what remains is in an advanced state.

It ought to be remembered that the Commission could not enter upon the preparation of the Report (which necessarily has to cover a vast range of questions, including many which are quite as important as those which are prominent in public notice) until last September, after the joint sittings with the Indian Central Committee in London concluded.

If it succeeds in completing its Report in a few weeks, the time taken will not be more than was necessary for the full consideration of the numerous and complex questions involved in an inquiry of the highest constitutional importance, not merely for the moment but for the future.

The Secretary of State for India has already explained to Parliament that the interval which must occur between the signature of the Report and its publication arises from the necessity of making a very large number of copies available in India at the same time as the Report is presented to Parliament.

SIR HORATIO BOLTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, MAY 2

Owing to the strain put upon him in connexion with the Peshawar disturbances, Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, Chief Commissioner for the North-West Frontier Province, has had a severe nervous breakdown. He passed through Lahore last night in the mail train for Bombay, and will sail for England to-morrow in the P. and O. liner Viceroy of India.

A complete *hartal* was observed to-day in Lahore, where all the shops were closed. So far there has been no disturbance.

CALCUTTA NEWSPAPERS AND ORDINANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2

Although *Advance*, *Liberty*, *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, and one other vernacular newspaper made no appearance this morning, the other Calcutta newspapers were published, including *Basumati* and *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Attempts were made to interfere with the distribution of these newspapers, and of the *Statesman*, in accordance with a resolution passed by Indian journalists that all newspapers should suspend publication till the Press Law was repealed. The newspapers were distributed with some delay.

U.S. BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH JUSTICE

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Right Rev. John J. Dunn, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, who has just returned from a world cruise, praises the "equal justice" administered by Great Britain in the Far East. He expresses the opinion that if Great Britain withdrew from this part of the world, chaos would ensue.—*Reuter.*

THE INVALIDS

The Bishop of Norwich, who has been ill at the Palace, Norwich, for nearly a fortnight with septic rheumatism, was reported last night to have had a good day and to be much better.

The Bishop of Leicester (Dr. Bardsley), who had a breakdown a fortnight ago, has been told by his medical advisers that he must take two months' complete rest.

TORNADO HAVOC IN U.S.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 2

Tornadoes, with hail and heavy rains, worked havoc in nine of the Middle Western States yesterday, causing the death of 18 persons and injuries to scores of others, and damage to property estimated at many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

One tornado wrecked the residential district of Tekamah, Nebraska. Four persons were killed there, including a baby in its mother's arms, and scores of persons were more or less seriously injured. The lighting system was put out of operation, making extremely difficult the work of doctors and rescue workers, who had at times to grope their way through masses of wreckage, guided often only by the cries of the injured. Two other Nebraska towns, Jackson and Homer, were visited by the same tornado and suffered an unknown amount of damage, but it is believed there was no loss of life in either town.

At Westby, Wisconsin, a nine-year-old boy, running for shelter from a tornado, was thrown against a house which collapsed an instant later, killing him and burying him in the ruins. Nearly every building in Main-street was destroyed. A warehouse was lifted from its foundations and crashed into a railway station.

Four women and a child driving in a motor-car near Lake City, Minnesota, were overtaken by a cloudburst. Two of the women jumped from the car and escaped to higher ground, but the other two and the child were drowned. In Southern Minnesota the storm did damage to property estimated at £20,000 or more, and almost obliterated several small settlements in Steele County.

Tornadoes in Kansas and Missouri took at least five lives in these two States. Four persons were killed at Narborne, Missouri, including a woman and her 17-year-old son, a man of 45, and a child of 10. All were killed by the collapse of houses, and a number of other persons suffered injuries from the same cause. At Kickapoo, Kansas, a farmer was killed, and his wife and three children were injured by the fall of their house. A farmhouse near Valley Falls, in the same State, was blown away, and none of its five occupants has been seen since.

Violent electrical storms in and around New York at 6.45 p.m. yesterday caused the death of a labourer, who was struck by lightning, and extinguished the torch in the Statue of Liberty, besides temporarily cutting off the lighting systems of several New Jersey suburban towns. The storm came at the end of the hottest May Day but one ever recorded. In the late afternoon the temperature reached 79deg.

DEATH PENALTY IN RUSSIA

"CARELESS" DECISIONS BY LOCAL COURTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 2

The Supreme Court of the Soviet Union has issued to local Courts a circular letter deprecating the prevalence of carelessness in imposing the death penalty.

The circular explains that local tribunals sometimes sentence persons to death for counter-revolutionary acts when they have actually committed no offence. In such cases "the tribunal merely establishes the fact of the prisoners' discontent with the Government's agrarian policy before prescribing the supreme measure of social defence."

The circular proceeds to advise tribunals to discontinue the practice of refusing to hear witnesses for the defence and refusing to consider documentary evidence presented by prisoners to establish their innocence. The Supreme Court also disapproves of the imposition of the death penalty merely "for anti-Soviet mentality," and also the use of general phrases as substitutes for concrete evidence. Tribunals, it is stated, sometimes sentence innocent persons without evidence in response to demands from misinformed public opinion, but the circular explains that the continuance of this practice is also undesirable.

CEYLON HINDUS AND UNTOUCHABLES

SCHOOLS BURNED DOWN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, MAY 2

Seven high-caste defendants were charged to-day with "mischief, intimidation, and wrongful restraint" in connexion with the burning down of Christian and Hindu State-aided schools in the Northern Province.

Evidence was given by the manager of a Roman Catholic school that he was warned from influential quarters not to enforce the regulation requiring equal accommodation for Untouchables as a condition of the Government's grant-in-aid. The warning was ignored, and the school was set on fire at night.

The spread of incendiarism is alarming, but the Government declines to yield to the strong pressure of the Hindu leaders to withdraw the regulation.

** Hindus recently attempted to break up a students' congress in North Ceylon because the provision of equal seating and dining facilities for Untouchables had been adopted as one of the principles of the congress. The rioters stoned people attending and set fire to the hall in which the Congress was being held. The students afterwards passed a resolution reaffirming their protest against the imposition by the Hindus of anti-social disabilities based on birth, wealth, or occupation.

TAXICAB DRIVERS AND POLITICS

DUCKING FOR A FRENCH DEPUTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 2

The discrimination of the Parisian taxicab driver has long been noted for its keenness within the narrow and illegal compass in which it is exercised. Unless the direction and distance of the journey and even, apparently, the look of the fare are to his liking, a shake of the head or a curt refusal settles the matter.

The latest exploit of the curious tribe shows that they are growing daily more fastidious. A Deputy who lives in a distant suburb, after several useless attempts to induce various drivers to take him home, played his trump card. He informed the next man on the rank that he was a Deputy, giving his name, constituency, and party. The driver politely thanked him for the information, called up his mates, explained the political views of the Deputy, and then organized a party which gave him a free ride as far as the nearest horse trough, into which they threw him.

THE ELECTION IN MALTA

MINISTERS' APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

VATICAN'S ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, MAY 2

For the first time since the Constitution came into force the Governor, General Sir John Du Cane, summoned a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday evening. This body is composed of the Ministers and the members of the Nominated Council, and meets only when both local and Imperial interests are involved.

His Excellency took this action as the result of the submission of his Ministers that it would be impossible to have constitutional government in Malta or to guarantee peace, law, and order, and that the safety of this great Imperial outpost would be jeopardized, if the Vatican were left free to shape and to dictate to the Maltese the policy to be followed and to impose upon the Maltese men to govern them. The Privy Council sat till midnight.

Although its decision has not been made public, the Government has issued long statements, besides hitherto confidential memoranda and correspondence, from which it appears that last February the Governor informed Lord Strickland, the Head of the Ministry, that the British Government was willing to enter upon negotiations with the Vatican for the discussion of a Concordat, on the lines submitted by the Government, at an opportune moment and in a calm atmosphere, but without any probability of concluding them before the General Election. It would be necessary, however, that Ministers should undertake to abstain from utterances or action which might embarrass the Imperial Government, which would also try to obtain from the Vatican before the General Election a public pronouncement disapproving of the clergy's being candidates or taking part in the elections. The Ministers gave the required pledge.

In April the Governor informed his Ministers that the conversations between the Imperial Government and the Holy See had fallen through, as the Vatican had definitely refused to entertain proposals about pending questions while Lord Strickland remained in power, and, regarding the clergy's participation in politics, the Vatican preferred to leave the regulation of such matters to the discretion of the local Bishops, according to ecclesiastical law.

As the Imperial Government did not intend to proceed with the negotiations, the Maltese Ministers declared that it was the duty of the Imperial Government to use its influence to move the Vatican to instruct the Maltese Bishops and clergy to restrict their action within legitimate bounds and prevent them from embarking on a campaign of civil disobedience or attacks against the constitutional authority, and urged that unless some restraining influence were exercised over the Bishops and clergy in both islands the coming General Election would be conducted in a state of unprecedented disorder.

NOTE TO VATICAN

The Maltese Ministers have, consequently, asked for the immediate resumption of negotiations with the Vatican and have suggested that the Governor might be entrusted with a special mission to the Vatican, for which precedent exists in the missions of the then Chief Secretary, Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey, in 1827, and of the then Governor, Field-Marshal Sir John Lintorn Simmons, in 1889.

On April 25 the Governor informed his Ministers that the Vatican had refused to entertain the proposals submitted through diplomatic channels, and that the British Government had sent to the Vatican a strongly worded Note, ending the discussions for the time being. Consequently the proposal to send a special mission could not be entertained. His Excellency also said that he had learnt while in Rome that Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal secretary of state, had said that he had no reason to apprehend that the Bishops and clergy in Malta would assume at the next General Election an attitude different from that taken up at the last. The Governor added that if the situation were as abnormal as his Ministers represented it to be, further representations might be made through diplomatic channels, but that isolated instances of clerical action did not constitute an abnormal situation, and that evidence supporting the contention of the Ministers was, consequently, necessary.

Owing to this Sir Augusto Bartolo, the Minister of Education, and Mr. Hamilton, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, went to Gozo last Friday to collect statements. Their investigations were rendered superfluous by Sunday's sermons and the issue of the joint Pastoral Letter, which the Ministers describe as a very serious attack by spiritual means against the constituted authority in one of his Majesty's self-governing countries.

ITALIAN INTEREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 2

Unlike most of the Italian newspapers which have reported at length the dispute between Church and State in Malta and the text of the Pastoral Letter of the two Bishops, the *Osservatore Romano* during the last few days has been silent on the Maltese situation. Inquiries as to whether the Pastoral Letter was issued with the previous knowledge of the Vatican have been met with non-committal replies.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

NO PAYMENTS LIKELY THIS YEAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 2

The conversations in Angora between Mr. C. S. Wyatt and M. des Closières, the delegates of the Council of the Ottoman Debt and the Turkish Government, are continuing amicably, and it is hoped that a formula satisfactory to both parties will be found. It is stated that a new agreement will be drawn up and that Turkey will not pay anything during 1930. The Turkish Government, however, is said to have agreed that an independent foreign financial expert is to be engaged. His duties will be to make a thorough examination into the financial and economic state of the country.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved:—

Colonel (temporary Brigadier) R. G. H. Howard-Vyse, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Commandant, Equitation School, and Inspector of Cavalry, with effect from August 11, 1930.

Colonel G. F. B. Turner, D.S.O., to be Superintendent, Design Department, Royal Arsenal, with effect from June 22, 1930.

NEW CANADIAN TARIFF

CONSERVATIVES' CRITICISM

MANY MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 2

Mr. Dunning, the Minister of Finance, has received many congratulatory messages from all over the Dominion on his Budget, and the Liberals [Government party] say that the Budget has been well received by the business community. One wing of the party is understood to be calling for an immediate election with the Budget as the main issue, but the Western Ministers, including Mr. Dunning, are reported to be averse from an instant dissolution. In any event the dissection of the 500 separate tariff schedules in the Committee will occupy a long time, and a Liberal Parliamentary Correspondent, who is usually well informed about the Government's intentions, to-day forecast a General Election at the end of August.

Conservatives are still uncertain about their attitude towards the Budget, but they assert that many of the increases in British preference affects goods in which Great Britain has not the slightest chance of competing in the Canadian market on account of transport costs and other factors. To-day the Conservatives held a party meeting at which the Budget and the party's policy were discussed. They will probably direct their chief criticism at the principle of countervailing duties, and will move a mild amendment.

The Progressives are so far non-committal, and while they welcome the cuts in duties on British goods as calculated to improve the market for Canadian foodstuffs in Great Britain, they are dubious as to whether the West will get any direct benefit from them, and suspect that the iron and steel industries have been granted a substantial addition to their former protection in the complete remodelling of the schedules. They are disappointed that the duties on the commodities in most common use, such as cottons, woollens, footwear, cement, and motor-cars, have been left untouched, and that there has been no concession in regard to the "Empire content" requirement of 50 per cent.

THE STEEL MARKET

In the iron and steel duties there are, in the British preferential rates, 152 decreases and eight increases; in the intermediate 86 and 24, and in the general 66 and 40 respectively, and the underlying aim is to make it more difficult for American interests to capture the Canadian market for the lighter kinds of iron and steel goods, which Canadian mills can produce, and at the same time to turn over the market in heavier lines to British manufacturers. It is estimated, for instance, that the changes in connexion with ferro-alloys should give British exports a good chance of a market, valued at about $1,000,000 [£200,000] a year, now held by Americans. Other lines of American business which will henceforth be exposed to British competition are pottery imports of an annual value of $4,000,000 [£800,000], and business in malt and malt derivatives of an almost similar extent. The change in the duty on containers made of tinplate should help South Wales, as, while the intermediate and general rates are retained at 22½ and 25 per cent. respectively, the British preferential rate is cut from 15 to 10 per cent.

The abolition of the tea duty is popular with the public, and merchants in Toronto have already announced a reduction in prices.

The Ottawa *Citizen* (Liberal) says that, while there are other commendable features in the Budget, the splendid increase in British preference is of paramount importance and is politically, as well as economically, a real measure of cooperation among kinsfolk, manifesting Canadian desire for the closest trade relations with Great Britain, and standing out in striking contrast with the new Australian tariff policy. It concludes that Mr. Dunning has given the country a great Budget, which will benefit Canadian producers and consumers alike and stimulate the flow of trade east and west through the ports of Canada to the markets of the "squarest trading nation in the world—the United Kingdom."

The Ottawa *Morning Journal* (Conservative) thinks that the Budget is the most far-reaching brought down to Parliament in 30 years, but holds that it is a humiliating surrender to Conservative policy, and that the reply to the challenge of Washington is belated by eight years. However, it welcomes the partial answer to the "fiscal aggression" of the United States, and is not disposed to be severely critical of the changes designed to increase inter-Imperial trade.

The Montreal *Gazette* (Conservative) says that the Budget embodies a tariff policy which, while showing some consideration to Canadian industry, exposes the Canadian market to British competition on a greater scale than before. The *Gazette* declares that the obvious purpose of the Government in its Budget proposals is to win new favour with the British consumer in order that a constant market for Canadian surplus production can be assured, and that the real beneficiaries will be the prairie grain-growers.

SATISFACTION IN LONDON

The announcement of the decision of the Canadian Government to make extensive improvements in the preferences granted to British goods has been received with much satisfaction in commercial circles in London.

At the headquarters of the Federation of British Industries the following statement was made yesterday:—

We have not yet examined the full effects of the proposed readjustments, but at first sight they appear a most encouraging omen for the coming Imperial Conference. This impression is strengthened by the explicit declaration of the Minister of Finance that the changes express the spirit in which Canada will approach the Conference. Canada is one of our most important markets, and one in which we have to meet an enormous amount of competition from the United States of America. It is therefore very gratifying that, almost at the same time as America is expected to increase her tariffs on many lines of goods, Canadian preferences on our products are to be so generously increased.

THE EGYPTIAN COURIER

The Egyptian delegation in London stated last night that the steamship by which the Egyptian courier is travelling to London will arrive at Syracuse at noon to-day, and that he will fly from there to Croydon. It is expected that the aeroplane will reach Croydon about noon to-morrow.

LINNEAN GOLD MEDAL

At a meeting of the Linnean Society of London on Thursday, the president announced that the Linnean gold medal for 1930 had been awarded to Dr. James Peter Hill, F.R.S., Professor of Embryology, University College, London, and would be presented at the anniversary meeting on May 24. On the same date the Trail award and medal would be presented to Miss Kathleen Bever Blackburn, D.Sc., F.L.S., of the Botanical Department, Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

POOR PRISONERS

ASSISTANCE FOR DEFENCE

BILL PASSED BY COMMONS

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The House of Commons used the private members' day which had been granted in substitution of that taken before Easter to complete a valuable little measure granting the right of free legal defence to poor prisoners.

There was only one point of real controversy, in respect of which a few Conservatives obtained recommittal of the Bill—namely, whether a prisoner should have the right, subject to the approval of the Bench, to be defended by a barrister as well as a solicitor in the magistrates' court. MR. GRACE and MR. ATKINSON thought it essential that this right should be given because if it were withheld until a prisoner was committed for trial by a higher Court his case might be seriously prejudiced. They were supported by SIR DENNIS HERBERT, a member of Mr. Justice Finlay's Committee of 1921, who argued that, particularly in serious criminal cases, it would be unfair to the prisoner to allow magistrates to issue only a certificate of legal aid and not a certificate of defence.

The promoters of the Bill, headed by SIR JOHN WITHERS, retorted that the change would be impracticable, unnecessary, and even detrimental to the prisoner, and might prevent the Bill passing. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL fully supported them. He pointed out that the prisoner would have the support of a solicitor, who was entitled to plead before the magistrates. That finished the case if the magistrates were sitting as a court of summary jurisdiction. If, however, they were sitting as an examining Court of first instance and if committal followed, the prisoner would be entitled to be defended by a barrister, who had the right to plead in the higher Court. Thus, the prisoner would have the right to the defence proper to every stage of his trial from the beginning. Anything more would merely throw on local funds the costs of providing counsel at petty sessions, and might make magistrates, in order to save costs, reluctant to authorize poor prisoners to be defended.

DEFENCE CERTIFICATES

The opposition continued persistent until silenced by the closure and beaten on a division by 177 votes to 31. Further unsuccessful efforts were made by the same critics to extend the category of charges in respect of which defence certificates could be issued, so as to include other serious offences besides murder. The House thought that this power should be limited, so as to prevent the waste of public money on providing defence in a large number of cases, whether there was any *prima-facie* defence or not. The provision of the Bill which required such a *prima-facie* defence to be established was, therefore, also retained.

After this the critics proved more amenable, and the Report stage and third reading were agreed to without much difficulty.

FAIR, DRY WEATHER FORECAST

A HIGH TEMPERATURE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A system of shallow depressions, expanding northwards across France from the Mediterranean, brought unexpected showers to a few places in the South-East of England yesterday afternoon, and these were accompanied by thunder and lightning locally in Hampshire. Cloud increased in amount over most of England.

The large anticyclone recently centred over Scotland has retreated northwards a little, but the barometer stands at a moderately high level over Europe and the Atlantic generally, and no strong cyclonic activity is in evidence. The weather should therefore be mainly fair and dry in all districts, with rather high day temperatures inland. Some mist or fog is probable locally, especially on the coast and in low-lying districts in the early morning.

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER ON FIRES

THE DROUGHT OF LAST YEAR

Discussing the cost of fires in Great Britain and Ireland last year at the meeting yesterday of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Sir Edward Mountain quoted the estimates made in *The Times* and showed how the fire losses during the first nine months of 1929 greatly exceeded the corresponding figures for the same periods of 1928 and 1927. The increase might, he said, be largely ascribed to an extraordinarily dry season and the scarcity of water. The rainfall during the first nine months of 1929 was the lowest for 60 years.

The rainfall in the closing three months of the year was the highest for 60 years, and during the last three months of 1929 the losses by fire were less than those in the corresponding period of 1928, although they were rather higher than in the last three months of 1927.

The speech is fully reported in our City columns.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

LAMBETH COUNCIL'S PLAN FOR SOUTHERN APPROACH

The Lambeth Borough Council have submitted to the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council an alternative Charing Cross Bridge scheme to that of the official plan, which was recently before the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons, dealing with the situation on the south side of the Thames. The council suggest that the new proposals would meet to a great extent the objections expressed by Sir Henry Cautley on behalf of the Committee. The alternative scheme, it is stated, would not only give facilities for any new embankment widening and the improvement of existing roadways, but it would also afford opportunities for the development of the remaining land adjoining the bridge-head. The borough council's scheme is described on page 9.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen will leave Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace by motor-car on Monday morning, arriving in London shortly after noon. On Wednesday the King will, if the weather remains favourable, go to Newmarket and remain until Friday.

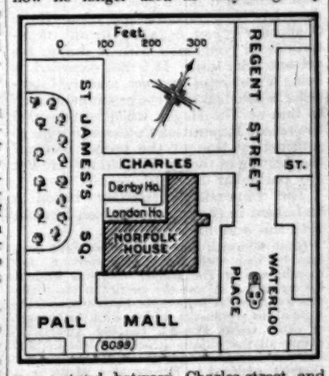
The Court will be in residence at Windsor Castle for Ascot, and it is expected that the semi-State procession from the Castle to the course will be revived on at least two of the days.

NORFOLK HOUSE FOR SALE

FAMILY HOME FOR 250 YEARS

The Duke of Norfolk has decided to sell Norfolk House, St. James's-square. He has given the sole agency for the sale to Messrs. Hampton and Sons, with instructions that if the property is not privately sold by July 8 it shall be offered on that date at the firm's estate rooms in St. James's-square.

The unrestricted freehold area exceeds 30,000 square feet, with frontages of 107ft. to St. James's-square and 70ft. to Charles-street. It is not actually a corner site, as Derby House and London House, now no longer used as they originally



were, stand between Charles-street and Norfolk House.

Norfolk House has been the town house of the Dukes of Norfolk from 1684 to the present day. The existing mansion was begun in 1742, and the work of building occupied some years. The architect, the elder Matthew Brettingham, was chiefly concerned with the site in front of the original house. The portico was added in 1842, according to designs by R. Abraham.

George III. was born in the old building behind the present Norfolk House. When the square was first developed the house belonged to Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, who died in the year before the Duke of Norfolk acquired it.

THE "GRAND MONDE"

In November, 1756, Mrs. Delany noted:—"The Duke of Norfolk's fine house in St. James's-square is now finished, and opened to the *grand monde* of London; I am asked for next Tuesday."

Pepys (September 2, 1663) wrote:—"The building of St. James's by my Lord St. Albans, which is now about, and which the City stomach. I perceive, highly, but dare not oppose it." In 1664 a fair which had been held in the Square enclosure was suppressed "as tending rather to looseness and irregularity than to the promoting of any good." It became at once a fashionable quarter, and many of the leaders of society in that period removed from Lincoln's Inn-fields and Covent Garden, and even further Cityward, to the Square.

The houses were built in a leisurely way and most substantially, the party walls of some of them being 3ft. thick. The adjacent Charles-street had by 1676 many fashionable residents. An examination of the rate books seems to show that in 1675 Lord St. Albans used the Charles-street approach to the house through the stable-yard at the back of the houses in the square. He was rated in the parish in respect of it.

There have been great changes in St. James's-square, especially in the last quarter of a century. One of the finest Adam houses in existence, on the west side of the square, is the estate office of Messrs. Hampton and Sons. This was designed by Robert Adam in 1772 for Sir Watkin Wynn, and it faces, across the square, the Duke of Norfolk's mansion. The square still has many well-known private residents, but much of the frontage is given up to clubs, among which are the Portland, the British Empire, the Wyndham, the East India United Service Club, the Army and Navy, the Junior Carlton, and the Caledonian. The last-named is in London House. Assurance companies, the London Library, and Winchester House make up most of the rest of the frontage.

MOTOR-CAR ON FIRE

MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS BURNT TO DEATH

Mrs. Catherine Susan Beilby, wife of Mr. Eric Beilby, chartered accountant, of Ravelston Park, Edinburgh, and their twin daughters, Hilary Frances and Ursula Emily, aged 18, were burned to death yesterday when a motor-car in which they were travelling caught fire after capsizing on the Great North Road near Gladsmuir, between Haddington and Tranent, 13 miles east of Edinburgh. The three bodies were so badly charred that they were unrecognizable, and the only clue to their identity was the registration number of the car. This led the police to communicate with Mr. Beilby, and last evening he identified his wife and daughters by means of a watch belonging to Mrs. Beilby and a small metal plate bearing their address.

The driver of the car, a small one, apparently swung out to pass a motor-lorry as another car was approaching. In an effort to get clear the driver of the wrecked car swerved, and it then overturned and burst into flames. The lorry driver and his companion tried to rescue the occupants, and managed to break the windscreen of the burning car, but were beaten back. Two fox terriers which were in the car were also burned to death.

An eye-witness of the accident said last night:—

"The driver of the small car appeared to lose control when passing the motor-lorry; she swerved, and the car overturned. Flames leaped out from the engine, and in a second the whole car was enveloped in the flames. The occupants were unable to make any effort to escape. The lorry driver, with complete disregard for his own life, tried time and again to reach the women, but was forced back. In a matter of minutes the three women were burned to death."

ANOTHER DEATH BY FIRE

Mr. William Henry Payne, aged 41, of The Bungalows, Hart-road, Harlow, Essex, was burnt to death yesterday in a motor-car accident in Cambridgeshire. His car came into collision with one occupied by Mr. D. S. A. McMurtrie, the Cambridge County Court registrar, who was motoring from Cambridge to Newmarket. Mr. Payne's car swerved in front of Mr. McMurtrie's, overturned, and caught fire, and the driver could not get free. A partially-burned letter found in the débris led to his identification. Mr. Payne leaves a widow.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL IN POLAND

GERMAN SCOUTMASTERS SENT TO PRISON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MAY 2

Dr. Walter Burchardt, a German secondary school teacher, of Poznan, was sentenced yesterday at Bydgoszcz [Bromberg] to a year's imprisonment under the law for the prevention of espionage. Two other Germans will go to prison for three months and pay fines of £27 and £18. A fourth German was acquitted.

The accused men had formed troops of German Pfadfinder [Boy Scouts] at Poznan and Bydgoszcz in 1928. It was alleged that these organizations had been kept secret from the Polish authorities, and that they had tried to obtain military information. The charge also stated that 15 Boy Scouts had been supplied with money by the accused to travel without passports to Danzig and Germany, where they underwent a form of military training. The untarnished records of the defendants and their failure to do damage by their illegal acts were recognized by the Court as extenuating circumstances.

POLITICAL NOTES

LORDS AND MINERS' HOURS

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

The first of the many amendments to be moved to the Coal Mines Bill on the Committee stage in the House of Lords have been handed in by Lord Gainford and Lord Melchett. Lord Gainford proposes to extend the period for submitting schemes for regulating production from four years from the passing of the Act to ten; to delete the clauses relating to the Reorganization Commission; and to give power to employers and workers to make arrangements for hours of work based on an average taken over 12 weekdays in any fortnight. Lord Melchett suggests that any schemes submitted shall be considered and reported upon to the Board of Trade within 28 days of publication; he also proposes a spreadover of hours in a 45-hour week or 90-hour fortnight. Another of his amendments provides that, when the National Board has made any recommendations as to regulation of wages or other conditions of labour and they are not incorporated in a voluntary agreement within 28 days, the recommendations shall be laid before Parliament and the Board of Trade shall make an order giving effect to them. Any person offering or accepting employment in the district concerned, except on the specified conditions, would be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 and/or six months' imprisonment for every day on which a worker was employed on terms other than those specified in the order.

The Liberal Industrial Committee is meeting on Monday evening, under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Samuel, to consider the party attitude towards the Consumers' Council Bill; and the Conservative Trade and Industry Committee, of which Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is chairman, will meet on the following day. Opinion against the Bill hardened considerably yesterday, and it is realized that the Government's chances of passing the measure into law this Session are very remote unless all other legislation is thrown overboard. The Conservatives are almost certain to put down a reasoned amendment for the rejection of the Bill, but the Liberal attitude is undecided. It is thought probable that the Liberals will not oppose the Second Reading, but will make it clear that there will have to be considerable amendments in Committee before the measure can be made to conform with Liberal policy.

When the Conservative Central Office arranged for Mr. Baldwin to speak at Middlesbrough on Tuesday, May 20, the fact had evidently been overlooked that he was to be the guest of honour on that evening at the annual dinner of the 1912 Club, at the Cannon Street Hotel, in London. In these circumstances the Middlesbrough meeting will be held on Monday, May 19.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Newton will ask

why under the new Anglo-Russian Commercial Agreement all diplomatic privileges and immunities have been accorded to the Soviet trade representatives and to the offices occupied by them in London, whereas similar privileges have been withheld in other parts of the Empire, and whether diplomatic immunity has been accorded to Soviet commercial agencies in foreign States.

Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, hopes to leave London next Thursday in order that he may break his journey in Paris on his way to the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. He cannot, however, make definite arrangements until the meetings with the Egyptian delegation are resumed.

COMPTROLLER TO PRINCESS MARY

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has appointed Brigadier-General Henry Frederick Elliott Lewin, C.B., C.M.G., to be Comptroller to her Royal Highness.

Brigadier-General Lewin is the son-in-law of the late Lord Roberts, having married in 1913 Lady Edwina Roberts, the younger daughter of the Field-Marshal.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE MULBERRY BUSH	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	GHOSTS	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	2.30 & 8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	2.30 & 8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	2.30 & 8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL & MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	HAMLET	1.30
	MADAME BUTTERFLY	7.45
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	HAMPTON NEGRO CHOIR 3
Wigmore Hall	MISS ISOLDE MENGES 3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NOT SO QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	12 to 11
Astoria	MEN WITHOUT WOMEN	12.45 to 11
Capitol	CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD	12 to 12
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	ANNA CHRISTIE	12 to 12
Kensington	THE GREAT GABBO	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE GREEN GODDESS	2 to 11
New Gallery	PUTTIN' ON THE RITZ	1.30 to 11
Plaza	STREET OF CHANCE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30	
Regal	SONG OF THE WEST	1 to 11.30
Rialto	NO, NO, NAN

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate north-easterly wind; fair, apart from local fog or mist early, and possibly local thunderstorms; moderate or rather high day temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Fair generally with moderate or rather high day temperature, but ground frost locally at night; perhaps local showers in West Ireland. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Duke of Norfolk has instructed Messrs. Hampton and Sons to offer Norfolk House, St. James's-square, for sale by auction in July. (p. 12)

New suggestions for the southern approach to the proposed Charing Cross Bridge, placing the new Southern Railway terminus opposite Waterloo Station in the Waterloo-road, have been submitted to the Ministry of Transport by the Lambeth Borough Council. (p. 9)

The two leading societies of bakers in London sent to the President of the Board of Trade yesterday a letter defending their decision to alter the scale of bread prices. (p. 9)

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing in his diocesan gazette, commends to the Church of England the Government proposals for enabling local education authorities to make agreements with the managers of non-provided schools for the purposes of reorganization. (p. 14)

Charles Dorward, the manager of the Glen Cinema, Paisley, was *Acquitted* at the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, yesterday on the charge of culpable homicide arising out of the disaster on December 31, 1929, when 70 children lost their lives in the panic following an alarm of fire. (p. 4)

Mr. Hay Halkett, the Marylebone magistrate, yesterday dismissed summonses under the Lotteries Act against Lady Maud Warrender and Mr. Nathan Gordon in respect of a competition to raise funds for acquiring Ellen Terry's home at Smallhythe, Tenterden, to serve as a museum and memorial of her. (p. 4)

Members of Oxford University, headed by Lord Grey of Fallodon, the Chancellor, have written to the First Commissioner of Works urging that no further disfigurement of the neighbourhood of Hadrian's Wall should be permitted. (p. 8)

Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Hotels and Restaurants Association, laid some stress upon the part hotels might play in promoting the recovery of industry and in stimulating an appreciation of our culture. (p. 9)

Among the 200 machines which will take part in the Royal Air Force display at Hendon, on June 28, will be types never before seen by the public. (p. 9)

A scheme for the widening of Aldersgate-street, roughly estimated to cost £1,000,000, is under consideration by a committee of the City Corporation. (p. 9)

Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, speaking at Stalybridge yesterday, said that a new spirit of education was going through the country. Wherever he went he found almost feverish activity in educational matters. (p. 14)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Poor Prisoners' Defence Bill, after being amended on re-committal, was read the third time. (p. 7)

Our Parliamentary Correspondent states that opinion against the Consumers' Council Bill hardened considerably yesterday, and it is realized that the Government's chances of passing the measure into law this Session are very remote unless all other legislation is thrown overboard. (p. 12)

Lord Bridgeman, speaking at Weymouth last night, analysed the terms of the Naval Agreement. He said that in regard to cruisers the Government had weakened our position to an extent which he thought was disastrous. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi has laid down the conditions on which he will undertake the leadership of the civil disobedience campaign in Bombay City. He demands from volunteers observance of complete discipline and abstention from drink, and a permanent pledge to wear home-spun and to spin one hour daily. Three resisters, who were sentenced to six months' vigorous imprisonment, have expressed regret for their action, and have been released on probation. (p. 12)

Tornadoes have swept over nine of the Middle Western States of the United States, causing the deaths of 18 persons and injuries to scores of others, besides vast damage to property. (p. 12)

A special meeting of the ratepayers of the Shanghai International Settlement has by a large majority adopted the resolution put forward by the Municipal Council for the increase of the Chinese councillors to five, thus reversing the decision of the ratepayers' meeting of April 16. (p. 11)

Herr Schober, the Austrian Chancellor and Foreign Minister, visited Mr. Henderson at the Foreign Office yesterday, when he explained, among other matters, the steps which are being taken to deal with armed factions. It is understood that during his present visit Herr Schober does not propose to engage in negotiations for an international loan. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Sandown Park Spring Race Meeting was concluded yesterday ; a meeting was begun at Stockton. (p. 5)

The Australian cricket team won the first match of their tour yesterday, when they beat Worcestershire in an innings ; matches at Lord's and the Oval were left drawn. (p. 6)

The English Amateur Golf Championship was continued at Burnham yesterday, and as the result of the play T. A. Bourn and C. E. Hardman will meet in the final round to-day; the London Clubs' Foursomes Tournament was begun on the old course at Sunningdale yesterday ; and the Army meeting was continued at Prestwick. (p. 6)

The Hard Court Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Bournemouth yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Effects of the Lower Bank Rate; Treasury Bill Results ; the Unilever Issue ; the Guest, Keen Scheme ; Industrial Dividend Announcements ; Gallaher Ordinary Shares ; Eastern Merchants' Lower Dividend ; and the Accounts of the Commercial Union Assurance Company. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street money was in superabundant supply. Discount rates fell sharply, the Treasury Bills being allotted at a very low rate. Foreign Exchanges moved against sterling in several cases, the New York rate falling to $4.86 3-32 and the Paris rate to 123.83½f. The price of gold was advanced ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz. ; silver declined ½d. to 19½d. (p. 18)

In the Stock Exchange a sharp rise occurred in British Government stocks, and higher prices were quoted for Home Railway stocks and Foreign Bonds. These movements represented a response to the reduction in the Bank rate, but no improvement took place in markets as a whole, the tendency for most speculative shares being heavy. (p. 18)

THE AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT

HERR SCHOBER, who had meetings with the PRIME MINISTER and the FOREIGN SECRETARY yesterday, and will be received by the KING this morning, is proving himself an active and capable advocate of his country's interests. He is the first Federal Chancellor of Austria to pay a formal and public visit to this country since the War, and that alone renders the present occasion notable and of good augury. A new era may indeed be said to have begun for the Austrian Republic with the successful conclusion of The Hague negotiations and of those that have just ended in Paris. Austria has regained her financial independence and is free from now onwards to make her own arrangements ; she is no longer under the need to obtain the consent of the Reparations Commission before contracting a loan abroad, nor will she be expected to provide the special security, hitherto required, of a first charge upon her national revenues. Above all the burden of vague liabilities for reparation payments has been definitely removed from her shoulders. It was largely owing to British support at The Hague that the Vienna Government was able there to obtain decisions so favourable to itself ; and a primary object of HERR SCHOBER'S coming is to thank the British Government for its help. He wishes also to describe the political conditions in his country at the present time, and to bring to the notice of the British public what he has already done, and what he intends further to do, to moderate the fierceness of partisan passions and to deprive the rival factions of their firearms—less easy perhaps than elsewhere, when it is remembered that rifle shooting matches are the traditional sport of the Tirolese. Towards the end of last year MR. HENDERSON made certain observations in Parliament about the semi-military associations which hamper the constitutional development of the country, and stated that the creditor countries which guaranteed the League loan to Austria, of whom of course Great Britain was one of the chief, could not be unmindful of the bearing of internal disturbances upon the contingent liabilities of foreign taxpayers. Doubtless HERR SCHOBER has been able partly to reassure the British Government, and to show that the general political situation of his country has improved since he took office ; and he certainly has the right to adduce, as a reason for confidence, the punctual fulfilment by the Austrian Government of every obligation incurred under the scheme of reconstitution devised by the League of Nations.

It is certain that HERR SCHOBER is himself the person best fitted at the present moment to induce a calmer state of mind and to disarm contending factions. He is at the head of a non-party Government, and is indeed usually most freely criticized by his own supporters and best supported by his nominal opponents. He has recently passed a law designed to secure an equal right to work for all, whatever their political outlook or their views on trade unionism ; he has re-established freedom to hold public meetings ; and he has forced through a recalcitrant Chamber some measure of constitutional reform tending to strengthen the central authority of government. And, in addition to these valuable reforms, he has paid a series of courtesy and business visits to foreign capitals. This journey to London follows closely upon a visit to Paris, and previously he had been officially received in Berlin and Rome. Wherever he has been HERR SCHOBER has insisted that Austria has now become an element of stability in Central Europe, forced by her geographical situation to remain strictly neutral, while cultivating friendly relations with all her neighbours. He has not indeed concealed the particularly cordial sentiments which he shares with his compatriots for the German Reich ; but he has with equal sincerity been able to claim that Austria has in practice maintained her respect for existing treaties. HERR SCHOBER has with advantage discarded the stay-at-home methods of his predecessors in office, who were not unnaturally preoccupied by the internal difficulties of the Republic, and tended sometimes to convey the impression that Austria was on the verge of collapse and hardly able to survive without substantial foreign assistance. The present CHANCELLOR'S views may not actually differ very greatly from those of his predecessors ; but his methods are certainly different. He believes in personal intercourse. He travels on behalf of his country ; and his own vigorous personality creates the impression that Austria has regained confidence in herself.

While in Rome he signed with Italy a Treaty of Friendship and Conciliation, which seems to have followed the usual lines of such instruments ; and the visit was followed by some slight alleviation in the treatment of the German inhabitants of Italian Tirol. In Berlin HERR SCHOBER'S conversations with PRESIDENT HINDENBURG and his Ministers are thought to have furthered the prospects of concluding a Trade Treaty between the two countries. These commercial negotiations have been carried on intermittently for several years, and seem to show that, whatever the enthusiasm periodically aroused on either side of the Austro-German frontier by eloquent speeches in favour of political union, the practical hammering out of a trade agreement is attended with the same difficulties as between any other countries. Yet HERR SCHOBER referred to his visit as "an affair of the heart." Afterwards he proceeded to Paris, and was there also cordially received. He must indeed have gained an encouraging and correct impression from his travels that the Austrian Republic is everywhere regarded with good will ; and those whom he has visited cannot fail to have gained new confidence in the policy of a Government for which HERR SCHOBER is responsible.

Cotton Week

National Cotton Week begins on Monday. The idea of drawing attention by a seven-day campaign of intensive propaganda to the wonderful variety of fabrics made out of cotton drew its inspiration from the Congress of the International Federation of British Cotton Spinners, which was held last year at Barcelona. At that assembly delegates from all parts of the world agreed that separate national efforts should be made to stimulate the interest of the public in cotton goods. The National Cotton Week is Lancashire's contribution to this worthy object. The various organizations connected with the cotton trade, working in concert with the distributive associations, have prepared a carefully thought out scheme of publicity. Armed with the "slogan" Cotton—Beautiful, Durable, and Economical, the promoters of the National Week are attempting, with the aid of folders, window bills, and other devices, to familiarize the public with the marvellous variety of uses to which this vegetable fibre has been put all over the world, thanks chiefly to the ingenuity and enterprise of the Lancashire manufacturer of the nineteenth century. The scheme, which has received the unofficial benediction of the Government as well as of the Opposition parties, was heralded on Thursday by a luncheon held in London, at which the LORD PRIVY SEAL, the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE, MR. LLOYD GEORGE, and MR. DOUGLAS HACKING were the principal guests. Under these happy auspices the success of Lancashire's latest effort at self-help should be assured.

It would of course be idle to expect that a national campaign of this kind can contribute very materially to the relief of the depression from which Lancashire has been suffering for a decade. The most that can be expected from a cooperative advertisement of this kind is a brightening up of the home market, which would certainly be of considerable assistance to the finer end of the trade. The coarser section of the industry, however, which works almost entirely for export, needs more powerful remedies. No amount of national publicity can help to solve its problems. It would be a pity therefore, if the effort spent in organizing the National Week were permitted to divert the attention of the trade from the vital task of reorganization which has still to be accomplished. Fortunately there is no need to anticipate so melancholy a result. The organization of the National Week is therefore to be welcomed as a sign that, in spite of all its troubles, the industry still retains enough vitality to make a spontaneous effort to help itself. If a few days' concentrated publicity has the effect—which it should have—of stimulating the appetite of the public even in quite a moderate degree, the psychological effect on the industry as a whole will be very valuable. It will give to the trade that little fillip of encouragement which it is to be hoped will hearten it to fresh endeavour. If they succeed in reaching this modest, but important, objective, the promoters of the National Cotton Week will not have worked in vain.

Motor-Bicycle Trials

Of all quiet places an English country lane on a Sunday afternoon used to be the quietest. Nowadays it may well be one of the noisiest. In these columns to-day there appears yet one more complaint of the motor-bicycle trials which make racket and stench and danger where there should be peace. At Biggin Hill, in Kent, last Sunday the exasperated inhabitants held a rope across a way which they claimed to be private. It was broken and the motor-bicyclists went on with their trial. At White Hill, near the Caterham Valley, a bridle path was made difficult for walkers. Near Limpsfield the same sort of thing took place. And to these three instances our readers would have no difficulty in adding many more all over the country. The quietest and most rural spots are chosen on purpose. Lanes that are unfit for motor traffic are picked out for that very reason ; they put the machine to a severe test, and it matters nothing to the cyclist that his machine puts the lanes to a wholly unfair and ruinous test. The route is sometimes smeared with offensive blotches of colour. Children are frightened, and quiet walkers are scared from their own footways by strangers. The peace of Sunday is destroyed ; and on the one day in the week when the natives and the quieter among the visitors can enjoy the refreshment of country leisure they are robbed of it by noisy, dangerous, and inconsiderate invaders.

Motor-bicycles are machines of great utility for business and pleasure ; and doubtless the making and the riding of them benefit by judicious tests. But it cannot reasonably be maintained that the only time when such tests can be held is Sunday afternoon, and that the only places for them are the quietest of country lanes and bridle paths. These test runs are, in truth, merely a form of sport; and in days that are pleased to call themselves democratic it is absurd that the good and the pleasure of the many should be sacrificed to the amusement of a few, and that public rights of way should be violated by being put to a use for which they were never intended. Physical obstruction is to be strongly deprecated, partly on grounds of public policy, and partly because, as events at Biggin Hill proved, the motor-bicyclists are not deterred by it. One of the great difficulties, indeed, lies in the attitude adopted by the motor-bicyclists, who are apt to behave as men unjustly robbed of their rights, and therefore at odds with society. We observe with regret in some of the letters that reach us a tone of aggressiveness, which holds out little hope of accommodation. There the Auto-Cycle Union could be of the greatest service, both to its members and to the public, for it could do much to discourage and penalize undesirable trials ; to see that those which it countenanced were conducted with the least possible disturbance of the public comfort and rights ; and to induce its members not to look upon themselves as Ishmaels because they use a form of transport which is even less generally loved than the motor-car. Local authorities and the Auto-Cycle Union in consultation ought to be able to do much to abate the nuisance by regulations about place and time without either hampering the industry or depriving motor-bicyclists of legitimate enjoyment.

A New Hospital Service

We publish to-day a letter from the Secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in which he gives details of a scheme for the treatment of patients of moderate means whose ailments necessitate entry to an institution. The basis of the scheme is an annual payment of 30s., by virtue of which the contributor, his wife and children under sixteen, become entitled to free maintenance and treatment after six months from the date of the first premium. Income limits, varying from £350 a year in the case of single persons to £550 in the case of married persons with children, have been fixed. A chief merit of this scheme is that it has succeeded in practice. The estimate that 4 per cent. of the contributors would stand in need of treatment during the year was justified, with the result that last year, after medical and maintenance fees had been paid, a balance remained. The building into which contributors are received is separated from the hospital, though adjacent to it. The hospital has benefited by the scheme because a maintenance cost of 12s. a day has been paid to it in respect of each contributor receiving in-patient treatment. Many of the contributors would have been compelled, had no scheme existed, to become patients in the hospital itself. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital enjoys a very high reputation for good management and efficiency, a reputation consolidated during the period when MR. FRANK HAZELL was secretary. It has now pointed the way to a development of hospital service which deserves the careful consideration of boards of management throughout the country.

Getting Up

The German people, who have always valued industriousness and the day's work, know how essential a preliminary is a firm mastery of the art of getting up in the morning. To help at difficult moments is one of the most important duties of the wireless, and the new programmes of the German wireless provide a concert at a quarter to seven every morning. It is a concert to which we too may listen, also at a quarter to seven, since daylight saving makes our time the same as the German. The habit is already widespread in London whereby people ask the telephone exchange to call them in the morning. The telephone people are firm, polite, and punctual, but it stands to reason that their resources are very limited compared with those of the Broadcasting authorities. If the German lead is followed there will be programmes of a rousing nature from four or five o'clock onwards, and the citizen will only have to leave his wireless set tuned in to the hour he prefers and turn the loud speaker towards his pillow at the most effective angle. Head phones do not need setting at any angle at all. With this arrangement, which, we may surely believe, will be installed behind the bed in every up-to-date labour- and laziness- saving house of the future, getting up will become a pleasure, or at any rate a vividly realized necessity. The buzzing alarm clock will soon be as obsolete as the instruments of medieval surgery. That mingled pity and respect with which we now think of the days when there were surgeons and dentists but no anaesthetics will be extended to us by our children as they hear in wireless talks how their forefathers faced the problem of getting up without music, some with exploding clocks, others by paying neighbours to bang violently upon their doors, and others by trusting to the effective if chronologically erratic miaowing of cats. In marked contrast the day comes when we shall be able to tune in overnight not only to massed bands but to powerful rhetorical appeals and cogent arguments—gramophone records by the best pleaders of the day—why we should get up, and if the B.B.C. becomes a little bolder it may even provide small voices in the small hours inducing remorse on a special Sinner's wave-length.

We are, in short, at the end of an epoch. Looking back we may say that of all the achievements of the human race there is none that better justifies a little boasting than the very high average which has been maintained in this matter of getting up in the morning. This difficult thing has been done, and done successfully, every morning by the overwhelming majority of the race, from the first beginning down to yesterday, year after year, day after day, sooner or later. It has not been pleasant or easy, but it has been achieved. There have been failures, the inevitable casualties in the unending warfare against somnolence. But those who finally leave off getting up at all are few, and the effort is made in the end by most men even when nothing tempts them to commit themselves to clothes and the outside world. The pains of the half-awake have recently been increased by the loudly expressed doubts of psychologists about the limited amount of effort that people have it in them to make. It is an old saying that you do not feel the morning till the afternoon, and the depressing thought now visits men who get out of bed very much against the grain that the more unpleasant it is the bigger the strain for which they will have one day to pay. A more robust philosophy may teach that such effort of the will is as invigorating as the cold bath to which it leads the strong ; but robust philosophies are not for the early morning. So many hopes that might help us to get out of bed—the hopes of good breakfast, of letters full of money and praise, of newspapers full of the happenings we should have wished—suffer from the great defect that the things in question can all be brought to the bed. Men cannot be lured up when the carrots taste better in bed, but they can be driven up by sufficiently powerful and irrepressible loud speakers.

INDUSTRY AND TAXATION

RESERVES DRAINED BY DEATH DUTIES

A MANUFACTURER'S REVIEW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may be valuable at this juncture for statesmen, as well as the general public, to have at first hand an instance of how modern taxation affects ordinary industrial development ; and with that in view I am venturing to offer you for publication the figures of my own business and personal estate, and to show how they are operated on by the latest Budget.

I am not a politician or a financier. I have been at the producing end all my life and am now head of what would be called a progressive manufacturing concern. It is a private limited company, owned practically by myself and my family. We have had almost no unemployment; on the contrary, our workpeople have increased in numbers every year, and within the past seven to 10 years we have started or built two additional factories, each of which now employs about or over 1,000 people.

I have paid heavily in income-tax and surtax every year, perhaps not cheerfully but without grudge, because one continued to see daylight. When the recent Budget was explained I asked my accountants to prepare for me a statement how it would affect us, and they have presented it so far as their present knowledge enables them. This shows that, whereas before the Budget I had to look forward to an estate duty of £196,000, under the new conditions on the same estate that tax will now be £56,000 more, or £252,000. But that is not all. They point out that, if our business continues its present progress for the next five years and makes an additional average annual profit of £30,000, my estate would at the end of that time and on the same basis of valuation be involved in additional estate duty of £148,000, even though the total increased profit, after income-tax, had only left me £116,500. Which means that, by forging ahead, adding new plant, and giving large additional employment, my estate would in the event of my death at the end of five years be the poorer by £31,750, apart from the sums I should have to pay in surtax. It will take a very heroic spirit to continue pioneering under these conditions !

But, apart altogether from the recent Budget, I often wonder if politicians realize what it means to industry having to hand out these huge sums in taxation—especially in the form of estate duties. Is there not a great fallacy at the back of it all ? Take my own case as typical. All the surplus capital I ever made has gone into the development of my business. I have no money elsewhere. Yet I have to look forward to my estate paying out some £200,000 to £400,000 in cash to the Government in the not remote future. Where can this come from but out of the working sinews of the business ? It means that, instead of my allowing things to go ahead as they have done, I must now "reverse" and withdraw from the business much more than the estate duty, as surtax has also to be paid on the amounts withdrawn to meet the tax collector.

Is there not here a key that may explain much of our unemployment ? My own case I know is typical of many concerns in Lancashire and elsewhere, where new equipment and new enterprise are made impossible because of the estate duties. Either the reserves have to be raided for that purpose and the business left impoverished, or, where there are no reserves, the family have to sell to the public and thus change the whole character and personal stimulus that had made the business. Statesmen and the public alike ought to realize that industry cannot develop apart from capital, and that, unless there are great reserves of capital available for rapid-changing world demands, development stops and unemployment begins. It is new ideas with capital behind them that can alone create conditions that will attract labour. If a business is drained clean of its reserves it simply stands still or goes to the wall.

The present Budget estimates collecting over £80,000,000 this year from estate duties alone. What proportion of this and of the vast millions that have been collected under the same head in the past represents money taken from business reserves and active business channels it is difficult to compute. But it must be evident that many, many millions of that money would otherwise to-day be active in industry and employing many thousands of people. Instead it has been divorced from its source, where it was active and creative, and diverted to purposes that have no creative or productive side, with consequent stagnation, unemployment, and doles. Is it not really a blind and vicious circle—to drag vast sums of money from their natural places of use and employment, making people idle, and then needing more and more to give them because they are idle ? This will always happen so long as capital is taken from industry to the extent prevailing in the modern method of taxation. Is not the growing unemployment in Germany to-day the direct result of the same cause ?

What is the remedy ? No one can blame Mr. Snowden too much—he had to find the money demanded of him. We can only get salvation from a drastic cut in our national expenditure. But how can that come when each of the three parties vies with the other at every election as to who can give away the most, who will shovel out the public money most lavishly ? May it not be that the people themselves, the voting populace, will rise to their own salvation and expose the fallacy of those suppliant politicians—those talkers, talkers who forget that every penny, all the millions they promise so glibly, have to be made from the creative industries alone—the converting of lower into higher values in the world of work and commerce ? And this is the very element they are draining to the point of exhaustion.

I am, &c.,

April 28. TANTALLON.

MOTOR-CYCLE TRIALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Precisely the same state of things as has occurred at Biggin Hill and Caterham Valley is taking place in the lovely village of Limpsfield, Surrey.

Some recent Sunday afternoons have been rendered intolerable by the hordes of motor-cyclists rushing along main roads, bridle paths, and private roads. The route taken appears to be marked out by the scattering of some blue paint-like material on the surface of the roads and particularly at the corners round which the riders are to pass. While not wishing to spoil any legitimate sport, it does seem to many of us that the quietude of peaceful residents should not still further be disturbed, and that something should be done to restrain what is really a public nuisance. There is surely quite enough noise and rush in the neighbourhood of all our roads already, to say nothing of the possible danger to pedestrians and children involved in these trials.

Yours faithfully,

F. KIMBER BULL, Chairman.
Oxted and Limpsfield Association for the Protection of the Amenities, Station-road West, Oxted, April 30.

LUGGAGE ON THE ROOF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I remember well, going from Paddington to my private school at Malvern in the sixties, the luggage piled on the carriage roofs (as Frith has it in his famous picture "The Railway Station"), and I remember an intimation that passengers who wished to smoke could climb up "at their own risk" and sit and smoke among the trunks. Trains were started in prehistoric days not by whistle, but by a key-bugle. The tune played at Paddington was "I'd be a Butterfly."

The broad-gauge coaches were divided into two compartments holding four each. I recollect once, while three noisy companions and I were playing cricket in our compartment (batting with ginger-beer bottles), the sliding door opening and the dignified countenance of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce looking in. He complained that he was trying to write a sermon, and that he could not get on with it.

Yours obediently,

DAVID HUNTER BLAIR.
Belmont Abbey, Hereford.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

I.—PICTURES AND THE PUBLIC

A VARIED EXHIBITION

The Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy will be open to the public on Monday. On page 16 is given a first selection of the exhibits.

(By Our Art Critic)

Every year it is necessary to repeat that the Royal Academy is an institution with the virtues and defects of the kind. When its institutional character is forgotten, it is an open question whether the Royal Academy suffers more from its friends or its foes; from those who claim that it adequately represents contemporary art, or from those who deny that it has anything to do with art whatever. To anybody who regularly frequents the other art exhibitions of the year it must be evident that the claim cannot be sustained; that the Academy has very little to say to contemporary art in so far as that means the ideas and problems which are exercising the minds and the talents of the more active artists of the day; but, to anybody who goes round the Academy with an unprejudiced eye, it is equally evident that a good deal of genuine art finds its way into Burlington House.

A moment's reflection shows that in what it does and what it leaves undone the Academy does not differ from any other institution. No institution keeps in very close touch with life in the province that it nominally represents; it would lose its character if it did, because an institution has a life and organization of its own irrespective of what is going on in the world outside. Nobody, for instance, would argue that the family represents the maximum of available friendship and affection. On the other hand, no institution can completely ignore what it nominally represents, and continue—and the Academy goes on from year to year.

As to the gains and losses to art by the continued existence of the Academy as an institution there is much to be said on both sides. The root of the question is the relation of the Academy to the public. On that point we had some striking evidence in the popular success of the Italian Art exhibition—for it would be idle to pretend that the exhibition attracted half a million people entirely by its intrinsic merits. Something was due to the fact that it was held at the Royal Academy. To a certain order of mind the ideal of an unshepherded public in close contact with contemporary art is tempting, but experience shows that things do not happen that way. When people can go to see anything anywhere they don't. They need to have it given a local habitation and a name.

"ACADEMY ART"

What it amounts to, then, is that—like any other institution—the Academy makes up as a public convenience for what it neglects in contemporary art. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the general public would get into closer contact with contemporary art if the Academy were abolished. Going to church is not the whole of religion—but we know all about the man who goes to church in the green fields. What the Academy represents is, roughly, what the great majority of people mean by art—which is not necessarily nearer to the heart of the subject than what they mean by literature or the drama. It would not be safe to call it "academic" art, because the word is in dispute; but Academy art, with its implication of adaptation to the taste of the majority who find Burlington House an annual convenience, is a fair enough description.

Some such preliminary is necessary to a just general estimate of the present exhibition. It is even less in touch with contemporary art than have been those of recent years, but it is rather better than usual, and much more varied in effect, on its own lines. Taken as a whole, it emphasizes the institutional character of the Academy and cultivates its peculiar resources. From what has been said it almost follows that there are more oil paintings than last year—65 to be precise—or the year before, because the typical Academy picture is the oil painting. The quotation in the catalogue is from the late Poet Laureate : "With new attainment new orders of beauty arise." From what we see around us this can only be interpreted as meaning that new beauties are seen when beautiful subjects or objects are more perfectly represented or arranged in a new order. With the order of beauty which arises from the play of forms or colours in the abstract the Academy has little concern.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES

As last year, Gallery VI. is devoted to drawings, engravings, and etchings, in which the technical standard, at least, is consistently high, and water-colour overflows—largely in the form of tempera, which, if memory can be trusted, is officially recognized for the first time—into the smaller of the South Rooms. The most startling incident in the exhibition is a water-colour by Mr. P. Wilson Steer—not sent in by the artist but bought by the President and Council under the terms of the Chantry Bequest in one of their excursions into contemporary art. This alone would distinguish the Academy of 1930, but in addition there is an exhibit, of plate for Delhi, by the Goldsmiths Company, which is surely the thin end of the wedge of applied art. The place of honour in the big room is held by a landscape, "The Valley of the Var, France : Sunrise," by Sir H. Hughes-Stanton, R.A., and the problem of how best to colour the walls of the big room is still unresolved. At present they are of the same sullen purplish terra-cotta which menaced the Florentines in the Italian Art exhibition. The best colour for all purposes is admittedly difficult to decide, but going by the look of the first room one would say that something between its grey and the biscuit of the frieze in the big room should serve.

Except on a small scale, in groups, there is only one Royal portrait, "Her Majesty the Queen," by Mr. David Jagger—three-quarter length, seated, in a white satin evening dress and fur-collared cloak of royal blue—and it is interesting for several reasons. In the first place it is obviously an unofficial portrait, and so suggests a particular graciousness, and in the second place it presents a more credible likeness than almost any Royal portrait we have ever seen. What it suggests is the pictorial record of one of those endearing and unrehearsed contacts between Sovereign and subject that we read about when the King or the Queen goes visiting among their people. This is said with the greater satisfaction because Mr. Jagger's style of painting, his rather "slick" rendering of surfaces and textures, is not very much to our liking. He is certainly to be congratulated on the use he has made of this opportunity.

There are several pictures of the "problem" kind, and the happiest is "The Chess Players"—two little girls on the floor of a gaily furnished room, with sunlight striking across—by Sir John Lavery, R.A. Particularly in colour, it leans too heavily upon assorted facts to be called a great work of art, but it is a very ingenious composition in perspective, and, taken together with his excellent portrait of "The Lord Melchett," so firmly constructed and solidly realized as to be not immediately recognized as his, it inspires a new interest in the artist. Two of the other problem pictures afford a useful illustration of how this kind of thing ought to be done. "Were You there when they Crucified My Lord ?" by Mr. Mark Symons—a sort of closely packed

Pre-Raphaelite version of a Pieter Brueghel the Elder motive, representing all types and orders of humanity at the Crucifixion—does not really set out to be a painting, but a picture to be "read"; and therefore it is accepted with all its discrepancies. You do not really see the picture, but through it to the story.

DESTRUCTIVE ALLEGORY

"Homo Sapiens," by Mr. John Keating—representing a spectacled man bearing a rifle, gas mask, bishop's mitre, and judge's wig, before a background of skyscrapers and aircraft, and, presumably, intended to expose the follies of a mechanical civilization—on the other hand, does set out to be a painting, is, in fact, by an artist who can paint very well realistically. The result is that you do not accept the allegory. The realism of the representation brings out the discrepancy of the facts. Nor is the allegory true; man may be a fool, but he does not build skyscrapers so close together as that. The moral is that, contrary to general belief, you cannot both paint a picture and tell a story.

Many of the Academy exhibitors do not try to paint a picture, but before coming to their works—often admirable on their own lines—it may be well to name a few things of outstanding merit. For artistic and human reasons combined "Sir Gerald du Maurier," by Mr. Augustus John, R.A., is probably the finest oil painting in the whole exhibition. It is rather grubby in colour, but this, and an effect of worry in the handling, only intensify the impression that the artist has completely lost himself in his conception of the subject. The head being placed high, the clasped hands are properly left unfinished; otherwise they would make a second focus. Altogether Mr. John's work this year is remarkable for the way in which it puts grip of the subject before facility. "Portrait of a Young Man"—one of the several Diploma works which lend circumstantial interest to the exhibition, is a fine head; and "Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp, K.G., G.C.V.O.," though, at a glance and near to, it strikes one as rather comic, is seen at the proper distance to be a very dashing military portrait, making its effect by arrangement, and having a splendid foil to scarlet in the dark blue background. The work by Mr. John which is most likely to be argued about is his portrait of "Miss Tallulah Bankhead" in the first room. In form it is a narrowish upright, with the lady in pink, with lightly crossed hands, against a grey-blue background. It is definitely fantastic, with suggestions of both Rossetti and Albert Moore, but it springs like a flower out of an intense reaction to an interesting personality.

Two other portraits claim attention. The first is "The late Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., LL.D.," by Mrs. Annie L. Swynnerton, A.R.A., which makes a devastating comparison with "Miss H. M. White, LL.D., Principal, Alexander College, Dublin," by Sir William Orpen, R.A. There can be no question which is the cleverer of the two, but whereas Sir William Orpen puts you off with a brilliant rendering of externals, Mrs. Swynnerton presents you to a real human being. The titles of the two subjects make the comparison all the more pointed. The other portrait is "Miss Lidgett," by Mr. Francis Dodd, A.R.A. It is chosen because it shows very well the kind of portraiture that English artists—since they lost the decorative swing of the eighteenth century—attempt most successfully. As a picture—though the colour scheme is pleasing—it has no great merit, the figure having no depth, but from the point of view of character and facial expression, particularly in the eyes, the painting of the head is a wonder.

(To be continued)

VISITORS AT PRIVATE VIEW

There was a very large attendance at the private view. A great many of the visitors wore black, but among the light spring colours which were chosen, lime-green was the most popular.

The Prime Minister was one of the first arrivals, and he was accompanied by Miss MacDonald, who wore a dress of cornflower blue with a cloth coat and felt hat to match. Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, who also arrived early, was in a grey moleskin coat with a grey feather-trimmed hat. Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley came together, Lady Kindersley wearing a brown cloth coat, collared with nutria, and a brown hat, and Lady Aberconway was in brown velvet with a sable stole and a small brown satin hat. Lady Monkswell was in black, and Mrs. Philip Snowden wore a sapphire-blue moiré velvet dress, with a fox fur and a deeper blue felt hat. The Lord Mayor came with the Lady Mayoress, who was in a beige satin dress under a beige coat, trimmed with dyed squirrel, and a bangkok hat. They were accompanied by the Burgomaster of Amsterdam. The Countess of Oxford and Asquith wore a long dress of black flowered crêpe de Chine, with a short coat of the same material, and a feather-trimmed hat, and Lady Lavery had a fawn cloth coat over a long georgette dress of the same colour. Mrs. Emile Mond, in a black moiré coat with a black hat, came with Lady Diana Gibb, and Kathleen Countess of Drogheda was with her daughter, Lady Patricia Moore, who wore a light fawn coat and skirt with a small felt hat to match. Countess Howe, in a black cloth coat and felt hat, brought Lady Georgiana Curzon, in a navy blue coat frock, and Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer came with Viscountess Plumer, who wore a dress of black and silver brocade with a black feather-trimmed hat. Dame Madge Kendal was dressed in a blue marocain dress and a grey fur, and Viscountess Churchill, who was with Viscount Churchill, wore a navy blue three-piece costume with a white pin spot, and a felt hat. Lady Cure was in honey colour, Lady Keeble in a lime-green hat and dress and a black coat, and Mrs. E. Gibson Smith in black.

Others present during the day were:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the French Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Norwegian Minister, Baroness Palmstierna, the Secretary of the Swiss Legation and Mme. de Bourg, Prince Reginald de Croy, the Secretary of the Greek Legation, the Attaché to the Portuguese Embassy, the Secretary to the Persian Legation, Mrs. J. R. Thomas.

Earl and Countess Spencer, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Cardinal Bourne, the Agent-General for Western Australia, Miss Angwin, Beatrice Countess of Portsmouth, the Marquess of Reading, Viscountess Erleigh, Bishop and Mrs. Perrin, Earl Peel, Countess Lützow, Lady Rochdale, the Earl of Dartrey, Mary Countess of Ilchester, the Archbishop of Wales, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Lady Francis Balfour, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Lord and Lady Armstrong, Lord Monkswell, Lady Mary Scott, Dean Inge, Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans, Lord Erale, Lord Joicey, Lady George Hamilton, Viscountess Chilston, Viscount Hood, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Elizabeth Blades, the Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Woods, the Countess of Macclesfield, the Hon. Lady Granet, Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, Earl Beauchamp, Viscountess Allenby, Margaret Lady Langford, Mary Lady Lawrence, the Hon. Anna Lawrence, the Bishop of Chichester, Viscountess Bridgeman, Lord and Lady Jessel, the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, Lady Helen Graham, Lady Ravensdale, Lord Barnby, Lord Wargrave, Prince and Princess Nicolas Galitzine.

Lord and Lady Gainford, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Miss Diana Churchill, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, Kathleen Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Clanmorris, Sir Frank and Lady Dyson, Colonel the Master of Sempill and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, Viscountess Dillon, Lady Southwark, Lady Cynthia Slesser, Lord Cushendun, the Countess of Wemyss, the Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Wharncliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, the Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, the Marquess and Marchioness of Tweeddale, Viscountess Bridport, Lord Danesfort, Lady Flavia Giffard, Alice Lady Lowther, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Viscount Clifden, Lady Ashfield, the Hon. Mrs. James Rutland, Lady Mary Scott, Countess Amherst, Lady Mary Amherst, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lady Mary Lindsay, Lord Dunsany, Lord Stanmore, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Lord Askwith, Lady Tenterden, Viscount and Viscountess Esher, Lady Emily Lutyens, the Dowager Lady Ashburton, the Countess of Carnwath, Lady Muriel Paget, Lady Rachel Howard, Lady Inverforth, the Hon. Cora Weir, the Earl of Lisburne, Lady Violet Benson, Mrs. R. H. Benson, Lady Howard de Walden, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, the Agent-General for Tasmania, the Hon. Lady Musgrave, Lady Studd, Mary Countess of Lovelace, Lord and Lady Leigh, Viscountess Elibank, Grace Countess of Wemyss, Lady Ada Boyd, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Harrowby, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Buxton, Viscountess Harcourt, Lord Northbourne, Lord Stamfordham, the Hon. Lady Hood.

Major the Hon. Edward Lascelles, the Hon. John and Mrs. Browne, Lady Hartland, Lady Morant, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Lady Perrott, Miss Helena Perrott, Lady Madden, Mr. John Madden, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, Sir John and Lady Simon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jack, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Lady Connolly, Miss Connolly, the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Sir William and Lady Davison, Elizabeth Lady Newton, Mrs. Montagu Gluckstein, Mrs. Auguste Noël, Mrs. Oscar Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sawyer, Lord Lyell, Lady Margaret Watney, Sir John and Lady Aird, Lady Acland, Miss Ruth Acland, Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman, Lady Alexander, Lady (Denison) Ross, Mary Lady Millais, Mrs. Hugh Adams, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir James and Lady Crichton-Browne, Lady Ryrie, Lady Seaforth, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Lord Kirkley, Miss Sankey, Lady Horridge, Sir Edward and Lady Clarke, Mme. de Bittencourt, Mrs. G. Philippi, Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, Mrs. G. E. Buckle, the Hon. Mrs. Maclean of Ardgour, Lady Lucas, Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton, General Sir Archibald Hunter, Lady Emmott, the Hon. Mrs. Barlow, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard, Lady Forres, Sir Edgar and Lady Bonham-Carter, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, Dame Laura Knight.

Sir Edward and Lady Knapp-Fisher, Lady Norah Hodgson, the Hon. Mrs. Goldman, the City Remembrancer and Mrs. Aspinall, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Basil Brooke, Canon Dalton, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Montagu, the Hon. S. Vereker, Lady (Park) Lyle, Colonel and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Tufnell, Lady Jowitt, Mr. Benjamin Guinness, Colonel Sir St. John Gore, Lady Frampton, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn-Campbell, Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Canon and Mrs. Alexander, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Sir John and Lady Seymour-Lloyd, Lady Plender, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Parry, the Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Fremantle, the Chief Rabbi, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Waldegrave, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Lady Dorothea Ruggles-Brise, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mrs. Oliver Hoare, the Hon. Mrs. Schreiber, Lady Younghusband, Lady Pentland, Lady Hermione Cameron, Mr. J. B. Monck, Lady Amy Coats, the Hon. Mrs. Bethell, Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Balfour, the Dowager Lady Loch, Sir David Murray, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Hon. Lionel Brett, Mrs. Euan Wallace, the Hon. Caryl Baring, Sir Sidney Low, Sir Lionel Earle, General Sir Bindon Blood, and Mrs. Anthony de Rothschild.

PLATE FOR VICEROY'S HOUSE

GIFT TO THE KING ON VIEW

By special arrangement with the President and Council of the Royal Academy, the silver-gilt plate presented to the King by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London for use at the Viceroy's House at New Delhi is on view at the Royal Academy. This plate was made to the order of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, who organized a competition among well-known firms to encourage original design.

Although the designs of four designers were, in the end, selected—those of Mr. J. W. Dibble, Mr. Harold Stabler, Mr. Cecil Walker, and Mr. John Walker—the whole exhibit is coherent and the pieces go well together. This uniformity was achieved because the whole of the gilding and engraving were left in the same hands, and the lettering was designed and co-ordinated by Mr. Eric Gill, the sculptor. The engraver was Mr. G. T. Friend, who has most skilfully interpreted the designers' intentions in the various coats-of-arms. On some pieces the Royal Cipher is used, applied in relief; on others the Royal Arms are engraved in different manners.

The winning firms—Messrs. Elkington and Co., the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, and Messrs. Mappin and Webb—co-operated under the supervision of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths to produce a group which should be worthy of the occasion and give evidence of the excellence of present-day craftsmanship. The plate will be presented to the King by the Wardens of the Company at the Academy during the summer, and will be sent out to Delhi in the autumn, where it will be received by the Viceroy at the beginning of the next cold weather. It will be seen against a background of old dark crimson velvet in an alcove specially designed for it over the sideboard in the State dining-room of the Viceroy's house, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. This room, which is 102ft. long and 32ft. wide, has a marble floor and is panelled in teak with a beamed plaster ceiling, which is eventually to be painted. It is lighted by crystal chandeliers hung from the ceiling, and by concealed lighting in the cornice.

At the Academy the plate is arranged in three tiers (which correspond roughly with the alcove in New Delhi) in the black and white room (Gallery VI.), facing the main staircase. The dignity and massiveness of the pieces are conspicuous against their grey background among the prints and water-colour drawings. It is suggested by this great exhibit of silver-work of original design that the second quarter of the present century is likely to be a great period in the silversmith's craft.

THE PIECES

A description of the pieces is:—

On the top tier is a tall cup and cover of fine proportions over 3ft. high, surmounted by a modelled figure of St. George and the Dragon. The Royal Arms are fully engraved on the front of the bowl, and the weight is 457oz. On either side of the cup is a rosewater dish with the Royal Arms finely enamelled in colours as a central boss. The bold outline and applied ornaments are very modern in character. The diameter of the dishes is 25¼in. and the weight 258oz. The enamelling is by Mr. H. de Koningh. These three pieces were all designed by Mr. Cecil Walker for Messrs. Mappin and Webb.

On the next tier are two pairs of covered bowls. Two of these are fluted and chased on low feet and have the lotus as finials; the Royal Arms are engraved on the body. They are 13¼in. high and 10¼in. in diameter. These were designed by Mr. Harold Stabler, for the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company. The other two bowls are of tazza form and have some fine low relief chasing, including a plaque depicting St. George and the Dragon, on the top of the cover, and the Royal Cipher, with crown above, is applied to the front of the bowl. They are 12¼in. high and 10¼in. in diameter. These were designed by Mr. John Walker for Messrs. Elkington and Co.

In the centre of the bottom tier is a large oval wine cistern, ribbed with serrated edge and some finely proportioned mouldings round the base. The Royal Arms are chased in relief on the front and the Royal Cipher with the crown above forms part of the design. The diameter of this is 24¼in. by 17¼in., and the weight 307oz. On either side of the cistern is a two-handled cup and cover of beautiful design, original in conception, but reminiscent in some respects of the early eighteenth century. The graduated flutes of the cover rising to a graceful finial and unusual handles are interesting parts of the design. The Royal Arms are engraved on the front of the bowl. The height of these cups is 20¼in. and the diameter 7¼in. These three pieces were all designed by Mr. J. W. Dibble for the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Limited.

AN ILLUSTRATED RECORD

"The Royal Academy Illustrated," which records in reproductions the year's contributions to art as represented at Burlington House, is published, by authority of the Royal Academy, by Walter Judd, Limited. The price is 2s. 6d. net. The volume, which is as handsomely printed as its companions of previous years, contains as its frontispiece Mr. David Jagger's picture of the Queen, upon which special comment is made by our Art Critic in the article above.

Mr. F. H. Storr, the secretary of the Bath and West Agricultural Society stated yesterday that the council of the Royal Counties Society had rejected the suggestion that the two societies should hold joint shows in 1932 and 1933.

OBITUARY

DR. EDWARD LAW

A correspondent writes:—

Although for several years he suffered very poor health, his numberless friends and patients will be grieved to learn that Dr. Edward Law has passed away while staying at Hove.

The son of Abraham Law, of Sheffield, he was born 77 years ago and spent his early student days in his native town. He passed on to Edinburgh University, took the M.R.C.S. England in 1877, and in the same year the M.B. and C.M. Edinburgh. In 1880 he became M.D. Edinburgh. As a youth his health gave cause for anxiety, with the result that he spent three years at sea acting as ship's doctor, and a subsequent two years in Australasia. Deciding to specialize in otology, he went to Vienna, then the premier school for that branch of medicine. During his three years at that university he gained the complete confidence and the lasting friendship of the professors whom he assisted, including that of Professor Politzer, the leading otologist of the day, who made an almost annual practice of coming to stay in London as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Law.

Law came to London during the early days of British otology, and his knowledge and skill were soon recognized. After a period of service at the Golden-square Throat Hospital he helped to found the London Throat Hospital, and held the post of surgeon there for many years. Among other contributions to the literature of his subject special mention should be made of his translation from the German of Gruber's text-book of the diseases of the ear. At the meetings of the British societies both for laryngology and otology his opinions were listened to with great respect, and in due course he occupied the presidential chair of the Otological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. Thanks to his sound knowledge and very acute judgment, Law's reputation came to be worldwide. His opinion was sought by physicians from both hemispheres and he was accorded the Honorary Fellowship of the American Laryngological and Otological Societies and corresponding membership of the Société Française of his speciality.

Those readers of this notice who knew him well will realize that honours and distinction weighed very light in Law's estimation; they will recall too the fact that his clientèle reached, in the social scale, the upper limit; but in Law's eyes each case was valued on its scientific merits and without other consideration of any kind. In a word, Law was an example of that best type of doctor, the man who thinks both first and last of the need and the advantage of his patient and who adds to his unselfish efforts all the knowledge and skill which is available. Owing to failing health he retired a year or two before the War, to the great loss of a generation of junior colleagues who had come to rely upon his judgment in dealing with obscure cases. Both his contemporaries and juniors lost more than this, for Law possessed some quality which made him extraordinarily lovable. The attempt to analyse that quality in a brief notice would be out of place; a number of epithets spring to the writer's mind; he leaves those readers who as colleagues, patients, or friends knew him well to recall them for themselves, and in doing so to accentuate their sympathy with the bereaved lady who is the chief loser.

The funeral will be to-day, at the Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley, at noon.

DR. SIDNEY COUPLAND

Commissioner Lamb, International Social Secretary to the Salvation Army, writes:—

Dr. Sidney Coupland, who died at Oxford this week, proved a staunch friend and practical adviser to the Founder of the Salvation Army and the late General Bramwell Booth when London was confronted with a serious outbreak of smallpox among the homeless poor nearly 40 years ago. Even then, Dr. Coupland was a recognized authority on smallpox, and it was on his advice—given privately at the time—that the Army took up the strong position of challenging the methods of Medical Officers of Health in closing our shelters—admittedly kept scrupulously clean. Dr. Coupland supported the view taken by the Army that closing the shelters and scattering the men—potential disease-carriers—increased the possibilities of infection, and was the wrong policy to pursue. The attitude the Army took up at the time brought a good deal of criticism from those who did not at first see the wisdom of keeping our shelters open, a course vindicated later by a change of policy on the part of the authorities.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER A. E. M. HOOK

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Eustace Martin Hook, R.N., retired, died on April 27 at Brookhill House, Honiton, Devon, aged 63. He began his sea career in the Merchant Service, and became sub-lieutenant, R.N.R., in March, 1896. On October 1, 1898, he transferred to the Royal Navy as supplementary lieutenant, and he was navigator of the cruiser Blanche on the Cape Station during the South African War. He afterwards served on various other stations, and during his career he travelled three times round the world. He retired in 1911, his last service being as assistant to the Drafting Commander at Devonport Naval Barracks.

LIEUT.-COL. H. H. Y. HEARSEY

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Hyde Young Hearsey, who died suddenly in India on Wednesday, at the age of 63, was for many years Principal Medical Officer of Nyasaland.

Born in India in 1866, he was the son of the late Captain William Moorcroft Hearsey, who served throughout the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, and a nephew of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Bennet Hearsey, K.C.B., who commanded at Barrackpore in 1857. Educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., C.M., in 1890, he entered the British Central African Government Service, then under the Foreign Office, and did much research work in connexion with blackwater fever, as well as being a keen big game hunter. In 1902 he was appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Protectorate, renamed Nyasaland in 1907, and served as such until his retirement in 1923. On the outbreak of the War he became Director of Medical Services of the Nyasaland Field Force, and was attached to the King's African Rifles with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the O.B.E.

In 1904 Colonel Hearsey married Margaret Mary, elder daughter of the late Henry Francis Beales, J.P., of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, who survives him with a son and a daughter.

The Rev. Edward Dennett, vicar of East Worldham, Hants, died on Tuesday, aged 68. He was a graduate of Keble College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1885. Before going to East Worldham in 1920 he had been curate of Northwood, Isle of Wight, and Addlestone.

HISTORICAL CONGRESS

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS SET UP

Dr. Kohr presided at the third session of the International Historical Congress, held yesterday morning at University College, Gower-street.

The discussion related to the organization of the conference to be held at Warsaw in 1933, and the international schemes connected therewith. The Bureau asked that a special committee should be appointed to represent the various countries and to assist the Polish committee. In regard to the preparation of scientific reports for discussion by the different sections, several representatives spoke strongly upon the necessity for keeping open the way for individual communications, and the president intimated agreement.

In order to group reports on big questions of history a series of international commissions has been set up with power to collaborate, including commissions dealing with the teaching of history in various countries, the history of sciences, and the history of modern literature. A commission has been engaged in producing an annual bibliography of historical works in all countries, and will shortly publish the work for 1926-1927. The results of these researches are to be presented for discussion at the Warsaw conference.

At the fourth session, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the next annual meeting should be held at Budapest in the third week of May, 1931.

POWERS OF MINISTERS OF THE CROWN

The next meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to consider questions relating to the powers of Ministers of the Crown will be held in the Lord Chairman's room, House of Lords, next Wednesday, at 4.15 p.m. Evidence will be given on behalf of the Ministry of Health by Sir Arthur Robinson, Secretary to the Ministry. Mr. E. J. Maude, Solicitor and Legal Adviser to the Ministry, will also be present. The meeting will be held in public.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

GOVERNMENT GRANT PLAN

ARCHBISHOP'S SUPPORT

In a letter to the Diocese published in the May issue of the *Canterbury Diocesan Gazette*, the Archbishop of Canterbury refers at length to the proposals for enabling local education authorities to enter into agreements with the managers of non-provided schools for the purposes of reorganization. He says:—"I think it right to say at once, and publicly, that I trust that these proposals will be favourably received by the Church of England and by all who represent the other interests involved."

The Archbishop proceeds:—

As is well known, at the request of the Church Assembly, and with the assistance of a small expert committee, I last December approached the President of the Board of Education and put certain proposals before him, which received the full concurrence of the consultative and standing committees of the National Society as a basis of negotiation. I gladly bear testimony to the fairness and considerateness which the President showed throughout the ensuing discussion. He subsequently took the matter into his own hands, and he has described in the White Paper the conferences which he has held with representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, the Free Churches, the local education authorities, and the teachers. It will be understood that the proposals now outlined are his own. But I wish to say that in my judgment they are in substance, though not always in form, in accord with the proposals which had the concurrence of those who best represent the care of the Church of England for its schools.

It will be noticed that the proposals of the President of the Board are permissive—both the local education authorities and the managers of non-provided schools are free to enter or not to enter into agreements; and that the proposals deal only with schools directly affected by schemes for reorganization. It is obviously reasonable that the new grants of public money for rebuilding or reconditioning non-provided schools should be accompanied by a fuller measure of public control. Thus when a grant is given for the enlargement, reconstruction, or improvement of a school the teachers of the school are to be appointed and removable by the local education authority. But the managers are to have the right, in entering into any agreement, to be consulted, and to be satisfied that the teachers who will be required to give special religious instruction in accordance with the trust deed or usage of the school are willing and competent to give it; and to ask the local education authority to remove a teacher who has failed to give such instruction efficiently and dutifully (with an appeal to the Board of Education). It is also reasonable that the local education authority which has undertaken the expense of enlarging, reconstructing, or improving the school should have the security that, unless the grant is repaid, the school shall continue to be used as a public elementary school so long as that use is deemed necessary.

I regret that the President has not been able to include in his proposals provision for enabling children who transfer after the age of 11 from non-provided schools to Council central schools to continue to receive in such central schools at certain times the special religious instruction which they would have received if they had remained in the non-provided schools. But I recognize the difficulties which on this matter the President encountered in his negotiations with the local education authorities and the teachers; and some compensation, however inadequate, is given in the provision that the local education authority shall permit arrangements to be made for the giving of this special instruction in accordance with what is known as the Anson By-law.

The proposals thus outlined by the Government may not satisfy either the full demand of many friends of voluntary schools on the one hand or of those who are eager for a single system of schools on the other. Further, within the limited sphere of reorganization, they represent the minimum of what managers of non-provided schools may justly ask or expect, and the President of the Board knows that, if they are substantially altered in the course of further negotiations or their passage through Parliament, those who are at present ready to support them must be free to reconsider their position. But in view of all the difficulties of the present, and the many prejudices and suspicions bequeathed by the past, they seem to me to offer a fair and reasonable solution of the immediate problem with which they deal. I, therefore, commend them to the favourable consideration of the Church of England and to others concerned with non-provided schools. I trust that the local education authorities, the teachers, public opinion, and Parliament may also accord them a favourable reception, and that the Government may be encouraged to press forward with as little delay as possible in giving legislative effect to their plans. If even within this limited sphere of reorganization legislation by general consent can be secured, a great step forward will be taken in the cause of national education.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S CRITICISM

PLAN NOT ACCEPTABLE

Cardinal Bourne, speaking at the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society in London last night, criticized the Government's proposals for the reorganization of education. He said that the proposals as set forth were not acceptable to the Catholic body in this country. They marked an entirely new departure in the matter of education. The proposals were only for a short term of years and dealt only with selected schools, the selection resting with the local education authorities. Thus, as was always the case where the poorer people were concerned, the parents were not taken into account at all. The proposals were based upon that unjust differentiation between parents who demanded definite religious teaching for their children in school and parents who did not attach any importance to such teaching. That unjust differentiation, which had been the bane of all educational legislation in this country since 1870 as far as the poorer people were concerned, was preserved.

ACTIVITY IN EDUCATION

SIR C. TREVELYAN ON THE NEW SPIRIT

Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, opened a domestic science school for girls at Stalybridge yesterday. He said that there was a new spirit of education going through the country. He was opening schools in all parts, and wherever he went he found almost feverish activity in educational matters.

There were, he thought, about 50 per cent. more schools being built to-day in this country than at any other time in its history. What they were trying to do was to divide the children, now they stayed longer at school, and give them from 11 to 14 years—and, he hoped in a year, from 11 to 18—an education in which no one would feel that many of them were marking time and not making the advance that they should.

Success depended on the spirit of good will which existed among all parts of the population. He was very pleased and interested to see the spirit of good will that existed in the House of Commons to-day. There was an absolute determination that there should not be any outburst of religious rancour in connexion with this question. They knew well enough that if the fires of religious controversy began to blaze they would burn up a great deal of educational progress and enthusiasm. In the House of Commons they represented all points of view, and they knew that if they were to get any agreement on a critical subject like this they had all got to do something in the way of compromising. In all parts of the House there was a feeling that they had got to subordinate everything to the interests of the children.

COTSWOLD COTTAGE FOR AMERICA

Another piece of fourteenth-century England, a cottage, has been shipped to America. Recently the Great Western Railway ran a special train of 67 wagons conveying, in carefully packed boxes and bags weighing 475 tons, what had been a Cotswold cottage in the village of Chedworth, famous as the site of a Roman villa. The dwelling was originally two cottages of true Cotswold type converted in recent years into one. After purchase by its present owner it was restored to its original form, even to the reconstruction of a protruding oven. Afterwards it was taken down, stone by stone, and packed for the journey.

THE WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

EMPLOYERS AND "ALL-IN STRIKE"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MAY 2

Not unnaturally, with the apparently imminent extension of the wool textile trade stoppage by the calling out of all trade unionists without discrimination of trades at mills where the textile unions consider the wages dispute to be still in being, the atmosphere at Bradford to-day is full of recrimination, and it is high time some higher authority, if such exists, got to work in the interests of industrial peace.

The official reply of the federated employers to the latest move of the National Association of Textile Trade Unions was made this morning by Mr. E. J. Martin, in terms which summarize the actual position of the dispute in all parts of the West Riding. Mr. Martin said:—

"It is likely that in retrospect this latest decision of the unions, if acted upon, will stand out as the crowning piece of folly of the whole series. What is the position? Less than one-half of the wool textile operatives are members of the trade unions. The union which includes by far the greatest number of workers officially advised its members that resistance was inopportune. Tens of thousands of operatives, including many thousands of trade union members, have already accepted the new rates and are working on them. Whole districts have solidly accepted the new terms. In other districts there has been a very substantial acceptance of the new rates. Otherwise, in every single textile area in the Riding a considerable number of operatives are to be found working on those terms.

"There is unmistakable evidence that, in addition, there are many thousands of the general workers willing and desirous of resuming work at the new rates, but they are prevented by the absence of the overlookers and tuners. Nevertheless, the reports from the various districts show that the return to work grows with every day that passes. In view of all this it is now proposed to make it an all-in strike and to enlist the assistance of unions whose wage agreements have not been terminated and whose members consequently are not directly concerned in the present dispute. Before taking that decision the unions concerned were warned carefully to contemplate all the possibilities involved, and the responsibility for what follows will be their own, but neither the employers nor the great body of workers will be likely to accept a domination of the kind proposed."

As far as members of the A.E.U. now to be called out are concerned, a statement made to-day by Mr. G. E. Carter, secretary of the Bradford branch, makes it clear that the motive of their coming out is not so much sympathy with the textile workers, though they may undoubtedly feel such sympathy, as that they resent the intimidation to which they are subjected by their fellow trade unionists as they pass to and from their work at the mills. "The situation," Mr. Carter said, "is becoming intolerable for men who are still working. They are shouted into the works and booed when they come out. There is no stigma worse than being called a blackleg, and I think the time has arrived when the two sides ought to get together and try to settle the dispute."

Mr. Arthur Shaw, secretary of the United Textile Operatives' Organization, defends the threatened extension of the dispute to-day on the ground that "intimidating methods" have been adopted by the employers, and he seeks to twit the employers with having made no constructive effort to assist the restoration of the trade since 1925, but Mr. Shaw in the same breath admits that the great majority of those wool workers at present working at the reduced rates are not members of any trade union.

Mr. A. R. Ellis, secretary of the Bradford branch of the Enginemen's and Firemen's Union, says the employers have nobody but themselves to blame for forcing the enginemen into the position they are now taking. It should be understood that the present tactics of the textile unions is to stop any mills where work is now being carried on by partial staffs, who, whether members of the unions or not, have accepted the Macmillan reduction as demanded by the employers.

At a Bradford mill to-day 60 operatives who resumed work on Monday informed the management that they were no longer going to continue at the reduced rates. Mr. Shaw states that an appeal was made to them to continue working for extra payments, but they left in a body.

NEW INDIAN DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS

LANCASHIRE REPEAL CAMPAIGN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MAY 2

A movement has been launched in Lancashire with the object of securing the repeal of the new Indian duties on cotton goods. An organization under the title of the Cotton Duties Repeal Association has been formed and a campaign is to be carried on throughout the country with the idea of inducing all sections of the industry, including the operatives, to join in a united appeal to the Government to take action in this matter.

The association is non-political, and it is arranging meetings in every town in the county to place the full facts as to the effect of the duties on the cotton trade before the public. An appeal is being made to various cotton trade organizations to support the movement. It is felt that the Government could not ignore a demand which had the backing of the combined organizations of the cotton trade, embracing both employers and operatives.

The organizers of the National Cotton Week are making a great effort to induce the women of the industry to adopt the idea of an extra cotton dress to give a stimulus to the trade. The committee, believing that a lead from Parliament would bring much benefit to their objects, have approached the lady members of the House of Commons by telegram, with a definite request to them to wear cotton in the House during Cotton Week, May 5 to 10.

PORTRAIT ENGRAVINGS

GIFT TO SOMERVILLE COLLEGE

Somerville College, Oxford, now has a collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century portrait engravings, which was bequeathed to it by Mr. Charles Marten Powell. Mr. Powell made the collection and left it to the National Art-Collections Fund. He had already shown generous interest in Somerville College, at which two of his sisters and his daughter had been students. At his daughter's suggestion the National Art-Collections Fund, after giving to the British Museum copies of those engravings which were not already in its possession, gave the collection to Somerville, upon the understanding that facilities should be given for reasonable access by students. The collection can be seen between 2 and 5 p.m. during term time; visitors should apply to the portress at the front door (Woodstock-road entrance).

BARGE WORKERS' DEPUTATION TO COMMONS

Barge workers of both sexes are to visit the House of Commons next Monday and will have an opportunity of expressing to members their views on the proposal in the Canal Boats Bill to remove their children from their floating homes. Lord Winterton, who has led the opposition to the Bill during the Committee stage and has secured drastic amendments in the measure, will welcome the deputation. Included in the party will be men and women masters of craft from ports in the ten counties served by the Grand Union Canal, such as Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, Coventry, and Wolverhampton, as well as canal workers engaged in long distance work on the Grand Union Canals, and from Paddington, Brentford and other depôts near London. One woman skipper who will accompany the party has for years maintained her husband, who was formerly in charge of a boat, but is now an invalid through being badly gassed in the War, and two children. The deputation will be in charge of Captain H. Thorley, the Church Army Superintendent of the Boatmen's Institute at Paddington, and Mrs. Thorley.

M.P. HURT IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., was driving a small saloon car near Caterham, Surrey, yesterday, when the car suddenly left the road and fell into a dry ditch, turning a complete somersault. The top part of the car was completely broken away. Mr. Boothby was able to crawl out from the wreckage, and passing motorists took him to a surgery at Caterham, where injuries to his back and the head were dressed before he returned home.

LEMUR BORN AT THE ZOO

RUFFED SPECIMENS FROM MADAGASCAR

A healthy baby has been born to one of the brown lemurs at the Zoo. It is fully furred and almost an exact image of its parents, but is often rather difficult to see, as, in the fashion of lemurs, the mother carries her baby horizontally across her abdomen.

Mr. O. Pinto, F.Z.S., a frequent donor to the Society, has sent two attractive ruffed lemurs from Madagascar, which are on view in the Lemur House. The species is the largest of the Madagascar lemurs, although comparatively recent fossil remains show that much larger ones existed almost within historical times. The species is remarkable for the individual variation in the colour of the fur. Generally the coloration is a mixture of black and white in irregular patches, but bright brown examples with black underparts have been known. The tail is long and bushy, and the fur on each side of the face forms a long and thick ruff. A full-grown example may reach a body-length of over 2ft., the tail being still longer.

Mr. R. Mouger has presented a Slow Loris, one of the Asiatic lemurs, the range of which extends from Assam to Tonkin and southwards through Burma and Siam to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. It is about the size of a domestic cat, but has no tail. The whole body is clad with a close and woolly fur. The face is round and very flat; the pointed ears, very short and sharp muzzle, and large eyes set close together, give the animal an owlish look. It inhabits dense forests and is almost entirely nocturnal. Its food consists of leaves, shoots, eggs, young birds, insects, and grubs of all kinds. When asleep the body is rolled into a ball, the head and hands being buried between the thighs. It is capable of an almost erect posture, especially when about to pounce on a bird or insect, and is able to run on its hind legs with an uncertain wavering motion.

A number of Midwife Toads have been bought for the Reptile House. These are found over a large area of Europe. The eggs are laid by the female in long chains, which are taken by the male and wound round his legs and thighs. Thus loaded, he passes most of the time in a burrow near the water, which he visits occasionally. When the eggs are nearly ready to hatch he returns to the water, and the tadpoles escape to pass through their development as aquatic animals.

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Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, MAY 2

The Prince of Wales visited The King and Queen this afternoon.

The Earl of Home has arrived at the Castle.

The Earl of Home had the honour of being received by His Majesty, when The King conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the Insignia of a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will lay the foundation-stone of the new Edenbridge and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital at Edenbridge on Saturday, May 10.

Princess Helena Victoria celebrates the anniversary of her birthday to-day.

The Duchesse d'Oporto, who is staying at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, having arrived in the Olympic, will sail on May 15 in the Majestic for London.

The German Ambassador has left for the Continent and will be away for a few days.

The Conference for Oriental Reparations having finished last Wednesday, M. Titulesco has arrived from Paris and has resumed his duties as Rumanian Minister in London.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith arrived at 82, Eaton-square yesterday.

Earl Beauchamp, Chancellor of the University of London, and Lady Lettice Lygon will receive the guests at the University of London Presentation Ball, which will be held on May 14 at the Piccadilly Hotel.

General the Earl of Cavan and the Countess of Cavan have moved to 32, Prince's-gardens, S.W.7, which will be their permanent address. (Telephone, Kensington 2000.)

The Earl of Guilford and the Hon. John North left London yesterday in the Naldera for Marseilles.

The Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke have returned to 13, Queensberry-place from Frinton-on-Sea.

Rhoda Countess of Carlisle will return to 31, Onslow-square next week from Sandhills, Holmrock, Cumberland.

Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater returned to 33, Great Cumberland-place on Monday.

Lord and Lady Suffield have returned to 35, Eaton-square from Gunton Park, Norwich.

Lord and Lady Wharton have returned to 31, Bruton-street from Harrogate.

Lady Cranmore and Browne will arrive at 26, Great Cumberland-place to-day from the Continent.

Lady Foley has left Eastbourne for the Hotel Meurice, Paris.

Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Boscawen have returned to Pangbourne Lodge from South and East Africa.

The Hon. Mrs. David Bowes-Lyon gave birth to a daughter at 41, Bryanston-square last evening.

The Hon. Mrs. Ernest Guinness, who has been on a cruise in the Mediterranean, will return to 17, Grosvenor-place to-day. The Hon. Ernest Guinness will not return for another week.

Colonel the Hon. Guy and Mrs. Wilson and Miss Susan Wilson will arrive at their new house, 18, Grosvenor-square, next week. They will give a dance for their daughter on June 24.

Sir Frederick Lewis sails in the Berengaria for New York to-day, and will be back in London on May 22.

Sir Max Muspratt is taking Lady Muspratt, who has recovered from her recent serious illness, for a sea trip, and sailed yesterday in the ss. Gloucestershire for Marseilles. He will return by another ship of the same line.

Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy have returned to Charlecote Park from Maxton, St. Boswells.

Lady Isaacs, wife of the Chief Justice of Australia, has arrived in London and is staying at St. James's-court.

Sir Arthur and Lady Froom arrived at Marseilles on April 18 from India. They are staying on the Continent until the middle of May.

Sir Josiah Stamp has left for the International Railway Congress, Madrid, and will return to London on May 14.

Dame Henrietta Barnett will be 79 years old to-morrow.

Lady Solomon has returned to Hampton Court Palace from South America.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith and Miss F. G. Smith have left the Crown Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere, for Langdale Chase Hotel, Windermere, which will be their address until further notice. Telephone 101 Ambleside.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Mayer have arrived at the Hôtel Westminster, Paris, from Rome, and return to 71, Cadogan-square on May 10. Mrs. Percy Mayer will give a dance on July 4.

Princess Arthur of Connaught will open a sale of work by patients at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, on June 24.

A reception will be held at the Portman Rooms on May 14 to meet the delegates to the annual conference of the Women's National Liberal Federation.

The Welsh Dragon Ball, in aid of the Conservative cause in Wales and Monmouthshire, will be held at Grosvenor House on May 16. Viscountess Bridgeman will receive the guests.

DINNERS

MME. DE MAREES VAN SWINDEREN

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen gave a dinner last night at the Netherland Legation in honour of the Burgomaster of Amsterdam. The guests included:—

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, the Burgomaster of Amsterdam and Mme. de Vlugt, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Sir Vasalitart Bowater and Lady Bowater, the Mayor of St. Marylebone and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. de Beaufort, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stoop, Mr. and Mrs. Hymans, Baroness de Brienen, Countess Heiden, Jonkheer W. F. Roell, and Mr. F. B. s'Jacob.

MRS. J. W. PEARSON

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pearson entertained the American and British Ladies' Golf teams at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday night. Among others present were:—

Lord Decies, Major C. O. Haslet, Mr. Bernard Drew, Mr. Jasper Knight, Mr. Harry Gourley, Mr. A. Torrance, Mr. T. W. Eckersley, and Mr. R. O. Mobbs.

ASCOT ROYAL ENCLOSURE

We are requested to state that applications for vouchers for the Royal Enclosure at Ascot should be sent in before May 31, after which date no applications can be considered.

Applications should be addressed to The Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O., Ascot Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. E. H. TATTERSALL AND LADY AUDREY CHETWYND-TALBOT

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. H. Tattersall, D.S.O., late 5th Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Harry George Tattersall, and Lady Victoria Audrey Chetwynd-Talbot, second daughter of the late Viscount Ingestre and Lady Winifred Pennoyer, and sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

MR. R. E. ALLFREY AND MISS P. B. SHAND

The engagement is announced between Robert Edward Allfrey, Merton College, Oxford, second son of Dr. and Mrs. Allfrey, of Southwick, Sussex, and Phyllis Byam Shand, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. B. Shand, of Roseau, Dominica, B.W.I.

MR. N. V. HOLBERTON AND MISS HOPWOOD

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Nelson Vaughan, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Henry N. Holberton, of Cleggan, Co. Galway, and Joan Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rowland Hopwood, of Ingledene, Northwood.

MR. F. SCARLETT AND MISS W. KRIDA

The engagement is announced between Frank, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Scarlett, of 1, Ruskin-close, N.W.11, and Wanda Krida, sister of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Krida, of 125, East Seventy-second Street, New York.

MR. C. J. HEMELRYK AND MISS AINSCOUGH

The engagement is announced between Charles Joseph Hemelryk, of Preston, and Mary, only daughter of the late Richard Ainscough and Mrs. Ainscough, of Lathom, Lancashire.

MR. P. B. JEFFRIES AND MISS A. TAUNTON

The engagement is announced between Francis Bernard, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Jeffries, of Knowle, Warwickshire, and Sybil Alwynne, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Taunton, of Edgbaston.

MR. G. GUND AND MISS V. RUSSELL

Owing to the illness of the bride's mother the marriage of Mr. George Gund and Miss Valerie Russell is postponed till May 24, at St. James's, Spanish-place, 2.30.

SERVICE DINNER

48TH DIVISION

The annual dinner of the 48th (South Midland) Division was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Major-General Sir Ivo Vesey was in the chair, and among the officers present were:—

Major-Generals Sir Robert Fanshawe and T. T. Pitman; Brigadier-Generals H. R. Done, W. K. McClintock, and W. Strong.

Colonels J. A. Ballard, G. Battcock, O. G. Brandon, E. R. Clayton, F. M. Tomkinson, and N. M. Waller; Lieutenant-Colonels A. J. N. Bartlett, E. Briggs, J. R. Colville, G. M. Crouch, P. A. Hall, the Rev. G. P. Helm, C. D. G. Lyon, and L. C. Reynolds; Majors J. A. Arrowsmith Brown, T. J. Carroll Leahy, A. L. Chandler, Clive Boyd, B. Loog, A. J. Muirhead, A. H. W. Newth, W. G. H. Tomes, and C. Vyner; Captain McNulty; Captains W. G. Clements, W. E. P. Done, A. Harrod, A. S. Hopkins, A. G. MacLennan, C. K. Metford, G. S. Perry, A. Shuffrey, and H. Wykeham; Messrs. Douglas Bassett, F. W. Spenser, and R. H. Willan; and Captain J. B. Hill, hon. secretary.

FUNERALS

PREBENDARY E. H. WINNINGTON-INGRAM

The funeral of Prebendary Edward Henry Winnington-Ingram, of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, took place on Thursday afternoon at St. Leonard's, Ribbesford, near Bewdley, Worcestershire. The Rev. C. R. Hollis (rector), assisted by the Bishop of Worcester and the Rev. Baghot de la Bère (vicar of Prestbury), officiated. The family mourners were:—The Bishop of London (brother), Miss May Winnington-Ingram (daughter), the Rev. E. F. Winnington-Ingram (son) and Mrs. Winnington-Ingram, the Rev. A. J. Winnington-Ingram (son), Miss Ethel Winnington-Ingram (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Westmacott (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs. Alfred Winnington-Ingram (sister-in-law), Mr. Reginald Winnington-Ingram, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Henry Winnington-Ingram, Mrs. Arthur Winnington-Ingram, and Miss Sophia Winnington-Ingram.

Others present were:—

Nurse Maisie; Miss Yeo (secretary), Mr. D. Sambrook (representing Hereford Cathedral Old Choristers' Fellowship), and the Misses E. Jones, Peggie Reece, Mary Evans, and Helen Hart (maids).

MR. E. E. LLOYD

The funeral of Mr. Eyre Evans Lloyd took place at Preston Candover, Hants, on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. E. Gough and the Rev. W. H. Walton officiated. The mourners included Mrs. Eyre Lloyd, Brigadier-General Massey Lloyd, Mrs. Oliver Armstrong, Commander Johnstone, Mr. F. Johnstone, Mrs. Madoc, and Mr. Madoc. Among others present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. St. Fair, Major H. T. E. Jervoise, Mr. Gathorn Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Jervoise, Lord and Lady Grantley, Colonel Cyril Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. Christian Eliot, Brigadier-General Price, Lady Burstall, Mr. Renney Tailyour, Sir Nelson and Lady Rycroft, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Mr. Coryton, Mrs. Christopher Hesseltine, Mrs. Charles Ballard, and Major and Mrs. Lort-Phillips.

SANDOWN PARK

SOME OF THE DRESSES

There was a large attendance yesterday on the second day of the Sandown Park Meeting. The weather was warm with a bright sun, but a slight mist caused the visibility to be rather poor. Navy blue in several different materials was the popular colour for the day.

The Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, dressed in a duck's egg blue stockinette frock with a cloth coat in the same colouring with beige fur collar and cuffs, and a felt hat to tone, was in the saddling ring watching her own horses. Lady Evelyn Beauchamp wore a light navy blue wool romaine coat frock, faced with white *piqué*, and a turban shaped hat of the same material. The Hon. Mrs. Vandeleur Beatty wore a navy blue coat frock with a bright blue stitched crêpe de Chine hat. Mrs. H. J. Enthoven was seen on the stand in a beige mixture tweed coat with a bottle-green upturned felt hat and a scarf to match. Lady Freake selected a bird's-eye brown coat and skirt and a fox fur and a brown hat. The Hon. Mrs. Victor Gilpin was in a beige fur coat and a black bangkok straw hat; Miss Jeanne Clayton wore a black tailor-made suit with a black chenille crochet beret; and Mrs. E. S. Hogg had a yellow and black mixture tweed coat and a yellow felt hat to match. Viscountess Adare chose a grey flannel coat and skirt, with a white shirt, a pink malmaison carnation and a black felt hat; and Mrs. George Drummond and Mrs. Featherstonehaugh were both in navy blue. Mrs. Washington Singer wore a beige *ensemble*.

Others to be seen were:—

The Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Samuel Scott, Viscount Adare, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Major Weyland, Major Barnwell, Mr. Somerville Tattersall, Captain Elger, the Hon. Francis Egerton, Mr. George Drummond, Captain Cecil Boyd-Rochfort, Mr. Arthur Portman, Mr. Harry Miller, Major H. T. Barclay, the Earl of Sefton, Mr. Sidney Beer, Mr. John Denison-Pender, the Earl of Portarlington, Captain Bagot Chester, Mr. H. Leigh, Mr. Victor Tabor, Major Vandeleur Beatty, Mr. R. Macdonald-Buchanan, and Major F. Metcalfe.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

BANDS IN THE PARKS

The band of the Irish Guards will play in Green Park to-morrow evening from 5.30 to 7.30 and that of the Coldstream Guards in Hyde Park from 7 to 9.30. The Royal Parks Band (conducted by Mr. Charles Godfrey) will also play in Hyde Park to-morrow afternoon from 3 to 5, and daily during the week from 3 to 5, and 7 to 9.30, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5. During performances in Hyde Park there will be intervals from 4 to 4.30, and 8 to 8.30, when the Carillon will play. In Richmond Park to-morrow the Feltham Prize Military Band will play from 6.30 to 8.30, and in Kensington Gardens, a band will play from 3 to 5, and 6.15 to 8.15.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

LIFE AND DEATH

THE GARDEN AND THE SEPULCHRE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Life and death are bound together in a union that affects them both. The Christian cannot think of them as antagonistic to each other. They engage in a mutual ministry which not only reveals their purpose, but also helps men to greet them gladly in their true order and proper service. Life is the preparation to a larger life through the gate of death. Every thought, therefore, that is associated in the minds of Christians with death has in it an assurance of hope with a promise of a larger life. Christianity, which is pre-eminently the religion of a new life, came out of the mouth of the tomb.

Without death we could never grasp the true worth of life. It gives to the experience of living some of its noblest and most beautiful qualities. In the "Legend of Jubal" we are told of the bright pleasant days when all that men knew of death was mingled with the single dark stain in the memory of Cain. Men then lived at ease "in gladsome idlesse." Day followed day free from care, but if men lived without strain it was with no gravity and no greatness. When men found that death must overcome their race, a new meaning stole into life. Everything was changed. They looked at the world with other eyes, time assumed a new significance, and they regarded those they loved with a finer perception of affection. They thought of themselves, their friends, their homes, their work more worthily, for they reflected that they were here but for a short time, and it became them to use the fleeting years allotted to them with greater care. They also thought of what would be theirs after death, finding in that thought a new spirit, and learning that the most tender and sacred fruits of life spring from death.

The true relation between life and death is seen most clearly in the mingled history of Good Friday and Easter Day. Death was never more overpowering than when the Crucified was carried to the grave. Even Nature in the gloom of the great darkness seemed to feel its life chilled, while something akin to despair reigned in the hearts of the disciples. In that tomb of Christ both life and death acquired a new significance for mankind, for these both found their trysting place. He who was Lord of both spent a true Sabbath rest of preparation and bound both together in a perfect harmony, showing how in the beauty of their mutual ministry life and death brought men to the glory of the Resurrection.

"Now in the place where He was crucified there was a garden; and in the garden a new tomb wherein was never man yet laid." We may find in the Evangelist's simple statement a parable of this union of life and death, bidding us learn how our wisdom is to make the highest use of both. When the disciples buried their Master, and rolled the stone to the door of the sepulchre, they had little mind to notice the garden. They could think of nothing but that wounded body lying in the tomb. The devout women who waited until the Sabbath had passed, and at early dawn hurried to complete those tender offices to the dead which affection is never content to leave undone, thought of nothing but death. They did not stay to think of the garden with the glory of spring that was already reigning in it, as if to honour its Master with the tribute of its splendour and to assure all mourners that the winter of death must give way to the glory of a new life.

We may suppose that when Joseph of Arimathea determined that His resting place should be in a new tomb graven out of the rock he liked to think that the gay bloom and the sweet scent of flowers would give a note of gladness to those who might thus be reminded that their friend was in the Paradise of God with the forefathers of his faith, those forefathers of whom the Master had spoken as living in the tender care of the Lord. The disciples had at least one comfort. If they grieved at the cruel failure of their Master and were perplexed at the mystery of the will of God who had allowed death to overtake Him in such pain and indignity, they must have prayed with confidence that God would somehow requite Him for His perfect fidelity. The garden must have whispered something of its peace and hope. If they could not know that the pure seed of His sacred body would soon burst forth in the majesty of the resurrection life, we may believe that afterwards they were glad to recognize how the spring blossoms had adorned His sleeping place and sought to modify death's sternness in their prophecy of the glory of the Resurrection.

The mystery of that sleep which we call death must remain. Sleep is always mysterious, but it is plain that it has its own kind office of restoration. It is in truth the foundation of life, more indispensable to men even than food. So the sleep of death has its own office in our progress to a more abundant life. "If he sleep he shall do well." Those who buried their Master in the Garden had that consolation. His sleep was but the preparation for the renewed vigour of Easter Day. So in Christ's sojourn in His house of quiet was the Divine purpose fulfilled, and life swallowed up death in a deathless victory. This is the Christian's conviction when he commits relatives and friends to their last resting place. He cannot doubt that the sleep of death will end in an awakening to fuller life. If we cannot ignore the tomb we need not forget the garden. Round that resting place a new Garden of Eden is formed, and when men enter into it they know that Paradise has been regained.

NEGRO STUDENTS' CHOIR

RECITAL BEFORE THE PRIME MINISTER

Miss Ishbel MacDonald helped her father to entertain the members of the Hampton Negro Students' Choir who arrived in London from Virginia on Thursday, and who gave a short recital at No. 10, Downing-street yesterday. Quite a large audience listened. Besides the Prime Minister and Miss Ishbel MacDonald there were, among others, the Austrian Minister, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Philip Snowden, Dr. Jane Walker, Lord Arnold, and Sir Robert Vansittart.

The choir sang several songs, including three negro spirituals and a Russian air. The Prime Minister asked them if they would sing "Were you there when they crucified my Lord?" and they sang this too.

The Prime Minister, who thanked them, then had to leave. At the request of Miss MacDonald they sang two more songs; had tea with her; and were afterwards shown the Cabinet room.

The choir numbers about 50 young men and women, who are being trained for some trade or profession at Hampton College, Virginia. They will leave to-morrow night for the Continent. To-night they will give a concert at Queen's Hall, and will attend evensong at Westminster Abbey to-morrow. A week later they will return to London and give a concert at the Albert Hall on Sunday, May 11.

Dr. Nathaniel Dett, the negro composer, who is the conductor of the choir, stated yesterday that the tour was one of good will and education.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD BLYTHSWOOD'S ESTATE

The RIGHT HON. ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, fourth Baron BLYTHSWOOD, K.C.V.O., of Blythswood House, Renfrew, and of Penrice Castle, Swansea, died on November 14, aged 59, and left personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £49,869. A statement has already been published that the real estate is valued at £350,494, making the total value of property passing at his decease £400,363. Details of the testator's bequests were given in *The Times* of December 3.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY HARDINGE DENNE STRACEY, of Bury-street, St. James's, S.W., and of Brunswick-terrace, Hove, who died on March 15, aged 90, left estate of the gross value of £19,556, with net personalty £19,540.

COLONEL EDWARD HART DYKE, late Bengal Artillery, of Frith End House, Bordon, Hants, an Indian Mutiny Veteran, who was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, died on March 17, aged 92, leaving unsettled property of the gross value of £765, with net personalty £690.

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON, of Queen's-road, Aberdeen, herring merchant and fish curer, of Messrs. John Dickson, of Fraserburgh, and of Messrs. A. Gordon and Co., of Fraserburgh, who died on January 31, left, in addition to considerable real estate, personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £133,086.

Mr. THOMAS PHIPPS DORMAN, of Fairfield, Billing-road, Northampton, lately a partner in Messrs. Pickering, Phipps and Co., who died on February 23, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £60,725, with net personalty £52,323. He left:—

To the Northampton Corporation his large Shakespearean picture in oils by E. M. Ward, and his picture by Weguelin, "The Garden of Adonis," provided that the Corporation will exhibit these in a manner satisfactory to his trustees; otherwise the picture by E. M. Ward is to be offered on similar conditions to the City of St. Albans, and that by Weguelin to the Constitutional Club, London.

£1,000 to the Northampton General Hospital, payable as to one-half six months after his decease and the other half six months after the decease of the survivor of his wife and himself; £1,000 (payable similarly) to John and Anne Camp's Charity, Northampton; and one year's wages (payable in four quarterly instalments) to Frederick Jones, if still in his service at his decease.

Mrs. ROSA ANNE FONNEREAU LILLINGSTON, of Royal-parade, Eastbourne, who died on February 22, aged 69, widow of C. A. M. Lillingston, left estate of the gross value of £19,649, with net personalty £19,517. She left:—

£52 per annum to her housekeeper, Louisa Street, for life, and then for her husband, Frederick William Street, for his life.

Miss SARAH ELIZABETH WHITE, of The Wood House, Hurcott, Kidderminster, who died on February 16, left estate of the gross value of £14,650, with net personalty £13,807. She left:—

£100 each to her gardener, Thomas William Leighton, and his wife, Miriam, "in recognition of his and her loyal and faithful service for many years."

Mr. BEAUCHAMP EDWARD TYRWHITT, of George-street, Oxford, solicitor, died on January 17, leaving property of the value of £11,990, with net personalty £7,595. He left:—

£100 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Michael at the North Gate, Oxford; £100 to his clerk, Frederick Foster Heaver; and £10 each to his clerks, Matthew Hayes, Harry Cracknell, and Sidney Stevenson, if still in his employ.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ADAMS, Mr. Leonard (50), of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W., and of John-street, Bedford-row, W.C., managing director of Messrs. Adams and Sons, wine and spirit merchant (net personalty £16,783)	£16,818
ALLEN, Mrs. Susan Bluck, of Holy Well, Hook Heath, Woking, wife of Henry C. Allen (net personalty £5,533)	5,801
ANDREW, Mr. William, of Midton-road, Ayr, solicitor (personal estate)	17,408
BERRY, Mr. Walter Thomas, of Strathclyde, Boghead-road, Dumbarton, Admiralty overseer (personal estate)	7,646
BLACK, Mr. Thomas Johnstone, of Hensingham House, Hensingham, near Whitehaven, Cumberland (net personalty £2,777)	4,642
CAMPBELL, Mr. Alexander, J.P., of Boreland, Kenmore, Perthshire, farmer (personal estate)	8,398
COX, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Aylmer, R.M.L.I., retd. (65), of Back of Beyond, Bantham, near Kingsbridge, Devon (net personalty £1,780)	1,874
CULLIN, Mrs. Alice Margaret (85), of Bullingham-mansions, Kensington, W., widow of the Rev. J. R. Cullin (net personalty £8,084)	8,494
DAWES, Mr. Walter, J.P. (84), of Rye, Sussex, solicitor (net personalty £7,218)	14,852
DENSHAM, Major Leigh (61), of Le Chalet Fermain, St. Martin, Guernsey (in England)	5,841
DOUST, Mr. Frederick (63), of Dorset-road, Merton Park, S.W., retired commercial agent (net personalty £5,920)	7,327
HARTSTONGE-WELD, Mr. Edmond Cornwall Brady (83), of Boulnois-avenue, Parkstone, Dorset (net personalty £7,454)	8,496
HAYNES-THOMAS, Mr. Edward John, of Pepper-street, Chester (net personalty £3,382)	4,636
HUTCHINSON, Mr. William Hanley (77), of The Meads, Ripon, solicitor (net personalty £37,532)	31,943
JONES-EVANS, Mrs. Caroline Theresa, of Ty Gwyn, Queens-park, South-drive, Bournemouth, wife of the Rev. J. L. Jones-Evans (net personalty £5,798)	7,800
LLOYD, Mr. Thomas Edwin (79), of St. Mary's-road, Garston, Liverpool, chemist (net personalty £4,146)	5,579
LUCAS, Mr. Obadiah (61), of Fulking, Sussex, grocer, draper, and outfitter, and postmaster (net personalty £4,277)	6,584
MARSHALL, Mr. Malcolm McGregor (59), of Oswald House, Northgate, Beccles, Suffolk (net personalty £7,234)	7,346
MASON, Mr. Richard Seaton, of Glendale, Skellingthorpe, Lincs, retired farmer (net personalty £1,271)	6,092
MCCLUMPHA, Mr. Robert, Ph.C. (58), of Bowleas, Gladstone-avenue, Monkseaton, Northumberland (net personalty £1,744)	4,667
MORICE, Mrs. Eleanor Mary, of North Park-road, Bradford, wife of B. Morice (net personalty £5,624)	5,688
PEEL, Mr. John, of Farnham Common, Bucks (net personalty nil)	10,754
PRATT, Mr. Frederick Joseph, of The Ferns, Great Elm, Frome (net personalty £1,049)	5,558
TEMPLE, Mr. Charles Herbert, of Driffield, Limes-avenue, New Southgate, N., manufacturers' agent (net personalty £5,072)	9,962
TWEEDALE, Mr. Benjamin (68), of Roseneath, Wellington-road, Fallowfield, Manchester (net personalty £19,835)	20,084
TWENTYMAN, the Rev. John, M.A., of Doriston, Surrey-road, Bournemouth (net personalty £7,118)	7,176
WALKER, Mr. James Greenhalgh (80), of Regent-square, Doncaster, civil engineer (net personalty £5,465)	15,135
WALLACE, Mr. James Alexander, of Duncrevie, Glenfarg, Perthshire, formerly agent of the Newington branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland (in addition to real estate) (personal estate)	53,705
WHITESIDE, Mr. John, of St. Annes-road East, St. Annes-on-the-Sea, builder (net personalty £3,707)	7,791
WHYMAN, Mr. Thomas (71), of Sunnyside, Chester-road, Grappenhall, Chester, managing director of Whyman's Foundry Company, Warrington (net personalty £24,157)	24,395
WORLEY, Mr. Jeremiah (88), of Halton Bank, Eccles Old-road, Pendleton, Salford, Lancs, retired engineer (net personalty £30)	7,526

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

The Duke of York attends the Royal Academy banquet, Burlington House, 7.

International Congress of Historical Studies, Oxford.

London Manx Society: Celebration of the T. E. Brown centenary, St. Bride's Institute, 3.

Liverpool Cathedral: Festival of Cathedral Builders, 3.

Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity: Anniversary dinner of Royal Artillery Lodge, Moorgate Station Restaurant, 6.30.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England: Inaugural meeting of Buckinghamshire branch, Walton Parish Hall, Aylesbury.

Conference of Midlands Conservative Clubmen, Temperance Hall, Birmingham, 2.30.

Church Missionary Society: Young People's Service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 6.

Greater London Fund for the Blind: Special carillon recital, Hyde Park, 4.

Institution of Highway Engineers: Demonstration, Peterborough, 10.30.

National Federation of Christian Workers among Poor Children: Visit to Lambeth Palace, 3.30: welcome meeting, Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road, 5: meeting of Federation Committee, 6.

Mildmay Mission Hospital, Austin-street, Bethnal Green: Pound Day. Address by the Rev. N. Wilson Cash, 3.

Exhibition of prints, &c., in connexion with centenary of Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, Canterbury Beaney Institute.

National Union of Women Teachers: Conference, Central Hall, 10.30.

At Home: The Polish Ambassador to members of the Polish colony.

Funerals: Colonel George Hesketh, St. Paul's, Astley Bridge, Bolton, 11.15; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Wyndham, Woolbeding, 2.30; Mr. Otto S. Andrese (Otho Stuart), Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, 10.30 a.m. (Burial: Putney Vale Cemetery); Mr. Evelyn Heseltine, Great Warley Church, 3.

TO-MORROW

Mr. Thomas at Derby.

Mr. Greenwood at Manchester.

University College, Hull: Founder's Day.

Savage Club: Ladies' dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.

National Federation of Christian Workers among Poor Children: anniversary sermon, Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, 11; conference of provincial delegates and headquarters staff, Bonnington Hotel, 3.

Concert in aid of Jewish Orphanage, West Norwood, Queen's Hall, 8.

A BELATED SPRING

COMPENSATIONS FOR THE GARDENER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Though it mortifies the flesh, a belated spring has its compensations, for every day's delay shortens winter's evil tail and narrows the chances of one of those icy spells which so often blacken the promise of May. There is no security yet, so long as the north wind whistles round the corner, but its power for evil grows daily less, and by the time the moon is full again the sun should be its master. Who knows, too, but that at any moment the wind may again veer up-Channel and bring with it that delicious taste of spring—compound of a thousand scents—which the north wind is powerless to distil? The sight of it is already here on cherry, pear, and plum, soon, in the south, to be joined by apple; and it is plain enough that, if Providence allows, we are about to enjoy the legacy bequeathed to us by last year's summer sun.

It is a priceless legacy and the more enjoyable because, born of a hot summer, it comes but rarely. Gardeners, young and old, should take their fill of it, since only in such a May as this can they see the spring-flowering shrubs and trees of the temperate world in their natural dress. It is worn only at intervals, and though the ordinary dress which these shrubs and trees don in normal seasons is well enough it cannot compare with the party dress of great occasions. Londoners who cannot go into the country during the next week or two have only to go to Kew Gardens to appreciate the stimulating power of a fine summer on exotic plant life. Countrymen may see it all round them, for though its effect is, perhaps, less obvious on native plants, because, no doubt, they are inured to the changes of our climate, they also have been tuned up to concert pitch.

It is a good time, then, for budding planters to take stock of flowering trees and shrubs and to see for themselves what this or that tiny rooted cutting or seedling which arrives from the nurseryman will be like in 20 years' time, and whether the glowing description of the catalogue is justified. For once in a way they may see Japanese cherries as flowery as they are in Japan and note the points of difference in blossom, leaf, and habit of the many sorts. They may see, too, the even wider differences between the *Pyrus* species of one continent and another and not allow the attractions of the deeper-coloured kinds to blind them to the beauties of those with white blossoms like *P. Sargentii*, *P. baccata*, or the blushing petals of *P. spectabilis*. The same influence which bears the loaded branches down with blossom brings out the mysteries of bronze and green which, in a normal British spring, are only half revealed in unfurling leaves. No worker in metals ever achieved anything like the young leaf colour which is so pronounced and lovely a feature of many Chinese rhododendrons, of nearly all the *Pieris* genus, *Photinia*, roses, maples, and many more, and which seems the birthright of most Japanese plants. Exotic trees have no monopoly of vernal beauty, however, for just now the oak and beech can rival any foreign tree; and where is there a green to equal that of the budding larch or the lime?

It is some years since the Asiatic rhododendrons had things so much their own way, and if the sight of the lovely blooms at the recent rhododendron show does not tempt more amateurs to try these fine things, nothing will. It is true that on the whole our climate is too unfriendly for many of the wild rhododendrons, though dealing kindly with garden hybrids, so that except in places where one can throw a pebble into the southern or western sea the full enjoyment of them comes only in a season like the present; but anyone who sees them now will find it hard to resist the temptation to try this species or that where the earth is congenial. In a few days, if all goes well, mayblossom and lilac will add their colours to the picture, and, again, young planters should take their pick of varieties. There is a wide choice, but the most desirable kinds of both stand out like sentinels.

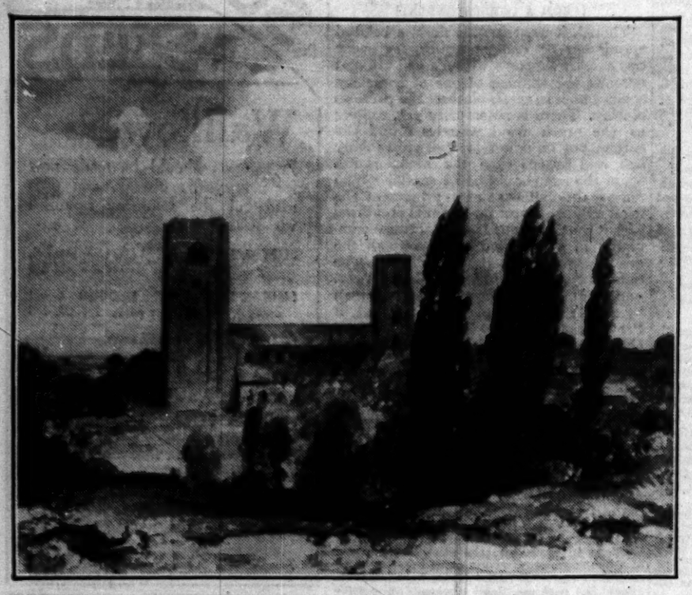
THE VEGETABLE PLOT

TOMATOES IN GREENHOUSE AND FRAME

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Tomatoes may now safely be planted in a cold greenhouse or frame if protection is given on cold nights or when frost is expected. If plants have not been raised and have to be bought, be sure to get stocky plants which are fairly forward. The ideal plant for setting out now is one which is in a 3in. pot with a good network of roots and with dark leaves set closely along the stem, of a height of 9in. to 12in., and preferably with a truss of flower buds showing. Such plants will have no leeway to make up, and if planted carefully in suitable soil will get to work at once. They may be set in large pots, deep boxes, or a wooden enclosure, or, if space there is available, in the soil of the greenhouse

PICTURES AT THIS YEAR'S ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

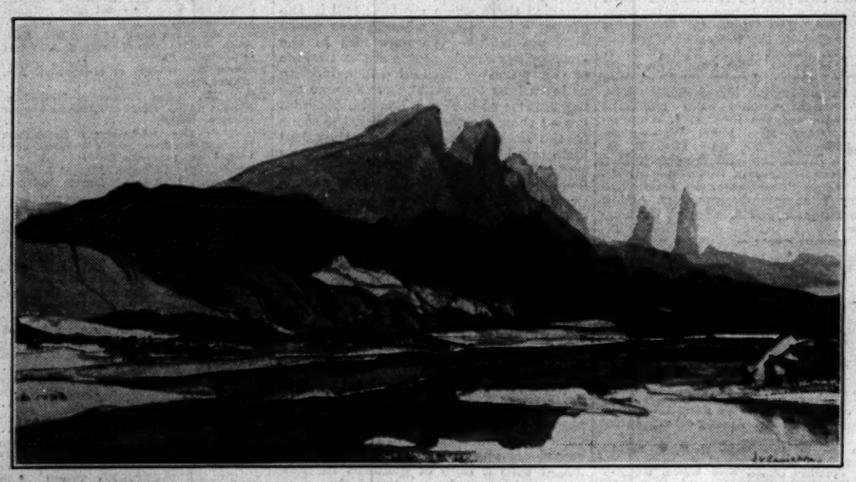


"THE ABBEY CHURCH," by Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., one of the paintings at the exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts.

THE QUEEN.—A portrait by Mr. David Jagger, reproduced by courtesy of the Holyrood Amenity Trust. Our Art Critic says this "unofficial portrait" presents "a more credible likeness than almost any Royal portrait we have ever seen."

"BARNARD'S FARM: AUTUMN MORNING," one of six works exhibited by Sir George Clausen, R.A.

"APHRODITE," by Mr. Ernest Procter. Both Mr. Procter and Mrs. Dod Procter contribute three oil paintings to the exhibition.



"THE ROCKS OF SKYE," a water-colour by Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A.

"GRAPE HARVEST," by Mr. Harry Morley, who is also represented in the exhibition by a work in tempera, now officially recognized.

"THE CHESS PLAYERS," by Sir John Lavery, R.A., which is described by our Art Critic as the happiest of the pictures of the "problem" kind.

PLATE FOR DELHI.—An example of the plate presented to the King for the Viceroy's House at New Delhi. It was designed by Mr. Harold Stabler for the Goldsmiths Company.

"PIAZZA CAVOUR, GENOVA," a water-colour by Mr. Henry Rushbury, A.R.A., who has six works in the exhibition.

THE 162nd EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy of Arts will be opened to the public on Monday, and to-day we reproduce a selection of the works on view. Our Art Critic's first notice of the exhibition appears on page 13. Above, on the left, is "Ballet Girl and Dressmaker," by Dame Laura Knight, A.R.A., who exhibits five other oil paintings this year. In the centre is a problem picture by Mr. Mark Symons called "Were You there when they Crucified My Lord?" It is described by our Art Critic as a sort of closely packed Pre-Raphaelite version of a Pieter Breughel the Elder motive, representing all types and orders of humanity at the Crucifixion. The picture on the right is "Tête-à-tête," by Mr. Miguel Mackinlay.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET

The Duke of York, Lord Parmoor, and Sir William Llewellyn are among the speakers whose speeches at the Royal Academy Banquet will be relayed from Burlington House and broadcast this evening from the London Regional transmitter. In the afternoon, at 2.50, a running commentary by Mr. Ivor Halstead on the Rugby League Challenge Cup Final between St. Helens and Widnes will be relayed from the Wembley Stadium.

To-morrow afternoon a performance of the Bach Church Cantata, "Thou Guide of Israel," will be relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. It will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson, with Mr. Edward Reach (tenor) and Mr. Stuart Robertson (baritone) as the soloists. At 9.5 p.m. there will be transmitted a concert by Barclays Bank Male Voice Choir.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 3, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.), (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30 5—Time Signal from Greenwich: Weather. 10.45-11:—Home Dressmaking—Some Finishing touches, by Miss Ida Todd. 1-2:—Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Muscant, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. 3.30:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Sophie Rowlands (soprano). 4.45:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children: Atalanta—a Greek Story made into a play for the microphone, by L. Du Garde Peach; Music by the Olof Sextet. 6:—Music. 6.15:—Weather; News: Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—Haydn's Violin and Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Kathleen Murray and Phyllis MacDonald. 7:—Holidays at Home and Abroad. 7—Rambling at Home—The Townsman in the Country, by Mr. Sidney Dark. 7.20:—The Week's Work in the Garden by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30:—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Hughes Macklin (tenor). 9:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25:—The Australian Test Cricketers, by Mr. A. C. Maclaren. 9.40:—Diversions, No. 8—supported by Gershom Parkington and his Orchestra, including an Excerpt from The Damask Rose, adapted and composed by G. H. Chatman; Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Wood, with Henry Millidge, John Morel, Wilma Berkeley, Amy Augarde, and Walter Passmore, relayed from the Savoy Theatre. 10.40-12:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

2.35:—The Rugby League Cup Final; Community Singing, conducted by T. P. Ratcliff, and the Band of H.M. Welsh Guards, Director of Music, Captain A. Harris, under the auspices of the Daily Express; A Running Commentary on the Rugby League Challenge Cup Final: St. Helens v. Widnes, by Mr. Ivor Halstead, relayed from the Stadium, Wembley. 4.35:—See Midland Regional programme. 5.15:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Weather; News: Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40:—See Midland Regional programme. 7:—See Midland Regional programme. 8:—Readings: Love Scenes from the English Novelists, 1—Introduction to the Arts of Love and Fiction, by Mr. George Rylands. 8.30:—Regional News. 8.40:—Speeches following the Royal Academy dinner: from the Duke of York responding to the toast of the Royal Family; other speakers will include Lord Parmoor, Lord Macmillan, and Sir William Llewellyn, relayed from the Royal Academy, Burlington House. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Andrew Clayton (tenor); Paul Beard (violin). 5.15:—Children: Choosing a New Camera—Another Snapshot. Talk by Hugo Van Wadenoyen. Musical Selections by the D'Alton Instrumental Quartet. The Land of Flowers and Perfume—Jean of Grasse, by Kenneth Lawson. 6:—(See London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Midland Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—The Haydn Orchestra, relayed from the National Trades Exhibition, Bingley Hall, Birmingham. 7:—The Band of H.M. Royal Marines First (Chatham) Division, Director of Music, Captain P. S. G. O'Donnell, relayed from the National Trades Exhibition, Bingley Hall, Birmingham. 8:—See London Regional programme. 8.30:—Midland News. 8.40:—Dance Music. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 4.30:—See Glasgow. 5.15 (approx.):—See Glasgow. 6.40:—National programme. 7:—See Glasgow. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.25-12:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 3.30:—Dance Music. 4.15:—The Orchestra; Bertie Woodburne (baritone); 5.15:—Children's Hour. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown, Next Week's Work in the Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. 7.25:—Music. 7.30:—The Orchestra. 8:—Anona Winn (light syncopated songs); Billie Cruzader (syncopated harmony); Mat Mackenzie (the Old Room Comedian); Connie Carr (Character Sketch, Late Again, by Theo Morrow; Sketch, Vardas the Parjarer, by Gerald Morrison); the Orchestra, conducted by Phillip Whitaker; Small Talk by Uncle Kings. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Regional News and Sports Bulletin. 9.35-12:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 1-2:—National programme. 3.30-12:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-12.45:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitan), conducted by Reginald Redman, relayed from the Pavilion, Llandaff Fields. 1:—National programme. 4.45:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Manchester. 7.30:—The National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitan), conducted by Reginald Redman; Lilian Keyes (soprano); Ernest Edwards, flute; and Gilbert Vinter, 'cello, performed by the Cardiff Radio Players: T. Hennan-Clark, Donald Davies, Daisy Call, Miriam Pritchett. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time Signal, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. 7.30:—News. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Talk. 7.45:—Irish Lesson. 8:—Concert by the Civil Service Choir. 9:—Plunkett's Recipe. 9.15:—Humorous sketch, by M. J. Clarke and Company. 9.45:—Selections by the Station Orchestra. 9.55:—Elizabeth Mellor (soprano), with Cuthbert Whitaker (violin). 10:—Selections by the Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—See Glasgow. 4.15:—National programme. 5.40:—See Glasgow. 7:—See Glasgow. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 3.30:—The Octet; the Hanover Male Voice Choir, conducted by A. H. Aitchison. 4.45:—Dance Music. 5.15:—Children. 6.37:—Weather for Farmers. 6.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Scottish Sports Bulletin. 7.10:—National programme. 7:—Mr. Hugh S. Robertson: The Neglected Art of Singing Scots Songs—with Illustrations by the Kiltarlity Choir, conducted by George J. Grant; James Abercrombie (vocal choruses). 8:—Christine Orr: Mr Programme:—6, from Edinburgh. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service.—10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—Orchestra; Clare Moore (contralto). 2.35:—See London Regional programme. 4.45:—Orchestra. 5.15:—Children's Hour. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—North Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Mr. W. Crozier: How the Wireless Helps. 7.30:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester; Wallace Cunningham (ventriloquist and mimic); from Leeds: Dorothy Ord-Bell (soprano), from Sheffield. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—Gramophone Records. 4.30:—See London Regional programme. 4.35:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—See Glasgow. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-12.45:—See Cardiff. 3.30:—Selections by the Station Orchestra. 4.45:—See Cardiff. 5.15:—National programme. 6.40:—See Cardiff. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Mr. Arthur Arnold: Trappers and Trapping. 7.20:—National programme. 9:—See Cardiff. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—See Manchester. 3.30:—See London Regional programme. 4.35:—See Manchester. 5.40:—See Manchester. 6.40:—National programme. 7:—See Manchester. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.25-12:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m., 857kc.—12 (noon):—Chimes and Weather. 2:—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. 4.30:—Concert from the Exhibition. 9:—Agricultural Talk in Catalan. 9.10:—Orchestral Music. 9.40:—Sports Notes.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 184kw., 6.30 a.m.-6.30:—Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). 6.30:—Talks. 8:—Programme from Hamburg. 10:—Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6.30 a.m.:—Gymnastics. 8:—See Hamburg. 9:—Agricultural Announcements. 9.10:—Stimme des Volkes. 9.30:—Morning Church and Morning Recital, followed by Berlin Cathedral Chimes. 10.15:—Weather. 11:—Gramophone Concert. 12.30:—Talk. 1:—Programme of Overtures, Part and Peasant (Suppe); The Black Domino (Auber); Norma (Bellini); Mignon (Thomas); Der Freischutz (Weber). 2:—Programme of Suites and Dances: Gavotte from Armide (Gluck); Minuet from the Ballet Suite (Gretry-Mottl); Ballet Music from the Opera, Rosamunde (Schubert); Suite (Ippolitoff-Ivanoff); Waldmeister Quadrille (Joh. Strauss); Kaiser Waltz (Joh. Strauss). 3:—Children. 3.30:—Second Half of the International Football Match, Germany v. Switzerland, relayed from Zürich. 4.45:—Talk. 5.15:—'Cello Recital: Sonata in G major (Bach); Sonata in D major (Boccherini); Sonata (Cassado). 6:—Educational Talk. 6.30:—Programme from Hamburg. 7.20:—Sports Notes. 7.30:—See Stuttgart. 8:—Song—Word and Music in Two Movements and an Intermezzo (Nick-Bischof). 9:—Programme from Stuttgart. 11:—News. 11.15:—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call Ha (Norag) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (Norag) (214m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.)—7 a.m.:—Chimes and Concert, from the Liser Hamburg, in Hamburg Park. 8.15:—Time Signal, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 8.40:—Talk. 9:—Labour Market Report. 9.20:—Catholic Recital and Address. 11:—Talks. 12.15:—Mixed Choir Selections and Address. 1:—Sunday Concert. 2:—Quartet of Viennese Music. 2.30:—Talk for Children. 3:—International Football Match, Germany v. Switzerland, relayed from Zürich. 4.40 (from Kiel):—Concert by the Kiel String Orchestra. 5.40:—Talk. 6:—Concert by the Hamburg Radio Male Voice Choir. 6:—Reminiscences of a World Correspondent. 6.30:—(from Bremen):—Springtime and Love—Concert, by the Station Orchestra; Overture, Les diardiniers (Mozart); Waltz, Women, Love, and Life (von Blon); Selection from Fröhlichsuft (Josef Strauss). 7.30:—Talk. 7.40:—Sports Notes and Weather. 8:—The Rose of Stambul—Operetta in Three Acts (Fall). 10.15:—Talk. Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and News. 10.45:—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,071m., 280kw.—9.40 a.m.:—Organ Recital. 10.10:—Talk. 10.25:—News. 10.28:—Recital. 10.55:—Organ Recital. 12.40:—Time Signal. 12.41:—Talk. 1:—Concert by the Wireless Orchestra. Dance Suite for Strings, op. 43 (Dunhill); 'Cello Solos, (a) Sérénade orientale (Dvorjac), (b) Gavotte (Popper); Waltz, Donauweibchen (Joh. Strauss); Selection from Lilac Time (Schubert-Berte). 2.40:—Gramophone Records. 2.55:—Report by an Eye-Witness on the International Football Match, Holland v. Belgium, relayed from the Olympic Stadium, Amsterdam. 3.10:—Gramophone Records and Sports Notes. 3.35:—Children. 4.40:—Orchestral Concert—Madrigos (Wachs); Serenata morisca (Chapi); Spanish Dances (Moszkowsky). Organ Selections, (a) La Vierge des (Parfilis), (b) Midnight Bells (Heuberger); Viennese Waltz (Reinna); The Squirrel Dance (Smith); Chant d'amour (Fleger); Scènes pittoresques (Massenet). 6.10:—Pianoforte Recital, Variation, op. 54 (Beethoven); Ballade, op. 10, No. 3, and Capriccio, op. 76, No. 2 (Brahms); Spanish Dances, op. 12, Nos. 2 and 3 (Fock); Sonatina (Bela-Bartok). 6.40:—Time Signal, Sports Notes, and News. 6.55:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Maid of Artois (Balfe); Second Suite from L'Arlesienne (Bizet); Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt). 9.40:—Concert by Two String Quartets—Andante from the Octet, op. 3 (Svendsen); Octet, op. 20, in E flat Major (Mendelssohn). 10.25:—A Play. 10.55:—Orchestral Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw., 6.10 a.m.:—Religious Address. 11:—Divine service from the Lutheran Church, Amsterdam. 12.40:—Time Signal. 12.41:—Gramophone Music. 1:—Address. 1.10:—Concert. 2.10:—Talk. 3.10:—Concert—Overture, The Thieving Magpie (Rossini); Ballet Egyptien (Luigini); Overture, Si l'était roi (Adam); Ballet Music from Faust (Gounod). 4.40:—Sacred Service. 5.40:—Divine Service. 8.10:—Address. 8.25:—Football Results. 8.40:—In the interval: Time Signal. 8.45:—Religious Address. 8.55:—Concert.—Coronation March (from The Prophet (Meyerbeer); Choral Selections, (a) Ave Maria (v. d. Hoost), (b) De Morgen (Nieland); Selection from Lobengrin (Wagner); Prelude to the Four Acts of Carmen (Bizet); Baritone Solos: Selection from Friedenke (Lecke); Waltz from The Dollar Princess (Fall). 10.30:—Epilogue.

LAHTI (1,900m., 40kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1kw.—Song Recital. 7.25:—Violin Recital. 7.50:—Orchestral Concert. 8.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m., COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).

9 a.m.:—Gramophone Concert. 1.30:—Concert from Bad Neuenahr. 3.30:—Esperanto for Beginners and Programme Announcements. 4:—Morning Recital and Address. 11:—Talk. 11.30:—Concert. 12.30:—Talk—French Journalism. 1:—Orchestra Concert. 2.55:—Talk for Chess Players. 3.5:—Shorthand Speed Dictation. 3.35:—Talk—Bee-keeping. 4.10:—Talk. 4.30:—Concert. 5.45:—Second Half of the Workers' International Football Match, Germany v. Austria, relayed from the Colosne Stadium. 6.15:—A Wireless Play, arranged from Goethe's Dr. Doktor's Adventures. 6.45:—Programme. 7.30:—Talk. 7.50:—Sports Announcements. 8:—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. 8.5:—Thefland, musical drama, in a prelude and two acts (Eugen d'Albert), relayed from the Stadttheater, Duisburg, followed by News, Sports Notes, Orchestral and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—

8 a.m.:—Agricultural Talk. 8.30:—Organ Recital from the University Church. 9:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Bach:—A Word to the Enemies of Opera. 11.30:—Reading. 12 (noon):—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). 2:—Topical Talk. 2.15:—Theatre Review. 2.30:—Chamber Music, by the Dresden String Quartet. 3:—Relay of the International Football Match, Germany v. Switzerland, from Zürich. 4:—Narcoiph or King Solomon and the Peasant, humorous play in four parts (Alfons Paquet). 5:—Orchestral Concert. 7.15:—Gramophone Concert. 8.45:—Soloist Concert, Time, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ 7 (424m.), 2kw.—12.30:—Concert by the Municipal Band replayed from the Retiro. 3:—Chimes, Time and Concert—Overture, Fidelio (Beethoven); Habanera (Lucena); Arab Serenade (Albeniz); Russian Scenes (Bantock); Selection from Thais (Massenet); Allegro (Ditttersdorf). 8:—Chimes and Dance Music. 9:—Sports Notes and Dance Music. 11:—Chimes, Time, Sports Notes, and Open Session. 12 (Monday):—Chimes and Dance Music from the Palazio de Bellas Artes.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m., 7kw.—10.15 a.m.:—News. 10.30:—Reading. 10.45:—Sacred Music Recital. 12.30:—Concert of Operetta Music. 4.30:—Concert. 8:—Club Notes and Weather. 8.10:—News. 8.20:—Cinema Review. 8.30:—Time Signal and Silvaretta (Mascagni), in the Interval: Talks. 11.30:—News. 11.40:—Variety Music.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.) NUREMBERG (239m.).—

11:—Concert by the Bavarian Radio Orchestra. 12 (noon):—Trio Music. 12.55:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 1:—Agricultural Talk. 2:—Concert of Viennese Music. 2.30:—Talk for Women. 3.15:—Talk for Women. 3.30:—A Walk Through Munich. 3.55:—Relay from Zurich of the Second Half of the International Football Match, Germany v. Switzerland. 4.45:—Concert of Trio Music and Baritone Solos. 6.10:—Talk on Schiller. 6.40:—Mezzo-Soprano Song Recital. 8:—Choral Concert.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—1.30:—Programme from Rome. 5:—Children. 5.30:—Time Signal and Programme from Rome. 8.30:—Sports Notes, News, and Announcements, and Harbour Notes. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Programme from Rome.

OSLO (493m., 60kw. and FREDRIKSSTAD (389.6m.), HAMAR (346m.), NOTODDEN (346m.), PORSGRUND (435.8m.), RJUKAN (440m.)—10.20 a.m.:—Organ and Divine Service from the Fagerborg Church. 1:—Running Commentary on a Trotting Race. 5:—Orchestral Concert from Oslo's Restaurant. 5.50:—Choir and Orchestra Service from the Fagerborg Church. 7.10:—Weather and News. 7.30:—Talk on Hygiene. 8:—Time Signal. 8.2:—Inauguration Speech of the Troendelag Station at Trondjhem. 9.35:—Weather and News. 9.50:—Topical Talk. 10.10:—Orchestral Concert. 11:—Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Radio-Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 12kw.—8 a.m.:—Gramophone Concert. 8.30:—Lesson in Physical Culture. 12 (noon):—Religious Address. 12.30:—Choral Concert of Sacred Music. 12.45:—News. 1:—Gramophone Concert. In the Interval: Billiogrest no 8 Chiropodist. 2:—Gramophone Concert. 4.30:—The Five o'Clock Odeon. 5.30:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6:—Music. 6.30:—Dance Music. 7.15:—Economic and Social Notes and News. 7.30:—Radio-Paris Guignol. 8:—Music. 8.30:—Sports Results. 8.45:—Radio-Paris Café Concert. In the Interval at 9.45:—Radio-Paris Café Concert. 10:—Concert arranged by the Grosvenor House Hotel.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—7 a.m.:—Concert from Karlsruhe. 8.30:—Organ Recital. 9:—Programme from Bratislava. 10:—Talk. 10.15:—Programme from Bratislava. 11:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert from the Works of Zich. 12 (noon):—Brass Band Concert. 1:—Programme from Bratislava. 3:—Gramophone Records. 2:—Talks. 4:—Programme from Brünn. 5.30:—Talk on Politics. 6:—German Transmission; News and Programme in celebration of the 60th Birthday of Franz Lehar. 7:—Talk. 7.30:—The Three Musketeers—Operetta (Benatzky). 10:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 10.15:—Brass Band Concert. 10.55:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. 11:—Time and News.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—10 a.m.:—Reading. 10.15:—Classical Music Recital. 10.45:—Sports Notes and Amusement Guide. 11:—The Thirty-Second Canto of Dante's Purgatorio, relayed from the Casadi Dante. 12.20:—Concert of Trio Music. 1:—Instrumental and Vocal Concert—Larchetto from the Second Symphony in D major (Beethoven); Turkish March from The Ruins of Athens (Beethoven); Barcarolle, O del mio dolce ardor (Gluck); (b) Vittoria, vittoria (Carissimi); Soprano Solos—(a) Gli assul d'inferno, from the Magic Flute (Mozart); (b) Aria from The Huguenots (Meyerbeer); In a Gondola (Casadesus); Arapeo (de Falla); Concerto on Negro Themes (Clutsam). 8.15:—News, Club Notes, and Sports Review. 8.30:—News and Press Review. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Programme from Rome. 10:—Opera in Three Acts (Puccini). In the Intervals: Talk, Programme for Women, and News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (430m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,346m., 25kw., BODEN (1,360m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (367m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.)—7 a.m.:—Songs to the Late and Departed Composers. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Norwegian Rhapsody No. 4 (Svendsen); Intrata, from the Suite Arlesienne (Halvorsen); Norse Lullaby (Halvorsen); Melody for Strings (Halvorsen); Rondo Infinito (Sinding). 10.45:—Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m., 2kw., and FREIBURG (578m.).—

7 a.m.:—Gramophone Concert. 8.10:—Morning Gymnastics. 10.15:—Catholic Recital, relayed from the Cathedral. 11:—Protestant Service. 12.10:—Orchestral Concert. 1:—Typical Talk. 1.10:—Gramophone Concert. 2:—The Journey to the Stars, Wireless Play for Children (Juliane Kelleher). 3:—International Football Match, Germany v. Switzerland, relayed from Zürich. 4.45:—Gramophone Concert. 5:—Talk. 6.30:—Sports Notes. 6.45:—Time Signal. 7.15:—Gramophone Concert. 8.10:—Concert of Operetta Music. 9:—Concert. 10:—Variety Entertainment. 4:—Humorous Programme. 4.30:—Variety Music. 6:—Sports Notes. 7.15:—Weather. 7.57:—Orchestral Concert. 8.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 10:—News. 10.30:—Light Music and Dance Band.

BRUNN (342m., 2.6kw.—7 a.m.:—See Prague. 9:—Programme from Bratislava. 11:—See Prague. 1:—Programme from Bratislava. 1.30:—Talk. 4:—Orchestral Concert. 5.30:—See Prague. 6:—German Transmission; News, Alts and Songs. 8.35:—Children's Hour. 9:—See Prague. 10.55:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—6 a.m., and Every Hour following:—Carrier Pigeon Reports. 5:—Dance Music. 6:—Children. 6.30:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Le Journal parle. 8.15:—Organ Recital. 9.40:—Orchestral Concert: Overtures, The Magic Flute (Mozart); Concerto in E flat for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Beethoven), Pianist: Mr. Vivian Hamilton; Songs: Selection from La La Foces (Puccini); Song: Cavatina, from Prince Igor (Borodine); Le Pas des Amphores (Ganne); Julex (Gounod); Ballet Music from Coppelia (Delibes). 10.15:—News. 10.40-11.40 (on 338.2m.):—Concert for British Listeners, given by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—7 a.m.:—News. 10:—Protestant Service. 11:—Sacred Music and Sermon. 12.25:—Orchestral Concert. 2:—Gramophone Concert. 3.30:—Agricultural Talk. 4:—Concert and Talks. 5.15:—Orchestral Concert. 6.15:—Variety Programme. 8.15:—Sports Notes and Dance Music. 9:—Military Band Concert, followed by Tziganc Orchestra Concert from the Hotel Britannia.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—6.30 a.m.:—Time Signal, Weather and News. 12 (noon):—Town Hall Chimes. 12.2:—Instrumental Concert. 2:—Divine Service, from the Garrison Church. 3.30:—Orchestral Concert. 5:—Children's Talk. 5.30:—Town Hall Chimes. 6.50:—Talk. 7:—Time Signal. 7.15:—Time, Sports Notes. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Concert of Danish Music for Strings. 9:—Drama in One Act (Strindberg). 9.35:—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music; Norwegian Rhapsody No. 4 (Svendsen); Intrata, from the Suite Arlesienne (Halvorsen); Norse Lullaby (Halvorsen); Melody for Strings (Halvorsen); Rondo Infinito (Sinding). 10.45:—Dance Music.

CRACOW (31.3m.), 1kw.—7.15:—Talk. 7.58:—Time Signal. 8:—Talk. Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. 8.15:—Concert. 9.45:—Literary Programme, relayed from Wilno. 10.15:—News and Dance Music. 12 (midnight):—Bugle Call, from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (244m.).—

7 a.m.:—Gymnastics. 8:—Programme for Children and Address. 11:—Educational Talk. 11.30:—Talk for Parents. 12 (noon):—Concert, by a Women's Choir, Male Voice Choir, and Mixed Choir. 1:—Talks. 2:—Programme for Children from Stuttgart. 3:—Der Kriegsschatz—the Marching-up of the Nazarene Handicraft Workers, relayed from the Nazarene Town Hall. 4.30:—Talk. 5.55:—Second Half of the International Football Match, Germany v. Switzerland, relayed from Zürich. 6.45:—Talk. 8.15:—'Cello Recital: Sonata in G major (Bach); Sonata in D major (Boccherini); Sonata (Cassado). 9:—Talk. 9.20:—Programme of Overtures: Poet and Peasant (Suppe); The Black Domino (Auber); Norma (Bellini); Mignon (Thomas); Der Freischutz (Weber). 10:—Programme of Suites and Dances: Gavotte from Armide (Gluck); Minuet from the Ballet Suite (Gretry-Mottl); Ballet Music from the Opera, Rosamunde (Schubert); Suite (Ippolitoff-Ivanoff); Waldmeister Quadrille (Joh. Strauss); Kaiser Waltz (Joh. Strauss). 2:—Children. 2.30:—Pianoforte Recital—Sovveiette in F sharp minor (Schumann); Songs without Words; Scherzo in B flat minor (Mendelssohn) followed by Soprano Song Recital: 3:—Debate. 4:—Light Music. 5.20:—Topical Programme. 6:—Talk. 6.20:—Recital of Popular Songs and Melodies from the Works of Willy Kraus. 7.30:—Notes of the Day. 8:—Funkhaus in Berlin—A Satirical Programme. 9:—Weather, Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BELGRADE (432m., 2.5kw.—6 a.m.:—Orchestral Concert. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Pianoforte Recital. 9.30:—Concert by Stefan Gardet—Quartet No. 15 (Mozart); Quartet in D major, Op. 96 (Dvorak). 10.30:—News and Sports. 10.45:—Quartet Concert of Operetta Music.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m., 24kw.—4.30:—See Hamburg. 5.30:—Talks. 6.40:—Advanced French Lesson. 7.5:—Talk. 7.25:—Still Programme—The Love of the Earth. 7.55:—Weather for Farmers, and Announcements. 8:—Humorous Dialect Programme. 8.30:—Concert of Light Music from the Hotel Adlon. 9:—Programme from Leipzig, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6: Talks. 7.20:—Concert of Light Music. 7.55:—Labour Market Report. 8.20:—A Humorous Variety Programme to do with Weddings, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—7.58:—Time and Weather. 8:—Quintet Concert, relayed from Zurich (459m.). 8.30:—Aus dem Regen in die Traufe—Comedy (Plattenteleper), relayed from Basle. 10:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Orchestral Selections and Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (27m., 12.5kw.—6.10:—See Prague. 6.20:—Programme from Brünn. 7:—See Prague. 8:—Orchestral Concert. 10:—See Prague. 10.25:—Programme from Brünn. 10.55:—News and Programme Announcements. 11:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—

5.30:—Time Signal. Films of the Week. 5.40:—Minute-Esperanto; The Fauna of Silesia. 6.10:—Review of Books. 6.35:—Elementary English Lesson. 7.5:—Weather. 7.7:—Silesian Programme. 7.37:—Concert of Light Music on Gramophone Records. 8.40:—Cabaret Programme relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). 10:—News. 10.15:—Concert of Light Music and Dance Music.

BRUNN (342m., 2.6kw.—6.10:—See Prague. 6.20:—English Language Lesson. 6.35:—Children. 7:—See Prague. 8.30:—A May Poem (Svatopluk Cech). 9.25:—Concerto in E minor for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 53 (Dvorak). 9.35:—Dance Music. 10:—See Prague. 10.25:—Popular Music. 10.55:—News. Theatre Review. 11:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw., 10 a.m.:—Relay of the Inaugural Proceedings of the International Exhibition at Liege. 5:—Gramophone Music. 5.45:—Elementary English Lesson. 6.10:—Advanced English Lesson. 6.30:—Trio Music. 7.30:—Le Journal parle. 8.15:—Concert. 10.15:—Press News and Esperanto Report.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—4.30:—Wireless Talk. 7.15:—Relay from the Post Office. 8:—Variety Programme. 9.30:—Song Recital with Pianoforte and Flute Accompaniment, followed by Concert by a Tziganc Orchestra from the Hotel Hungaria.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—6.20:—French Language Lesson. 6.50:—Weather and News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Concert—Dance Masterpieces; Two German Dances and Minuet in D major (Mozart); Dance (Beethoven); Minuet (Boccherini); Polonaise, Op. 61 (Schubert); Invitation to the Dance (Weber). 9:—Reading. 9.25:—News. 9.40:—Swiss Programme—Concert. 11:—Dance Music. 12 (midnight):—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—6.45:—Miscellaneous Items and News. 7.10:—Novelty Programme. 7.30:—Review of Foreign Gramophone Records during the Past Week. 7.58:—Time Signal. 8 N-Variety Programme and News from Warsaw. 12 (midnight):—Bugle Call from St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (244m.).—

6.15:—Relay from the Frankfurt Stadium—International Football Match of the Workers' Gymnastics and Sports Association, Germany v. Austria. 7.5:—Spanish Language Lesson. 7.30:—Radio Report. 8.10 (from Kiel):—Concert—Abraham Lincoln—a Drama in Six Acts (John Drinkwater) (German by Erich Ghus). 10:—News. 10.20:—Concert of Light Music by Berlin Composers, with Introductory Talk.

HAMBURG—Call Ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (Norag) (214m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (246m.)—4.30:—Concert: Song with Guitar accompaniment. 5.30 (from Kiel):—Concert of Operatic Melodies. 6.15:—Relay from the Frankfurt Stadium. 7.5:—Variety Programme. 7.55:—Weather. 8:—May Concert—Part I: Kraft-Ehrbar-Marsch (Kraft-Lortzing); Overture, La dame blanche (Boieldieu); Waltz, O schöner Mai (Joh. Strauss); Selection from Il Puritani (Bellini); Waltz, Wiener Blut (Joh. Strauss); Potpourri, Hinaus in die Ferne (Becker); Potpourri, Das Spiel um die Liebe (Gilbert); March, Alsters Schwanenlang (Blon); Part III, Overture, Zampa (Herold); Solo for Trombones (Maleweh, O Liebestraum (Brandt); Intermezzo, Parade im Marchenwald (Noack); Norwegian Rhapsody No. 3 (Svendsen). 10:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 11:—Close of a Concert from the Faun. 12 (midnight):—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m., 5kw. After 6.40 p.m. on 1,071m., 20kw.—7 a.m.:—Time Signal. 10.42:—Daily Service. 12.40:—Quintet Concert. 2.40:—Talk. 3.10:—Concert. 5.10:—Talks. 6.10:—German Language Lesson. 6.40:—Talk. 6.55:—Time Signal. 7:—Concert—Overture to a Spanish Comedy; Selection from Aida (Verdi); Dances Norvegiennes (Drdla); Solo Selections; Waltz, O, Frühling wie bist du so schön (Lincke); Slovakian Dance; Potpourri, Old Heidelberg Song. 8.40:—Orchestral Concert. 9.40:—Vocal, Choral, and Orchestral Concert. 10.40:—News. 10.50:—Keep Fruit in Humorous Selection from his Repertory. 11.20:—Orchestral Selections. 11.40:—Gramophone Records.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

RESULTS OF THE LOWER RATE

COMMERCIAL UNION ACCOUNTS

The reduction in Bank rate had some effects yesterday which were scarcely to be desired. For instance, the discount market allowed the open rate to fall to 2 1-8 per cent., and this fall has left Bank rate, as it were, in the air once again. Yet the course of the exchanges shows clearly that such a movement is unwarranted. Most of the principal foreign exchanges yesterday moved against us, notably the French rate, and as it is known that a large amount of borrowing on foreign and Empire account is contemplated, while the number of domestic borrowers is very considerable, it seems not improbable that the foreign exchanges may continue to move against sterling. Further, it is important to note that the reduction in Bank rate was part of an international movement effected through the cooperation of the principal central banks. Therefore, the reduction in the British, French, and American rates has not altered their relative positions. As the French and American exchanges have since moved against sterling, it would appear that the sterling position is not so strong as the franc or dollar position. Dealers in the gilt-edged market also would appear to have acted a little imprudently yesterday in putting up prices so sharply as they did as a result of the reduction in Bank rate. If that reduction had been made as a result of an improvement in the position of sterling in relation to other currencies the dealers' action might have been warranted, but in view of the downward movement of sterling and the possibility that it may weaken still further in the event of large overseas borrowing, yesterday's strong advance may prove to have been a little premature.

Sharp Fall in Treasury Bill Rate

There was a sharp fall in the average Treasury Bill rate yesterday as compared with last week's figure, amounting to over 5-16 per cent. A decline had, of course, been anticipated, but it proved much sharper than the first estimates. Applications for the £30,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender amounted to £52,235,000 (as compared with £46,380,000 last week), and the whole amount on offer was allotted. The average rate of discount worked out to £2 1s. 5.99d. per cent., a fall of 6s. 7.81d. Tenders at £99 9s. 6d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 75 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those at £99 9s. 8d. for bills dated to-day week secured allotment in full. The amount of bills to be offered next Friday has been raised to £35,000,000. The amount of bills to be paid for next week exceeds by £3,000,000 the total maturing, and in the following week, assuming that the entire £35,000,000 offered be allotted, the amount to be paid for will be £9,000,000 in excess of the total maturities.

The Unilever Issue

The prospectus of the Unilever issue of 2,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each at the price of £3 per share will be published on Tuesday next, and the subscription lists will be opened on the following day. Copies of the prospectus will reach shareholders in the Unilever company and Lever Brothers during the week-end. As Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, the chairman, explained at Thursday's meeting of Lever Brothers, the shareholders of Unilever and Lever Brothers will receive preference in the allotment. Thus the shareholders of Lever Brothers will, for the first time, have an opportunity of acquiring an interest in the equity of the company. Hitherto the Ordinary shares of the Lever company have been held privately, public interest being confined to the pre-Ordinary shares.

The Guest, Keen Scheme

The scheme which has been put forward by the directors of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds for varying the terms of the company's Four per Cent. Debenture stock is meeting with opposition from some holders. At present the security for the stock consists of a specific mortgage on certain of the company's properties and a first floating charge upon the whole of the company's assets; the company has no power to create any other mortgage or charge prior to or on an equality with this floating charge. As several of the specifically mortgaged properties are being transferred in connexion with rationalization and other schemes, the directors desire the holders to give up the specific charge and to be content with a floating charge. No exception is taken to this particular proposal, because the security is an exceptionally good one, the interest payment requiring only about £74,000, whereas the profits for the year ended March, 1929, amounted to over £956,000 after providing for Debenture interest and income-tax. Further, the amount of capital ranking behind the Debenture stock is very large and gives the stock an ample margin of security.

The Point of Criticism

Had the proposal stopped there, it is probable that there would have been no criticism of the scheme, but the directors in return for the surrender of the specific charge offered to convert the stock, which is irredeemable, into a redeemable stock. It is proposed to establish a cumulative sinking fund beginning at £30,000 a year, which is to be applied either by purchase or annual drawings at 90 per cent. While the price of the Four per Cent. stock will probably rise as a result of the establishment of the sinking fund, the critics think this advantage is purchased at too high a cost to themselves, since it puts a limit of 90 above which the stock cannot rise. Obviously the stock will not be drawn at 90 so long as the company can purchase it at that figure. If the company were in difficulties the Debenture-holders would be glad of the opportunity of converting their stock into a redeemable issue on the lines proposed, but the Debentures of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds are obviously not in jeopardy, and the stockholders naturally object to the writing down of their capital by 10 per cent., especially as over a period of 30 years it is not impossible for the price of the stock, even without a sinking fund, to rise to its par value. It is also difficult to understand why the company, having borrowed the money on terms which could not be obtained to-day, should want to give up an advantage which practically every other company would be only too glad to possess.

Industrial Dividend Announcements

The difficulties of the textile industry have not lessened during the past six months, and the announcement made yesterday by the directors of Joshua Hoyle and Sons will hardly cause surprise. Although the profits, after payment of the Debenture interest for the six months to March 31, were more than sufficient to pay the interim dividend on the Preference shares, the board has decided that consideration of the payment of the Preference dividend shall be deferred until the accounts of the full year to September 30 next have been prepared. A more satisfactory announcement is that of Turner and Newall, the interim dividend on whose Ordinary capital for the year ending September 30 next is raised from 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. The significance of the higher distribution is, however, lessened by the statement of the directors that the increase is made solely for the purpose of lessening the disproportion between the old interim and final dividends—the final dividend for 1928-29 was 15 per cent. and for 1927-28 12½ per cent.—and is not to be considered as an indication that the total distribution for the year will be increased. One of the Inveresk group of companies, Carrongrove Paper, is postponing consideration of the payment of the half-yearly Preference dividend due on May 15 next until November, when the accounts for the year will be available. The directors have taken the step in view of the difficult trading conditions in those sections of the paper trade in which the company is interested. Last December the company paid a final dividend of 3 per cent. on its Ordinary capital, making 8 per cent. for the year. A final dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, is again announced by the directors of the British Match Corporation, which is associated with the Swedish Match Company.

Gallaher Ordinary Shares

Permission to deal in the Ordinary shares of the Belfast tobacco company, Gallaher, Limited, has been granted by the Stock Exchange Committee, and dealings are expected to begin on Monday. The capital is £2,100,000, divided into £1,000,000 of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and £1,100,000 of Ordinary shares. While the Preference shares were publicly issued, the Ordinary shares are privately held. The report covering the period from January 18 to December 31, 1929, showed that the company earned 13½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital, but paid only 6½ per cent. It is expected that dealings will start in the Ordinary shares at about 30s. A certain amount of internal reorganization has been carried out, as a result of which the company is known to have made considerable progress.

Eastern Merchants' Lower Dividend

Although net profits of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., eastern merchants, for the 12 months ended February 28 were within £900 of those for the previous year, the final dividend has been reduced from 5½ per cent. to 3 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the whole year, compared with 10 per cent. for 1928-29. This is the second year in which Ordinary shareholders have had their dividend reduced, the distribution for 1927-28 having been 15 per cent. Gross profits have declined of late years, and for the past year they were £133,928, against £190,270 for 1927-28. Evidently, therefore, the company's business has shown some falling off, owing partly to lower prices for rubber and tin. Moreover the disturbed conditions in India provide another reason for a conservative dividend policy. The present rate of profit represents a return of only 8½ per cent. on the Ordinary capital after allowing for the payment of Preference dividends. The balance-sheet reveals a reduction in the stock-in-trade from £635,000 to £570,000. Floating assets, which include £161,000 of cash and fixed deposits, amount to £884,000, while the current liabilities amount to only £120,000. Thus the company is in a very liquid position.

Commercial Union Assurance

Gross new life assurances granted by the Commercial Union Assurance Company last year show at £4,293,701 a reduction of £57,914, including a decline in the single premium business. After two years, in which there had been a good deal of pruning, the fire premium income was increased by £142,430 to £7,640,967, but in a period when the conditions for fire insurance were generally difficult the actual and percentage profits were not so good. Accident premiums were higher by £26,236 at £8,785,582, which would have included a large amount of casualty business written in the United States by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and the percentage of profit on this vast business was a small one:—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
LIFE:—		
New business (gross)	4,293,701	4,351,615
Average amount per policy	577	573
Single premiums	185,855	211,994
FIRE:—		
Premiums	7,640,967	7,498,537
Underwriting surplus after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve	306,822	552,963
Percentage of profit	4·0	7·37
ACCIDENT:—		
Premiums	8,785,582	8,750,346
Underwriting surplus after allowing for reserve	242,922	285,127
Percentage of profit	2·76	3·26
MARINE:—		
Premiums	684,887	636,926
Transfer to profit and loss account	200,000	100,000
Fund at end of year	1,155,412	1,204,541

Net marine premiums were £684,887; net claims paid and outstanding amounted to £404,863; and, after the transfer of £200,000 to profit and loss, the fund at the end of the year stood at as much as £1,155,412, as compared with £1,204,541 at the close of 1928. The marine account has always been one of the brightest features of the Commercial Union results, and its consistent success has been the more noteworthy in the recent years of severe depression in the market.

Interest Earnings and the Dividend

Total premiums of the Commercial Union at £17,111,436 were higher on the year by £216,627, and the net underwriting profit was less by £244,759 at £752,496:—

—	1929	1923
	£	£
Total premiums	17,111,436	16,894,809
Net underwriting profit	752,496	997,255
British taxation	219,535	249,933
Total interest for year (excluding life and leasehold redemption but including the shareholders' proportion of the profits of those funds)	1,230,513	1,164,572
Interest on debenture stocks	117,136	118,407
Dividend:—		
Per share for year (less tax)	£1 0s. 6d.	£1 0s. 6d.
Cost for the year	1,157,344	1,174,723

The cost of the interest on the debenture stock and of the dividend on the shares amounts to £1,274,580 and exceeds the interest receipts by £44,167. Certain changes are made in the accounts as the result of the passing of the Companies Act, 1929, and, as in the cases of other companies, both consolidated and statutory balance-sheets are now issued. The above figures compare, however, with those of previous years. The report refers to the rebuilding of the company's offices at Cornhill, which "form a worthy contribution to the architecture of the modern City of London," and to the retirement from the position of general manager of Mr. Joseph Powell after 58 years of service in the insurance world, and his election as a director of the company as from January 1 last.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES STRONG

MARKETS GENERALLY EASIER

The chief characteristic of the Stock Markets yesterday was the divergent tendencies shown by fixed interest-bearing securities and the majority of more or less speculative shares. The reductions made in the English, French, Belgian, and New York Bank rates gave a stimulus to gilt-edged stocks, Foreign Bonds, and a number of other investment securities, while Industrial and Mining shares for the most part lost ground. Advices from New York were largely responsible for the heaviness of speculative shares, interest in which remained very small. The Oil market was affected by the "cut" in crude oil made in America. Gains of a minor character took place in Rhodesian Copper shares, but movements in Kaffirs were in a number of cases against holders, and the Tin group was weak.

The Consol Market opened strong in response to Thursday's reduction in Bank rate. At the outset there was some difference between the prices quoted by the various jobbers, the market taking a little time to settle down, but the tendency was upwards, and prices closed at the best points. The principal gains were in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion—the scrip rose to 3 premium—Four per Cent. Consols, Funding, Local Loans, and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, all of which closed 1 to 1½ higher on the day. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose ½ to 101½, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion loan at 78½ showed a rise of ¼. India stocks were steady. In the HOME RAILWAY Market a recovery of ½ to 1 occurred in Great Western (86½) and L.M.S. (50½), while the various prior-charge stocks were quoted ½ to 1 higher. Southern Deferred hardened slightly to 31½, and Underground Electric shares were firmer at 23s. 4½d.

The FOREIGN market was firm, a rather better inquiry for stock being reported. A number of securities were quoted ex dividend, but allowing for this prices were higher, more especially for Continental Government bonds such as German Seven per Cents, Berlin Six per Cents, and Hungarian, Polish, Belgian, and Bulgarian loans. Brazilian bonds remained dull in connexion with the poor public subscription to the San Paulo loan. FOREIGN RAILWAY stocks were weak; several Argentine stocks were quoted ½ lower, while Leopoldina fell ¾ and United of Havana a point.

The further cut made in the price of Pennsylvania crude was responsible for a general fall in OIL shares. Royal Dutch dropped ¼, Shell 1-16, and Anglo-Persian 3-32, the majority of other leaders losing about 1-32. The price of RUBBER showed a slight recovery, but the share market remained out of favour. A big seller was reported of Anglo-Dutch, and there was also some offering of United Sua Betong. TEA shares were neglected and dull.

UNITED MOLASSES EX RIGHTS

In the Miscellaneous Market there were a few good features, more particularly Tobacco shares and Brewery shares, but for the most part the tone was heavy with interest lacking. Guinness advanced to 109s. 6d. United Molasses were quoted at 3½ ex rights; the rights were valued at 35s., allowing for which the shares showed a rise of 3-32. Lower prices were established for the American group, Nickel falling to 34½, Columbia Graphophone to 6½, and Brazilian Traction to 51½. Rayon shares were offered, Courtaulds declining to 2½ and British Celanese to 13-16. Salt Union fell to 1 15-16. Cable and Wireless B rallied to 25, and the Preference was also firmer at 93½. Imperial Continental Gas reacted to 395, showing a fall of 12 points. In the Shipping group Cunard hardened to 20s. 6d., but P. and O. units weakened to 47s. 6d. Nitrate shares made a further recovery. The Motor group experienced another setback; Ford declined to 75s., Leyland to 72s. 9d., and Lucas to 78s. British Can were offered on reports of increased competition, and the shares fell to 38s. 9d. Sudan Plantations were lower at 3. There was a continued demand for Tate and Lyle new debentures, which rose to 102½.

In the MINING market some buying was reported of Rhodesian Copper shares. Congo Border were favoured, the shares advancing to 15½, and small gains occurred in N'Changa, Rhodesian Anglo-American, Chartered, and several others. Rio Tinto fell a point to 40½. De Beers were firmer at 9½ and slight improvement took place in East Geduld, Langlaagte, and Goldfields, but several other "Kaffirs" declined. A general fall took place in TIN shares, and in a number of Miscellaneous mines, including Mount Isa and Zinc Corporation Ordinary and Preference.

TRAFFIC AT SOUTH WALES PORTS

SMALLER COAL SHIPMENTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Great Western Railway returns of the seaborne traffic at the South Wales ports in the four weeks ended April 13 show that the aggregate imports and exports amounted to 2,919,126 tons, which is 45,146 tons below that of the previous four weeks, but 133,000 tons greater than in the corresponding period last year which included the Easter holidays.

Exports fell from 2,583,901 tons to 2,479,533 tons. Shipments of coal and coke declined by 75,398 tons to 2,261,138 tons, the smallest quantity this year, and exports of oil fell from 54,947 tons to 34,072 tons. Clearances of patent fuel rose from 70,234 tons to 75,599 tons.

Imports increased from 377,371 tons to 436,593 tons. Arrivals of oil rose from 41,546 tons to 115,585 tons, the largest quantity received since October last. Iron ore imports were raised from 83,504 tons, but supplies of iron and steel fell from 79,964 tons to 58,361 tons, and of pitwood and mining timber from 73,768 tons to 70,165 tons.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board, with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

—	April 30	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,072,660	+ 24,120
Reserves other than gold	178,940	+ 2,690
Total bills discounted	233,450	+ 21,960
Bills bought in open market	200,560	− 47,310
Total bills on hand	443,020	− 25,340
Total U.S. Govt. securities	529,510	+ 2,120
Total bills and securities	982,230	− 22,730
Total resources	4,975,880	− 42,180
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,507,270	− 11,070
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,384,720	+ 21,410
Government deposits	22,070	− 12,530
Total deposits	2,453,930	+ 11,740
Total liabilities	4,975,880	− 42,180
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	82·5	+ 0·7%

ELECTRICAL COMPANY'S PROGRESS

It was decided at a directors' meeting of Compania Hispano-Americana de Electricidad S.A., held in Barcelona on April 30, to submit the balance-sheet for the financial year 1929 to the ordinary general meeting to be held on May 28.

The balance-sheet shows a total of gold pesetas 950,738,468, against pesetas 933,798,228 for the year 1928. Gross profit increased from pesetas 114,670,760 for 1928 to gold pesetas 120,756,628, equivalent to a corresponding amount of Swiss francs. The amount carried to sinking fund amounts to gold pesetas 51,070,331, compared with pesetas 45,940,248 in 1928. The general sinking fund has been increased from pesetas 219,861,399 in 1928 to gold pesetas 247,993,672 in 1929. The balance-sheet for 1929 shows a net profit of gold pesetas 52,718,513, as compared with pesetas 50,884,359 (equal to gold pesetas 42,993,751) in 1928.

A final dividend of 10 per cent., free of Spanish taxes, will be proposed on all shares, making a total dividend for 1929 of 17 per cent. gold, free of Spanish taxes. This compares with 15 per cent. gold for 1928 and 14 per cent. gold for 1927.

A City office of the Universal Automobile Insurance Company has been opened at 3, Newman's-court, Cornhill, E.C.3.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER FALL IN DISCOUNTS

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

Discount rates in Lombard-street again fell sharply yesterday, and the rate for three months fine bank bills was finally no better than 2½ per cent. Thus, market rates have again become completely out of touch with the official minimum, with the result that in spite of the fact that the bank rates at other important centres like New York, Paris and Brussels have moved down in unison with the London rate, the foreign exchanges have turned sharply against sterling. The French exchange yesterday fell to 123.80f., a level at which exports of gold from London to Paris might be expected to be made with freedom, but it was understood in the bullion market that the Bank of France had refused to give any guarantee as to when credit would be given for imported gold and no arrangements were made yesterday for dispatching gold. The New York rate fell 3_{32}c. to 4.86^{3}_{32}c. A further £1,000,000 of Australian sovereigns was received at the Bank.

The fresh fall in discount rates was mainly due to the superabundance of money and the consequent keen demand for bills. Clearing banks were buyers of bills in the market, taking June maturities at 2 per cent. and even under and, earlier in the day, three months at 2^{3}_{16} per cent. The keen demand for bills found reflection in the low average rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted, namely 2^{3}_{32} per cent.; business was reported to have been done forward for Monday's Treasury Bills at 2 per cent. While old day-to-day loans carried at variable rates were again renewed at 1½ per cent., fresh accommodation for the night was finally offered at 1 per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1—2	1^{3}_{4}—2	2^{1}_{16}—2^{1}_{8}	2^{1}_{8}—2^{3}_{16}	2^{1}_{4}—2^{5}_{16}	2^{5}_{16}—2^{3}_{8}
Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 mths.	3 mths.	3 months	4 month	6 months	
%	%	%	%	%	
2^{1}_{8}	2^{1}_{8}	3—3^{1}_{8}	3^{1}_{4}—3^{1}_{2}	3^{1}_{2}—4	

DANISH BANK RATE REDUCTION

The National Bank of Denmark has reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

—	April 30	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS.	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,565,502	+ 8,449
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	327,384	− 27,511
Bills of exchange and cheques	2,016,121	+ 385,582
Silver and other coin	133,433	− 19,827
Notes of other German banks	4,980	− 18,323
Advances	135,480	+ 80,122
Investments	93,094	− 39
Other assets	580,892	− 47,024
LIABILITIES.		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	271,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,664,194	+ 554,318
Other daily maturing obligations	536,528	− 195,948
Other liabilities	163,826	+ 3,257

The Clearing House return during April amounted to Rm.10,142,000,000, compared with Rm.9,775,000,000 for March.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Several of the leading exchanges moved sharply against sterling. The New York rate was finally quoted 4.86^{3}_{32}, a fall of $^{3}_{32}$c. the discount on forward dollars being ¼c., one month, and $^{5}_{16}$c. three months. The French exchange, which was reported to be affected by transfers of balances from London in connexion with the coming issue of capital by the Bank for International Settlements, fell at one time to 123.80f., closing at 123.83½f., compared with 123.90f. on Thursday. At 92.74l. the Milan rate was also lower, while the Swiss rate likewise moved against sterling, being finally ¼c. lower at 25.07f. On the other hand, the Brussels rate again advanced a full point, closing at 34.84½b., and the Dutch and German exchanges were slightly higher at 12.07^{15}_{16}fl. and 20.36^{1}_{2}m. respectively. Spanish pesetas were a little dearer. Far Eastern exchanges declined, the Shanghai rate to 1s. 1^{13}_{32}d. and the Hong-kong rate to 1s. 6^{12}_{32}d. A rally occurred in the Argentine exchange, which closed at 43½d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	May 2	May 1
New York	S to £	4.86⅛	4.86^{1}_{16}–4.86^{1}_{4}	4.86^{1}_{16}–4.86^{1}_{4}
Montreal	S to £	4.86⅛	4.86^{1}_{16}–4.87	4.86^{3}_{4}–4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80–91	123.90–94
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83^{1}_{2}–85	34.82^{1}_{2}–83^{1}_{4}
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74–92.78	92.75–92.79
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06^{3}_{4}–07^{1}_{2}	25.07–25.07^{1}_{2}
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374^{1}_{2}–375^{1}_{2}	374^{7}_{8}–375^{1}_{2}
Helsingfors	M. to £	188.23	193–193^{1}_{4}	193–193^{1}_{4}
Madrid	Pes. to £	33.2215	39.15–39.25	39.15–39.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108^{1}_{2}–108^{3}_{4}	108^{1}_{2}–108^{3}_{4}
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07^{3}_{4}–08^{1}_{4}	12.07^{1}_{2}–12.08
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36^{1}_{2}–36^{3}_{4}	20.36–36^{1}_{4}
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5481	34.45–34.49	34.45–34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.79–27.82	27.79–27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164^{1}_{4}	164–164^{1}_{4}
Warsaw	Zloty tol.	43.38	43.34–43.39	43^{7}_{16}–43^{7}_{8}
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.21–25.27	25.18–25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	612.5	817–819	817–819
Constant.	Pct. to £	110	1.0257	1.0257
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274^{1}_{2}–275^{1}_{2}	274$\frac{3}{4}$–275
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	485–$487\frac{1}{2}$	$483\frac{1}{2}$–$487\frac{1}{2}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	672.650	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr. to£	18.150	18.21–18.27	18.21–18.28
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16^{1}_{4}	18.16–18.16^{1}_{2}
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.08^{7}_{8}–09^{1}_{2}	18.08^{3}_{4}–09^{1}_{4}
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16^{1}_{2}	18.16–18.16^{1}_{2}
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97^{1}_{16}–97^{9}_{16}	97^{1}_{16}–97^{9}_{16}
Bombay	Per rup.	1/8d.	$1/5^{27}_{32}$–$1/5^{7}_{8}$	$1/5^{27}_{32}$–$1/5^{7}_{8}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	1/8d.	$1/5^{27}_{32}$–$1/5^{7}_{8}$	$1/5^{27}_{32}$–$1/5^{7}_{8}$
Madras	Per rup.	1/8d.	$1/5^{27}_{32}$–$1/5^{7}_{8}$	$1/5^{27}_{32}$–$1/5^{7}_{8}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6-1/6⅜	$1/6^{1}_{16}$–$1/6^{3}_{4}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2/0^{13}_{32}$–0^{15}_{32}	$2/0^{13}_{32}$–0^{15}_{32}
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1/10^{3}_{32}$–11^{5}_{8}	$1/10^{3}_{32}$–11^{5}_{16}
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{31}_{32}$–3^{1}_{16}	$2/3^{31}_{32}$–3^{1}_{16}
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07^{1}_{2}–08^{1}_{4}	12.07^{1}_{2}–08^{1}_{4}
Manila	Per dol.	24.0866d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5^{55}_{64}–5^{57}_{64}	5^{55}_{64}–5^{57}_{64}
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42^{31}_{32}–43^{1}_{16}	42^{31}_{32}–43^{1}_{8}
V'paraiso	% to £	40	39.94	39.93
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45^{1}_{4}–45^{3}_{4}	45^{1}_{4}–45^{3}_{4}
Lima	Soles tol	12.165	12.77½	12.80
Mexico	Pesos tol	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to £r.100. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £1,000,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, while on the other hand, the Bank exported £8,000 in SOVEREIGNS and sold £5,172 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £987,135, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
May 1	Nil	May 1—	
May 2—		Bar gold	1,003
Sovs.	1,000,000	May 2—	
		Sovs.	8,000
		Bar gold	5,172
		Net influx	987,135
Total	£1,000,000	Total	£1,000,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £17,931,109 net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,480.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD was quoted ½d. higher at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

SILVER was again lower, the price declining ¾d. to 19½d. per oz. for cash and 19⅝d. for forward delivery. China was again a seller, but at the lower level the market finally had a steadier appearance.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on April 28 to midday on May 1, amounted to £768,231, of which £711,935 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £461,732, of which £419,500 went to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £240,247, and exports amounted to £5,132.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

HEAVY DECLINES

MOST ACTIVE MARKET THIS YEAR

NEW YORK, May 2.—The Stock Exchange had an active day with the turnover reaching the highest volume for the year at 5,977,000 shares, but sellers predominated and substantial falls were recorded in prominent railroad and industrial issues.

The opening was steady with a moderate accumulation of buying orders overnight resulting from the reduction in the rediscount rate and President Hoover's optimistic statement that trade depression was over and that a recovery was near. But selling was soon renewed and sharp declines occurred under the leadership of railroad stocks. The average price of rails yesterday declined to below the secondary reaction in December following the initial recovery from the autumn break. This led to a renewal of liquidation and encouraged renewed aggressiveness on the part of professional shorts. The selling subsequently spread to industrials and Steel Common fell sharply to below 178 following news of a reduction in wire prices of between $2 and $3 a ton. Numerous issues reached new low levels for the movement.

A further rally occurred in the afternoon, the attractive levels of high grade issues which have recently been subjected to selling pressure causing speculative buying and "bear" covering, while a demand for oil stocks had developed on reports that reserve stocks of petrol were decreasing. Investment accumulation was also noticeable in amusement issues and a few specialities, including American Tobacco, the latter selling at a new high record price of 251½. Selling pressure was renewed later in the afternoon, industrial and railroad stocks again declining under persistent "bear" attacks, the latter being encouraged by the general easiness of commodities. Great Northern and Northern Pacific were particularly weak features among rails owing to reports indicating the probable abandonment of merger negotiations due to opposition in the territories served by the respective companies. Stop-loss selling on a considerable scale accelerated the downward movement, and although rallies occurred near the end under covering the market closed easy.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 2	May 1
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87	4.86⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85^{7}_{8}	4.86
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86^{1}_{8}	4.85^{15}_{16}
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83^{3}_{4}	4.83^{3}_{4}
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85^{1}_{4}	4.85^{7}_{8}
Seven days	£1	—	4.85^{1}_{16}	4.85^{1}_{4}
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92^{5}_{8}	3.92^{3}_{8}
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24^{1}_{2}	5.24^{1}_{2}
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.19^{1}_{4}	40.20^{3}_{8}
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96^{3}_{8}	2.96^{3}_{8}
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87^{1}_{2}	23.87^{1}_{2}
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95^{1}_{4}	13.96
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38^{1}_{2}	19.30
Madrid, cables	100p.	19.30	12.39	12.39
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10^{3}_{4}	14.10^{1}_{4}
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49^{3}_{4}	17.49^{1}_{4}
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.50	1.77^{1}_{8}	1.77^{1}_{8}
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29^{7}_{8}	1.29^{7}_{8}
		Cents	Cents	
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.19	38.09
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.90	11.95

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices May 2	Closing Prices May 1
Atchison	216^{1}_{8}	219^{1}_{2}
Atl. Coast	163^{1}_{4}	162
B. & O.	112	112
Do., Pref.	81^{1}_{2}	81^{1}_{2}
Brooklyn Manhattan T. Pref.	67^{5}_{8}	69^{1}_{8}
Can. Pac.	198	199^{3}_{4}
Cent. N.J.	245^{1}_{4}	245
Ches. & O.	210	211
Ch. G. W.	13	13^{7}_{8}
Do., Pref.	45^{3}_{8}	45
Ch. N. W.	80^{1}_{4}	79^{1}_{2}
Ch.Mil.St.P.	20^{1}_{4}	21^{1}_{8}
Ch.Rockis.	110	108^{1}_{4}
Del.& Hud.	170	170^{1}_{2}
Del., Lack.	123^{1}_{2}	123
Erie	47	48
Do.,1st Pf	60^{1}_{2}	61^{1}_{2}
G.N., Pref.	88	89^{1}_{2}
Ill. Cent.	128	128
Interboro Rapid Tr.	30	32^{1}_{2}

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	138^{1}_{2}	141
AlliedChem	304^{1}_{2}	321
Am. Agric. Chem., Pref.	29	30^{1}_{2}
Am. & F. Pwr.	81^{1}_{4}	$88

COMPANY MEETINGS

EAGLE, STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE

FURTHER EXPANSION OF LIFE DEPARTMENT

INCREASE IN HOME FIRE BUSINESS

CONDITIONS IN THE MARINE MARKET

DIVIDEND PRACTICALLY COVERED BY INTEREST EARNINGS

CURRENT YEAR'S FAVOURABLE START

SIR EDWARD MOUNTAIN'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Moorgate Offices of the company, 32, Moorgate, London, E.C.

SIR EDWARD M. MOUNTAIN, Bt., J.P. (chairman and managing director), presided.

Mr. L. A. MOUAT JONES, F.I.A. (one of the assistant secretaries), having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—It is my duty and pleasure to submit to you the report and accounts for the year 1929, which have been issued to the shareholders. I assume that you will wish to take these as read—(Agreed)—but before asking you to adopt them I will refer to some of the more important features.

In the first place, I feel I must refer to the loss, by death, of one of our most esteemed and valued colleagues, Mr. Josiah Gunton, who was a director for many years on our main board, and in whom the company has lost a very warm friend and supporter.

During the year we have filled vacancies on the board by appointing as directors the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Philip E. Hill, and the shareholders will be asked to reappoint these gentlemen.

LIFE DEPARTMENT

This department has again shown a remarkable expansion and development. New policies numbering 3,348 were issued for sums assured of £2,661,225 gross, of which £48,100 was reassured and £2,613,125 retained. This is all the more gratifying as virtually the whole of the business is transacted in this country. (Hear, hear.) During the course of the year we offered our clients a scheme for acquiring the British Government Five per Cent. Conversion Loan by means of an insurance policy on very favourable terms. This was much appreciated. We have continued to develop various forms of group life insurance.

Our premium income expanded, the new premiums being more than sufficient to make good the wastage which we necessarily experience in our closed funds. The normal effect of the large new business is a slight increase of our expenses in the current year. The rate of interest earned on the whole of our life funds after deduction of income-tax was £4 15s. 3d. per cent.

The death claims amounted to £777,019, which were well within the expectation. In the Sceptre fund the death claims were less in number and amount than those of the previous year, the mortality being as follows:—

	Expected Deaths	Actual Deaths	Per Cent.
Temperance section	123	72	58.5
General section	96	85	88.5

Over a period of 46 years the number of deaths in the Temperance section has amounted to only 51.3 per cent. of those expected according to the tables of mortality used in the valuation, while the deaths in the General section have amounted to 78.8 per cent. of those expected.

QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION OUTLOOK

At the end of 1930 the usual quinquennial valuations will be made of our Eagle and English and Scottish funds, and we are able to say with the utmost confidence that the rates of bonus to be allotted will substantially exceed the high rates declared on the occasion of the last valuation. This will be very satisfactory not only to the policyholders but also to yourselves as shareholders in the company.

We have transferred £50,000 to the shareholders' profit and loss account as an interim payment on account of profits from the non-participating life assurance business. The sum of £21,487 received in respect of the Sceptre fund valuation which was carried forward in 1928 has also been brought into the profit and loss account.

You will be interested to know that in our life funds the exceptional depreciation of Government and other Stock Exchange securities during the past year was more than covered by our reserves. It is gratifying to note that there has been a substantial recovery since the date of these accounts.

Sinking Fund and Capital Redemption Account.—At the close of the year this fund amounted to £1,100,196, an increase of over £430,000 during the year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The premiums in the fire department were £986,324, against £979,883 in the preceding year, an increase of £6,441. A falling off occurred in the United States, but this was more than offset by development elsewhere, and it is particularly satisfactory that our home fire business shows an increase notwithstanding trade depression. The year was marked by world-wide depression in trade accompanied by a serious drop in the price of general commodities, about 20 per cent. during the year, and it is remarkable to note the correlation between the curve of falling business and that of rising fire losses.

It was a bad year for underwriters at home, and according to figures compiled by *The Times* it is estimated that the total cost of fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland during 1929 was £11,784,000, as compared with £8,671,000 for 1928, being an increase of £3,113,000, or 36 per cent.

The following shows the comparative losses for the last three years:—

COST OF FIRE LOSSES

Year 1927	£6,928,100
1928	8,671,000
1929	11,784,000

If business on the whole were expanding in this country it would be natural to expect the fire losses to be greater and the premium income would also be correspondingly greater, but this is not the case, as I believe that on the whole during last year, for reasons that I have explained, the premium income on home business, taken in bulk, was not only not maintained but was even less than in the previous year.

EFFECT OF DRY WEATHER

The cause of this exceptional experience in 1929 in this country may largely be ascribed to an extraordinarily dry season and the shortage of water. The rainfall from January to September was the lowest for 60 years, and in this dry period the figures of losses which occurred, according to *The Times*, were:—

COST OF FIRE LOSSES

January to September

Year 1927	£4,917,400
1928	6,008,000
1929	9,570,000

The rainfall in the closing months, October to December, was the highest for 60 years, and in this period the losses which occurred were:—

COST OF FIRE LOSSES

October to December

Year 1927	£2,010,700
1928	2,663,000
1929	2,214,000

Intense cold was experienced in the month of February, particularly during the second week, resulting in numerous "hard weather" claims under our popular "All-In Policy." In spite of this we made a profit on our home fire business.

FIRE WASTE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The fire waste of the United States and Canada, calculated from the daily records of the *Journal of Commerce*, for the last three years is as follows:—

Year 1927	£65,875,860
1928	61,904,458
1929	68,307,018

Losses were heavier in the United States of America in 1929, but the year was not unsatisfactory from an underwriting point of view. The entrance of many new companies led to increased competition for business. Canada started off well, but losses were heavy in the closing months. Taking foreign business as a whole, results were better than at home.

The year 1929 has been described as very unfavourable for reinsurers, but as our fire portfolio consists almost entirely of direct business our account did not suffer in this respect. The loss ratio on our total premium income was 53.45 per cent. of the premiums written, or 53.71 per cent. calculated on an earned basis. The underwriting profit for the year amounted to £36,169, or 3.66 per cent., which, under the circumstances, is satisfactory. We have transferred another £25,000 to the additional reserve fund in this department, making it £75,000.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

The ordinary premiums amounted to £72,127 and show an increase over last year. Premiums under special contracts definitely expiring at the end of the year amounted to £83,769. After providing for all claims paid and outstanding and a 40 per cent. reserve of the ordinary premium income, a sum of £36,469 has been transferred to profit and loss account.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY SECTION

The premiums amounted to £189,926 a slight increase on the past year, and after providing £84,770 in respect of estimated liabilities for outstanding claims, and a reserve of 40 per cent. for unexpired risks, we have transferred to profit and loss account an amount of £1,450.

GENERAL INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

The premiums amounted to £1,228,520 and the claims to £619,320, and, after providing for all claims paid and outstanding and a 40 per cent. reserve of the premium income, we have transferred to profit and loss account the sum of £42,196.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The premiums for the year in the Marine department, less reinsurances and commissions, amounted to £638,814. This is £152,529 less than in the previous year, which is entirely due to the policy of cutting out business which in recent years has been unprofitable. The claims paid for 1929 and all previous years, less reinsurances, salvages, and refunds, amounted to £643,130. We are winding up much larger premium incomes of past years, which has the effect of making the claims larger in proportion to the premium income than would otherwise be the case.

The Marine fund carry-forward amounts to £532,447, which represents 83.3 per cent. of the premium income, as against 79.3 per cent. last year. In addition to this we have started an additional reserve fund of £25,000 by transferring that sum from profit and loss account. This is in accordance with the intention I have previously expressed and is a precautionary measure.

The marine market is still in a very bad state. While in the Hull market the rates have been slowly rising during the last few years, and are more or less continuing to do so, there had been previously a reduction year by year over such a prolonged period that it would necessarily take many years before this section of the business could be brought to a profit-bearing basis.

In cargo business there is no improvement in rates or conditions; on the contrary, on the whole premiums are declining. Unless this tendency is checked, this section of the business will follow the same course as the hull section did.

REASON FOR THE EXISTING CONDITIONS

The real reason for the conditions which exist to-day is that the underwriting market exceeds the demand. The general depression in trade emphasizes this, but, even if trade were booming, the market is so large that it could not be completely satisfied. It therefore comes down to the survival of the fittest. It will necessarily take some time before the weakest units in the market are weeded out, but I am afraid it is the only and inevitable process. It is for this reason that I personally do not anticipate any profit in this section of our business for some years, but I hope and believe, on the other hand, that so far as our company is concerned we are not likely to make any loss that should disturb us. (Cheers.)

The committee that was formed a few years ago, consisting of chairmen and general managers of the great majority of our leading insurance companies, have had frequent meetings and are watching the business very closely. I have no doubt these meetings are both directly and indirectly having a steadying effect on the market.

It has been generally recognized that much harm has been done in the past in bolstering up our competitors by accepting their reinsurance business under contracts which put them in a position to compete for our direct business. Moreover, the tendency of companies in this market to accept much larger lines than they wish to retain for their own account, and pass the balance on to reinsurance companies at a profit, has been more and more recognized as harmful not only to the market as a whole but to the companies themselves, because although a temporary advantage may be gained the effect of still further starving the market is reflected on the whole business. These latter remarks, of course, refer to both hull and cargo business.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

I am glad to call attention to the fact that interest from investments this year, as shown in the profit and loss account, amounts to £146,682, and, adding to this an item of interest of £707 in the employers' liability account, we get a total net interest income of £147,389, which is only £380 less than the net cost of the dividend on all classes of our shares. (Cheers.)

We should be quite entitled to take into our interest account 4 per cent. net on the cost of our life businesses acquired, *i.e.*, £355,240, which would increase our interest account by over £14,000 per annum and would make this account considerably in excess of our dividend, because after allowing for this rate of interest the balance receivable in future years is, according to our actuaries' valuations, at least sufficient to cover this asset. Apart from this, with normal expansion our interest income should more than cover the net cost of our dividend in future years. This puts our company in a very pleasing position because, although many of our strongest competitors only draw on a small proportion of their profits to pay their dividend, there are very few who are able to do so entirely without drawing on their profits.

With regard to the cost of life businesses in the balance-sheet you will remember that a year ago this item was written down to a figure which we are satisfied was a conservative one. It is our intention to continue this policy as the valuations are made.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

After crediting the account with the various profits made in our different departments, and after having made provision in the account for British and Colonial and foreign taxes, including the expenses of management not charged to other accounts, we have written £11,000 off the office equipment account and £15,000 off the house property account. Moreover, we have transferred £35,000 to investment fluctuation account, £35,000 to the additional fire reserve account and £25,000 to the additional marine reserve account, which the balance carried forward is slightly larger than last year. (Cheers.)

Our premium income for the year in our Fire and General departments has increased by £108,501. The total assets of the company and subsidiaries now amount to £22,341,064.

Finally, it may be interesting to the shareholders to know, although it is too early to form a criterion, that this year has opened forward with great confidence to the future expansion and profits of this company. (Cheers.) In this connexion I should especially like to say how much we appreciate the great influence throughout the country which has been and is being exercised by our various boards of directors in the different territories over which they preside. This influence is being more and more felt each year.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICIALS AND STAFF

Year after year I have expressed our appreciation of the services rendered to the company by our officials and staff. I should like to emphasize that this is no mere formality, and it gives me great pleasure again to pay a tribute to their zeal and loyalty. In specially mentioning the names of our general manager, Mr. Bennett—(cheers)—and our secretary, Mr. Spencer—(cheers)—I am sure they will agree that I am paying a compliment to them in saying that they are typical of their colleagues and the staff generally. (Hear, hear.)

I should like to express my very great appreciation of the services of our managers and branch representatives both at home and abroad, and also to thank those brokers and agents of the company who continue to render us such loyal support. We have constantly in mind the interests of our agents and friends in doing everything we can to facilitate business, and I think it will be agreed that this company offers a market for practically every form of insurance. It is fully equipped to render the best service to the public, and we have practical evidence every day that this is being more and more appreciated. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts be adopted." Before I put that motion to the meeting, if anyone wishes to ask any questions I shall be pleased to answer them if it is within my power.

Mr. HARRY T. GULLICK seconded the resolution, and, no questions being asked, it was put to the meeting and was carried unanimously.

The dividends as proposed were approved.

On the motion of Mr. W. W. SEYMOUR, seconded by Mr. FRANK ROGERSON, the retiring directors, Mr. H. S. Mountain and the Most Hon. the Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., were re-elected.

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. GULLICK, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Philip E. Hill were also re-elected directors.

The auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed.

SIR JAMES ADAM, C.B.E., said that as an old member of the company it gave him great pleasure to move a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for his conduct in the chair and also to him and the board for the able way in which they had conducted the business of the company.

The vote was accorded by acclamation, and a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN terminated the proceedings.

ROSEHAUGH COMPANY

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF THE ESTATES

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Rosehaugh Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 4, Buckingham-gate, London.

Mr. C. H. G. CORNWALL LEGH (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. Richardson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I assume that, following the usual practice, you would wish me to take the accounts as read.

The result of our year's working is much about the same as it was for 1928—just a touch better. The actual profit amounted to some £25,324, against £24,282 odd, and after allowing for the payment of the Preference dividend and for income-tax requirements there remains a sum available for distribution of £13,853 7s. 7d. Out of this the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent. (less tax), and that the balance be carried forward to the current season's accounts.

As you will know, of course, our principal interest in this company is with investments in our subsidiary tea and rubber concerns, and, bearing in mind the difficult times through which the rubber industry has been passing during the period under review, and I regret to say is still passing to-day, the directors hope that you may not be dissatisfied with the results they have placed before you.

GENERAL RESERVE AND INVESTMENTS

You will notice in the balance-sheet the reduction in the amount of our general reserve. The bulk of this account was built up against the possible requirements of our interests in Africa, the sale of which I was able to report to you when we had the pleasure of meeting last year. These interests have now been finally disposed of, and they disappear altogether from the accounts before you, and it was in the process of this liquidation that the amount in our reserve account not actually represented by gilt-edged securities was transferred to the credit of our investments, which are now, I think you will agree with me, on a very satisfactory footing. They stand in the books at a total cost of some £333,000, but taking the market valuation on the date of the balance-sheet they were worth close on £400,000, and at a time when the country was passing through an unprecedented financial crisis it is something to know that our capital was intact and more than intact.

I have recently returned from a visit to the subsidiary companies' estates in Ceylon, and I have nothing but praise to give you both as regards the condition of the various properties and of the way in which they are being run. All the estates are to curtail their outputs this year in connexion with the Anglo-Dutch agreements, of which you have no doubt seen something in the Press, and what with tea restriction on the one hand and rubber on the other the lot of mixed producers is not very happy when a fraction of a penny per lb. in costs of production may mean a difference between a profit or a loss.

PRICE OF RUBBER

In tea, it is true, we have nothing very much to be disturbed about just now, but in rubber, with the price ruling to-day at about 7d. per lb. in London, one cannot but be concerned at the immediate outlook when so much of the prosperity of this company depends upon the commodity. How soon things are going to improve it is impossible to say, and it is useless attempting to prophesy. There is no favourable speck on the horizon so far as one can see at the moment, but it serves no good purpose to anyone to be unduly pessimistic, and, as I said at the Rosehaugh Rubber meeting the other day, adverse factors are always discounted in advance, and with a product in such daily universal use as rubber it must surely need but a very slight improvement in the outlook to start an upward movement again in prices. Meanwhile, I can only assure you that everything possible is being done on the estates in which we are interested to cope with the situation.

With these remarks I beg to move: "That the report and accounts as submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby approved and adopted; that a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year, less tax, be paid, which will absorb £5,813 5s., and carry forward to the next accounts the balance of £8,040 2s. 7d."

Mr. ARTHUR A. BAUMANN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. A. A. Baumann) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. P. D. Leake and Co.) were reappointed.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors a SHAREHOLDER said that shareholders must be well satisfied with results shown in the accounts. The fact that there were not more present to express their satisfaction was evidence of their confidence in the management and gratification with the results shown by the company.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

OILFIELDS NEWS

ANGLO-ECUADORIAN OILFIELDS.—The production for April was 17,414 tons.

LOBITOS OILFIELDS.—The production for April was 29,229 tons.

PHŒNIX OIL AND TRANSPORT.—The gross production for April was 44,546 tons.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL.—The production for the week ended April 26 was 239,000 barrels.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	May 6	May 20	June 3
Pay-day ..	May 8	May 22	June 5

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅝ 55⅞	+1/4
88⅝ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88½ 88¼	+1/8
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101 15/16 101 15/16	+1/2
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 101½	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90⅝ 90⅞	+1/4
95¼ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞ 94⅝	+⅛
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94⅞ 94⅝	+⅛
80¼ 72 16	Conversion, 3½% ..	78½ 78¼	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	99⅛ 99⅜	+1/4
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	102⅞ 103⅛	+⅛
101⅛ 97¼	Treas., 5% '23-35	102¼ 102⅛	+⅛
100 96½	Do.,4½% '30-82	100⅜ 101	+1/4
98 32 94 7/8	Do.,4½% '32-34	101¼ 101½	+1/2
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100 100⅛	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2¾% ..	58½ 59⅛	+1/2
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	64¼ 65¼	+¼
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅝ 64⅞	+1
84¾ 80	T'vaal, 3% '23-53	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	251 254	+1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	81 83	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	62½ 63½	..
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	53 54	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 45	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101½ 101¾	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do.,4½% '50-55	83½ 84½	..
109 103 16	Sudan, 5½% ..	106 107	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65 64	−¼
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	75½ 76½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	101½ 102½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	104 105	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	+½
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	64⅜ 65¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85¾ 86¾	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70½ 71½	+½
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	61 62	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B "	80¾ 81¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	99½ 100	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	91¼ 92¼	+¼
93⅜ 87¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½ 91	..
85¾ 78⅜	Do.,3½% '30-50	84 84½	..
95¼ 91 11 16	Cape, 4% .. 16-38	94 94½	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do.,3½% '29-49	82¼ 82¾	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82 82½	..
113¾ 108½	G.Cst.,6% '45-70	109½ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya,5% '48-58	101¼ 101¾	..
85½ 81⅞	N'f'l'd,3% '34-44	85 85½	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 83¼	N.S.W., 3% '35	86 86½	..
77 69¼	Do.,5½% '30-50	70 70½	..
94¾ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	94½ 95	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	91¾ 92¼	+¼
102 92	Do.,5½% '47-57	94¼ 94¾	..
104 98¼	N.Zeal., 5% '46-76	103¾ 101¼	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	94¾ 95¼	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89 89½	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	79½ 80	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	88½ 89	..
84 75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	75 75½	..
104¼ 98⅞	S.Af., 5% '45-75	101 101½	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
99⅜ 89	S.A'st.,5% '45-75	89¾ 90¼	..
102⅜ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100½ 101	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% .. 1940	82 82½	..
91 84	Vict., 5% '45-75	89¾ 90¼	..
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49	71 71½	..
99⅝ 91	W. As.,5% '45-75	89¾ 90¼	..
90½ 86	Do.,3½% '20-35	87 87½	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	74 74½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices April 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Rescision ..	87 88	..
83¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	83 84	..
93¾	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	93 94	..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	102 103	..
111⅝	Belgian, 7% ..	108½ 109½	+1/4
94¾	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94 95	+1/2
52⅜	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	51½ 52½	..
60⅜	Do., 4% Rescision	60¾ 61¾	..
67	Do., 5% 1913 ..	64½ 65½	..
81¼	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	78½ 79½	..
88	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	86½ 87½	..
60	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59 60	..
85½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	83 85	+1
97½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96 97	..
91	Do., 5% 1911 ..	90 92	..
100	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	107 109	..
98	Chinese, 5% 1898 ..	97½ 98½	..
82½	Do.,4½% 1898 ..	82½ 83½	..
48	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47 48	..
64¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63¾ 64¾	..
62½	Do., Shanghai-K.5%	62 64	+1
27	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	25 29	..
30½	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29 32	..
110¼	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110 111	..
79	Egyptian Unified ..	77½ 78½	..
20⅝	French, 5%	20½ 21	..
20	Do., 4%	19¾ 20¼	..
103¼	Midl. 6%	102¾ 103¾	..
103¼	Nord, 6%	102½ 103½	..
103¾	Orleans, 6%	103½ 104½	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6%	103¾ 104¾	..
109½	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109 110	..
105	German, 7%	104 105	+½
62½	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61 64	..
78	Do., 5% 1914 ..	77 79	..
103½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100½ 101½	..
93¾	Do., 6% Stabilization	91½ 92½	..
103¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¼ 103¼	+¼
17⅝	Italian, 5%	18 19	..
103	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	102½ 103½	..
76¼	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	75½ 76½	..
89⅞	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90 91	+½
101⅞	Do., 6% 1924 ..	101½ 102½	..
94¾	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94½ 95½	..
20⅛	Mexican, 5%	18 20	..
86	Peru, 6%	84 86	..
89	Polish, 7%	88 89	+½
45	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	46 47	..
47¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½ 47½	..
2½	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1 3	..
3	Do., 5% 1906 ..	1 3	..
101½	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	101¾ 102½	..
12¾	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12¾ 13¾	..
67½	Uruguay, 3½% ..	66½ 67½	..
.. ..	Peruvian Corp. ..	10¼ 10¾	..
53½	Do., Pref. ..	52 53	..
107¼	German Potash, 7% ..	103 104	−¼
94½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	91½ 92½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88	Great Western ..	85¾ 86½	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	83 84	+1
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99¼ 100¼	+1
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96 97	+1
52	L. Mid. and Scottish	50 50¾	+1
—	Do., 4% Deb ..	80 81	+1
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78¼ 79¼	+¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	71 72	+1¼
—	L. and N. East., Def.	9½ 10	..
10¼	Do., Pref. ..	29¼ 30	+¼
32¼	Do., 5% Deb. ..	53 59	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	39 40	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74¼ 75¼	+1¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67¾ 68¾	+1
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	55¾ 56¾	+1¼
65½	Metropolitan ..	66 67	..
77¼	Met. Dist. ..	77 78	..
32¼	Southern, Defd. ..	30⅞ 31⅜	+¼
74	Do., Pref'd. ..	72 73	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80 81	+1
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	93 94	+1¼
23/6	Underground, £1	23/1½ 23/7½	+3d
111½	Do., Income ..	110 112	+1

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

86½	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	84 86	−½
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80 82	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	31½ 33½	..
97½	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	93 95	..
90	B.A. and Pacific ..	84 86*	..
78½	B.A. Western	74½ 76½	−½
216½	Canadian Pacific ..	206 207	−1
82¼	Central Argentine ..	79½ 81½	−½
84	Central Uruguay ..	82½ 84½	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	15½ 17½	−½
27	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	25½ 27½	−½
32½	Costa Rica	32 33	..
84	Entre Rios	81 83*	+1
—	Int. Cent. America ..	28 30	..
57½	Leopoldina	55 57	−¼
9	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	8 9	..
5	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	5 5¼	..
195½	San Paulo	193 197	..
19½	United of Havana ..	17 19	−1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7 1/16	..	Lloyds, A ..	62⅜	+6d
Alexanders ..	3½	..	Martins ..	7 1/8	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6½*	−1/8	Merc. Ind. C.	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11½	−⅛	Midland, £1	75/6	..
B. Ld.& S.A.	8 15/16	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛	+⅛
Bk. of Mtl. ..	65	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	37¼	..	Nat. Dist., B	9⅞	..
Bk. of N.Z.	55/6	..	Nat. Egypt	3¼	..
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. India ..	44¾	..
Do., B ..	56/9	..	Nat. Prov.,£4	13 11/16	+⅛
Do., D.C.O.	26/6	..	Ryl. of Can.	63	..
Brit. Overseas	5¾	..	Stand. S.A.	15	..
Can. Com. ..	53½	..	Un. of Aust.	9¾	−¼
Char. India	17⅝	−¼	Un. Discount	9 15/16	..
District ..	3 1/16	..	Westminster	79/0	+6d
Eng. S. & A.	5 15/16*	−1/16	Do., £1 ..	51/6	..
Hambros ..	9 1/16	..	Wms. Deas.A	39/6	+6d
Hongkong ..	115	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	16¼	..
Atlas Assur.	13*	..	Phœnix, Fp.	14½	..
Britannic ..	15¼	..	Prudential ..	22¾	..
Com. Un. ..	2 4¾	..	Do., " B "	38/0	..
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal ..	7 15/16	..
Empl'rs Liab.	72/0	..	R. Exchange	6¼	..
Gen. Accdt.	14⅞	..	Scottish,"A"	16	..
Guardian ..	10¾	..	Sea	74/0	..
Ldn. and L.	29	..	Sun Insur. ..	37½	..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅞	..	Sun Life ..	53	+½
N. Brit. & M.	35	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6½	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	7½d	+1/4d	Engl. Cotton	2 1/16	..
Bleachers ..	19/9	−3d	Fine Spinners	22/0	..
Borax, Def.	14/3	+3d	Hoyle, J. ..	4/6	..
Brad. Dyers	25/6	−6d	Impl. Chem.	26 4½	..
Brit. Celanese	1 5/16	−1/16	Do., Defd.	2 4½	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	11/6*	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	3/0	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/3	..	LinenThread	1 15/16	..
Brit. Enka ..	1 1/16	..	Lister ..	14/3	−3d
Calico Print.	13/0	−6d	Patons & B.	20/9	..
Can. Celanese	2⅞	−⅛	Rylands ..	20/6	−3d
Cn'se Amer.	5	−¼	Salt Union ..	1 1/16	−⅛
Coats	66/0	..	Salts (S'th'e)	2/0	−3d
Cook, Son ..	7/6	−3d	Snia Viscosa	14/6	−3d
Courtaulds ..	2½	−1/16	Wardle&Dav.	1 3/16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	28/0	..	Hydro Elec.	4 3/4	−1/16
Atlas	28/4½	..	Johnson&Ph.	38/9	+3d
BarcelonaTn.	37	..	Metro. Elec.	40/9	..
B'mouth,£1	61/6	−6d	Mex.Lt.Com.	80	−1
Braz. Tract.	5 1/16*	−1	Do., 1st Pf.	76*	−1½
Brit. Insuld.	77/0	−6d	Mid.Counties	28/9	−6d
Brush Elec.	126	..	N'we'n Elec.	24/0	..
Callender's	75/0	−1/0	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/9	..	Siemens ..	25/0	..
County Lond.	48/6*	..	Teleg. Const.	2 11/16	−⅛
English Elec.	5/6	..	Vic. Falls ..	3¼

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 19

Mexican, 4% Ext. Ln., 1910, Assented, Curr. Int. Sep. Repts. (6 Issue), 1.
Norwegian, 3½%, 1904-5, 78¼.
Ottoman Emp. Bds., 3%, 1928, "A," 45/-.
Paraguay, Afrmar Consols, 20.
San Paulo (State of), 5% Ln., 1907, 71⅜ 3 3

RAILWAYS—GT. BRITAIN & NORTHN. IRELAND—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS

Cent. London, 6⅜ pf., 6⅜ 6⅜ 6⅜

Rivers Rhs. 5½
Pechin, 19/3++
Salwells Prod., 25/3
Do., 5% Deb., 93½
Shell, 6% Pref., 20/3++
Standard of Ceylon, 6++
Tanjore Ests., 20/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alkmuyer, 34
Bagnalwalla, 70½
Bibbert-Chardwar, 15
Bogwantalawa, 70^A
Bukit Kajang, 7/6
Cent. Province, 36/3 -/3
Imp. Ceylon, 37/6
Lunuva, 4/6 4/3
Rhs., 5½
Rangala, 25/6 8/-
Shaksomata, 25/3
Travancore, 16/3 ++ -/6
Do., New, 52- ++ -/3++ -/3++ 3/9 2/10½^A 1/3
Upper Assam, 26/1½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 257¼ 2½ 8/ 5½ 7
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 108 2¾ 3¼
Anglo-Portuguese, 23/3
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 82½ 3 1¼ 3 2¾ 3¼ 4 4½ 5 5½ 2 3 ¼ ½ 2½ ½ 11½ 3¼ 3¼ 11
Do., "B," 8 ¼ 3 ¼ 3½ 4¼ 5 4½ 3¼ 5 4½ 5 5½ 4½ 5 5½ 2 ½ 4½ 3 ¼ 6 3½ 4½ 3¼ 3¼ 11
Do., 5% Pref., 93 ½ 3 ¼ 4½ 3 ¼ 4½ 3 ¼ 4

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Venezuela.
9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guiana (British, French and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).
NOON.—China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), China (Shanghai and N. China), Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Jamaica, Japan, Newfoundland, Venezuela, United States, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bolivia (North), Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

7.30 A.M.—To Iceland.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia (exc. North), Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vince st and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination		Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA (exc. North), CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	May 5	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 8	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	May 9	8 p.m.
Houlder (Margarosa)	May 10	7.30 a.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Desendo)	May 12	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Barrabool)	May 15	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES; Air Mails	May 8	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA (N.), PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	May 5	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	May 8	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	May 9	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desendo)	May 9	8 p.m.
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Newton)	May 9	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos : R.M.S.P.† (Desendo)	May 12	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	May 7	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y.† (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
(Mac. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 3	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E. & P. (Teide)	May 6	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	May 6	2 a.m.
(Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 7	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E.D. (Boutry)	May 8	Noon
(Tenerife) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	May 10	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Avila Star)	May 8	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Comorin and Barrabool) ..	May 15	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* ..	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt (Bellerophon)	May 6	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Suez (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA : CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
COSTA RICA : E. & P. (Cavina)	May 3	9 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Tjerima†)	May 7	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	May 7	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	May 3	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	May 6	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	May 7	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	May 7	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said : Ital. pkt. (Heliouan)	May 8	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail	May 10	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Direct (Lautaro)	May 9	6 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : E. & F. (Cavina)	May 3	9 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 5	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 6	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Ruria)	May 7	6 p.m.
Harrison (Matador)	May 8	8 p.m.
ICELAND : Direct (Gullfoss)	May 5	7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail†	May 10	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : Fr. pkt. (Champollion)	May 3	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	May 8	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Adriatic) ..	May 3	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	May 7	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Pacific (all parts) .. Direct	May 9	5.30 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	May 9	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Exp. Grandidier)	May 7	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	May 7	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9	6 p.m.
(Mac. Post) : Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	May 9	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Rangitane)	May 9	7.30 a.m.
Via Panama* (Karamea)	May 9	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	May 19	8 p.m.†
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	May 9	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail†	May 9	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Kenilworth Castle)	May 9	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt (Bellerophon)	May 6	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera and Karmala)	May 8	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star (Adriatic) ..	May 3	6 p.m.
W. Star (Majestic) ..	May 7	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	May 7	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	May 7	Noon
Cunard (Mauretania)	May 10	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	May 3	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 5	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Perou)	May 6	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Ruria)	May 7	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo; Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	May 21	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	May 24	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Americque)	May 10	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wahehe)	May 6	8 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons : K.D. (Aba)	May 7	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	May 3	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Cavina) ..	May 3	9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) ..	May 5	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Fr. pkt. (Perou) ..	May 6	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Ruria) ..	May 7	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Harrison (Matador)	May 8	8 p.m.
(Barbados, St. Lucia) : Harrison (Matador)	May 8	8 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
If Air fees, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c.	2½d.	per half oz.
,, Iraq	3½d.	,,
,, Persia and India (Karachi)	5d.	,,
,, India (Delhi)	7d.	,,

An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown at the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office.—MONDAY, 4 A.M.—To Jamaica, 11 A.M.—To Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Gold Coast and British Togoland, Liberia, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone. 1.15 P.M. —To Mauritius (direct). 6 P.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Honduras Republic, (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), West Indies, Leeward Islands.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Canada, Newfoundland, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Duchess of Atholl. Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, by ss. Razmak. MONDAY. —Australia and Ceylon, by ss. Oronsay. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Aviateur Roland Garros. China and Japan, *via* Siberia. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Windsor Castle. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Tabanan. U.S.A., Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Samaria. Canada and Japan, by ss. Andania.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

BERLIN (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton, 2 a.m.
CARMANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth, 11 a.m.
CITY OF EXETER (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Dundee.
CITY OF NAGPUR (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Glasgow.
CITY OF WINCHESTER (Ellerman), from Australia ; Hull.
ELYRIA (Anchor), from Bombay ; Liverpool, a.m.
HOSSONS BAY (A. & C.L.), from Australia ; Southampton, 8 a.m.
JAMAICA SETTLER (J.D.F.), from Jamaica ; Plymouth, 6 a.m.
LLANGIBBY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; London, 2 p.m.
RUNIC (W. Star), from Australia ; Southampton, 6 p.m.
STATENDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York ; Plymouth, a.m.

TO-MORROW

AMERICAN FARMER (U.S.L.), from New York ; London, 2.30 p.m.
CALIFORNIA (Anchor), from New York ; Glasgow, p.m.
CITY OF SIMLA (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Liverpool.
GREENBRIER (E. & F.), from Honduras ; Avonmouth, 10 a.m.
SCLACO (E. & F.), from Jamaica ; Garston, 3 p.m.
WESTERNLAND (R. Star), from New York ; Plymouth, 6.30 a.m.

MONDAY

ANDANIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Liverpool.
ARABIC (W. Star), from New York ; Liverpool, 2 p.m.
MINNETONKA (A.T.L.), from New York ; King George V. Dock. Passengers land 8 a.m.
SAMARIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool.
WINDSOR CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICA

BOHWANT .. .. Outward, left Grand Bassam 29th.
NEW MEXICO .. .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. Hull 1st.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BOTHNIA .. .. Fm. Constantza, arr. Constantinople 29th.

BIBBY

LEICESTERSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 1st.
SHROPSHIRE .. .. Left Rangoon 1st.
WARWICKSHIRE .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 1st.
YORKSHIRE .. .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Ldn. 2nd.

BLUE FUNNEL

ADRASTUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 28th.
AUTOMEDON .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Swettenham 29th.
CALCHAS .. .. For Ldn., left Hong-Kong 29th.
CYCLOPS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 29th.
HECTOR .. .. Fm. Amsterdam 1st.
IDOMENEUS .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Kobe 29th.
MENELAUS .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 30th.
RHESUS .. .. For China, left N.Y. 30th.
TYNDAREUS .. .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Hong Kong 29th.

BLUE STAR

APRIC STAR .. .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. Lds. 2nd.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. Fm. R. Plate, arr. B. Aires 30th.
NAPIER STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Ldn. 1st.
RODNEY STAR .. .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 30th.

BOOTH

HILDEBRAND .. .. Fm. Manaos, arr. Mersey 2nd.
STEPHEN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Para 30th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

APPAM .. .. For Pt. Harcourt, left Lagos 30th.
DUNKWA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Warri 1st.
SALACIA .. .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 30th.

BULLARD, KING

UNLAZI .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Beira 1st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTCALM .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. 8thmtn. 2nd.
MONTCLARE .. .. For 8thmtn., left Montreal 1st.
MONTROSE .. .. Fm. St. John, arr. 8thmtn. 1st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN KEITH .. .. For Betra, left E. Ldn. 1st.
CLAN MACDOUGALL .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Newport 1st.
CLAN MACINNES .. For Tuticorin, left Pt. Okha 1st.
CLAN MACINTOSH .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Mchstr. 1st.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Mchstr. 2nd.
CLAN MACNAB .. .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Glasgow 2nd.
CLAN MACPHEE .. .. For L'pool, left Mombasa 30th.
CLAN MACTAGGART .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Durban 1st.
CLAN MALCOLM .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. L. Marques 1st.
CLAN MURDOCH .. .. For R. Plate, left N.Y. 30th.
HALESMUIR .. .. For Mombasa, left Mejunga 1st.
HARMONIDES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Tanga 1st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

FRANCE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Vigo 1st.
ROCHAMBEAU .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Gib. 2nd.
ST. JOSEPH .. .. For Antofagasta, left Coquimbo 30th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. .. Fm. 8thmtn., arr. N.Y. 2nd.
ASCANIA .. .. For Ldn., left Montreal 2nd.
AUSONIA .. .. For Montreal, left Cherbourg 2nd.
CARONIA .. .. Fm. L'pool, due N.Y. 4th.
LANCASTRIA .. .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 2nd.

ANCHOR

CASTALIA .. .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 1st.
CIRCASSIA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. M'seilles 1st.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. .. For L'pool, left Montreal 2nd.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT BRISBANE .. .. Fm. Dunedin, arr. Ldn. 2nd.
PORT FAIRY .. .. For Ldn., left Wellington 2nd.
PORT PIRIE .. .. For Timaru, left Grangemouth 2nd.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF HALIFAX .. For E. Ldn., left Pt. Natal 1st.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BAGDAD .. For Mombassa, left Mersey 2nd.
CITY OF CALCUTTA .. For Ldn., left Madras 1st.
CITY OF LILLE .. .. Fm. Shanghore, arr. Suez 2nd.
CITY OF ORAN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Hobart 2nd.
CITY OF PARIS .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. M'seilles 1st.
CITY OF WELLINGTON For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 1st.
CITY OF WORCESTER Fm. Calcutta, arr. Halifax 1st.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

BASSANO .. .. For L'pool, left Mormuzso 1st.

FURNESS LINE

DUQUESA .. .. For L'pool, left Rio Grande 1st.
NOVA SCOTIA .. .. Fm. Durban, arr. St. John's 1st.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ADOLF VON BAETJEN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Valdivia 1st.
ALTONA .. .. For Colombo, left Padang 1st.
AMASSIS .. .. Left Port au Prince 2nd.
ANTIOCHIA .. .. For Pt. Pauna, left Baltimore 1st.
EMDEN .. .. For Dairen, left Genoa 27th.
ERMLAND .. .. For Hamburg, chl. Perim 2nd.
HALLE .. .. For Hamburg, chl. Perim 2nd.
HEIDELBERG .. .. For Bremen, left Malta 28th.
HINDENBURG .. .. For Dairen, left Malacca 29th.
IOS .. .. .. For Hamburg, left Hankow 2nd.
KULMERLAND .. .. For Hamburg, left Manila 2nd.
KYPHISSIA .. .. Arr. Natal Braz 27th.
LEVERKUSEN .. .. Fm. Fredrikstad, arr. Geelong 2nd
LOS ANGELES .. .. For Portland, Ore., left Colon 27th.
MAGDALENA .. .. Left Trinidad 27th.
MARIANNE .. .. Arr. Macassar 27th.
NETTUNO .. .. For Hamburg, left Magallanes 30th.
ODENWALD .. .. For R'dam, left Savannah 1st.
OSIRIS .. .. Left Manila 29th.
STT. LOUIS .. .. For N.Y., left Queenstown 1st.
THALLAND .. .. Fm. Tientsin, arr. Chiwangtao 2nd.
SAUERLAND .. .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Penang 1st.
SCHWARZWALD .. .. For Valparaiso, left Buenaventura 28th.
UABDA .. .. For San Antonio, left Talcahuano 1st
WESTERWALD .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Curacao 26th.

HARRISON

ACTOR .. .. Left Barbados 1st.

HENDERSON

MANDALAY .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Albany 2nd.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BALZAC .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Mersey 2nd.
BIELA .. .. For N.Y., left Bahia 1st.

LEYLAND

DAKOTIAN .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 1st.
NEVERIAN .. .. For Cartagena, left Pto. Colombia 30th.
NORWEGIAN .. .. Fm. Kingston, arr. Vera Cruz 1st.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCBRYDE, BRIGADE .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Quebec 30th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

CHANBORD .. .. Fm. M'seilles, arr. Diego Suarez 28th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

RATOE .. .. For Bellingham, arr. Belawan 2nd.
KON. DER NEDER-LANDEN .. .. For Amsterdam, left Singapore 2nd.
POELAU TELLO .. .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Suez 1st.
PRINSES JULIANA .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. 8thmtn. 2nd.
SEMBILAN .. .. For Chinwangtao, left Tientsin 1st.

NELSON

HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN Fm. R. Plate, arr. Ldn. 1st.
HIGHLAND MONARCH For R. Plate, left Boulogne 1st.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATSUTA MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 1st.
HAKATA MARU .. .. For Hong-kong, left Moji 30th.
HAKUSAN MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 2nd.
LYONS MARU .. .. For L'pool, left Barcelona 1st.
MATSUYE MARU .. .. For Hamburg, left Yokohama 1st.
PENANG MARU .. .. For Calcutta, left Hong-kong 1st.
SADO MARU .. .. For Hamburg, left Manila 1st.
SHIDZUOKA MARU .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Shanghai 2nd.
TAKAOKA MARU .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Yokohama 29th.
TAMBA MARU .. .. For Bombay, left Osaka 30th.
TOYOSHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, left E'dam 30th.
TOYOOKA MARU .. .. For Dairen, left Kobe 1st.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ALRICH .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. B. Aires 26th.
ANATOLIA .. .. For Bremen, left Singapore 2nd.
CHEMNITZ .. .. For Bremen, left Singapore 2nd.
DRESDEN .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 1st.
EISENACH .. .. For R'dam, left B. Aires 27th.
GOTHIA .. .. For Bremen, left Santos 30th.
ISAR .. .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Yokohama 1st.
LAHN .. .. .. Fm. Tsingtao, arr. Madras 30th.
MADRID .. .. For M'video, left Rio Grande 1st.
MUNSTERLAND .. .. For Pernambuco, left Victoria 29th.
OLIVA .. .. .. For Hamburg, left Dairen 1st.
REMSCHEID .. .. For Bremen, left Hankow 2nd.
SAARBRUCKEN .. .. For Tsingtao, left Manila 1st.
SIERRA CORDOBA .. For Bremen, left Lisbon 29th.
SIERRA VENTANA .. For Bremen, left B. Aires 30th.
TUBINGEN .. .. For Bremen, left Norfolk 30th.

ORIENT

ORMONDE .. .. For Ldn., left Brisbane 2nd.
OTRANTO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 2nd.

PACIFIC STEAM

ARAVA .. .. For N.Y., left Cartagena 30th.
ESMO .. .. For Valparaiso, left Callao 2nd.
ORCOMA .. .. For Antofagasta, left Mejillones 1st.
ORITA .. .. For M'video, left Pt. Stanley 30th.
OROYA .. .. For L'pool, left Plymouth 2nd.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BANGALORE .. .. For Calcutta, left Madras 30th.
BENDIGO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 2nd.
JEYPORE .. .. Fm. Immingham, arr. Pt. Said 2nd.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 2nd.
KASHGAR .. .. For Ldn., left Kobe 1st.
KHIVA .. .. For Yokohama, left Penang 2nd.
LAHORE .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Singapore 2nd.
MACEDONIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 1st.
MONGOLIA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Ldn. 2nd.
MOREA .. .. For Ldn., left M'seilles 1st.
NAGOYA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Antwerp 1st.
PADUA .. .. For Hull, left Pt. Said 29th.
RAJPUTANA .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 2nd.
RAWALPINDI .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 2nd.
RAZMAK .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. M'seilles 2nd.

BRITISH INDIA

CHINKOA .. .. For Melbourne, left Adelaide 2nd.
MALBAY .. .. For U.K., left Beira 1st.
MANTOLA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 2nd.
MARONA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 1st.
MASHOBRA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 2nd.
MOMASA .. .. For E. Africa, left Pt. Sudan 29th.
MUNDRA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 2nd.
TAKLIWA .. .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 1st.
TILAWA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Amoy 2nd.

FEDERAL

SURREY .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Norfolk 1st.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

AORANGI .. .. For V'couver, left Sydney 1st.
NIAGARA .. .. For Sydney, left Victoria 30th.
WAIOTAPU .. .. For Dunedin, left Wellington 2nd.

PRINCE

EASTERN PRINCE .. For Bahia, left Rio Janeiro 30th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For Shanghai, left Kobe 1st.
STUART PRINCE .. For Malta, left Ldn. 1st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARCONIAN .. .. For Bermuda, left N.Y. 1st.
ARLANZA .. .. For 8thmtn., left Pernambuco 1st.
LOCHGOIL .. .. For L'pool, arr. Seattle 1st.
NARENTA .. .. For Antwerp, left Frisco 30th.
PARANA .. .. Fm. Patagonia, arr. Hamburg 30th.
SEVERN .. .. For U.K., left Bahia 1st.
SILARUS .. .. For Ldn., left Hamburg 30th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

STIRLINGSHIRE .. For U.K., arr. Sydney 2nd.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

MAMILIUS .. .. Fm. Napier, N.Z., arr. 8thmtn. 2nd.

SILVER LINE

SILVERBEECH .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kobe 1st.
SILVERLARCH .. .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Singapore 1st.
SILVERRAY .. .. Fm. Los Angeles, arr. Frisco 30th.

UNION-CASTLE

BAMPTON CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Mombasa 2nd.
CARNARVON CASTLE For 8thmtn., left Pt. Natal 1st.
DURHAM CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Ascension 1st.
GRANTULLY CASTLE For Ldn., left Pt. Said 1st.
LLANDAFF CASTLE For E. Africa, left M'seilles 1st.
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 2nd.

WHITE STAR

MEGANTIC .. .. For Montreal, left Gravesend 2nd.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

AGIL.—Gothenburg, May 2.—Swedish m.v. Agil (before reported) got off with assistance from salvage steamer. Will proceed for repairs to Karlstad.
CITY OF DURBAN.—Owners received cable from the master of City of Dunkirk :—Arrived alongside City of Durban, 9 a.m., May 1. Standing by until arrival of tug. Weather moderate.
JESSIE.—Tripoli, May 2.—Italian s. Jessie foundered during a gale shortly after midnight off Misurata.
RAHMANIEH.—Schooner Rahmanieh (before reported missing from Jaffa) ? returned to Jaffa safely. Understood cargo intact except 24 drums kerosene washed overboard, of which 18 drums washed ashore near Jaffa and recovered.
SISTER ANNE.—Gibraltar, May 1.—British yacht Sister Anne, S.O.S., 38.08 N., 0.14 W., at 8.35 p.m. Barcelona, May 2.—Wireless message from Soller (Mallorca) reports :—British yacht Sister Anne has fire on board, 38.8 N., 0.14 W.
YEIAN MARU.—Tokyo, May 2.—Steamer Yeian Maru floated yesterday by Dairen Maru. No leakage. Proceeded Dairen under own steam for repairs.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the Baltic Shipping Exchange yesterday the demand for grain carriers was again very quiet and rates of freight were nominally unchanged. The Canadian Pool was open for tonnage for Montreal to the Continent on the basis of 4s. 6d. to 5s. 1½d., and Australian shippers were prepared to operate on the basis of last business. Parcels of beans from Vladivostock secured the higher rate of 20s. for July and August shipment to the Continent, and a British steamer secured 21s. for phosphate from Makatea to Fremantle. The River Plate was very quiet and nominally unchanged at 13s. to 13s. 6d. on to size for up-river to U.K.-Continent, May, while Cuba operated in tonnage for June shipment to home ports at 13s. 9d. Other classes of cargo were better supported and a large trade was concluded in timber from White Sea ports to U.K.-Continent.

Fixtures included the following :—Rosario, Ramillies, 6,600 tons, 10 per cent., U.K.-Continent, 13s., with full options, spot ; Gulf, North Anglia, 150,000 cases, River Plate 11½d. per case, case oil, June ; Sunik (tanker), 7,000 tons, Havre, 30s., clean oil, June-July ; Neptun (tanker), 8,000 tons, U.K.-Continent, 30s. 6d., clean oil, May-June ; Bombay, Magda, 5,500 tons, Dunkirk, 15s., Manganese, June-July ; Makates, Largo Law, 6,500 tons, Fremantle, 31s., phosphate, June ; Vladivostock, steamer, 6,000 tons (part cargo), Rotterdam or Hamburg, 20s., July ; Constantza, Lincoln Ellsworth (motor tank), 7,500 tons, U.K.-Continent, 25s., clean oil, May-June ; Brabestad, steamer, 440 standards, Southampton, 46s. 3d., June ; Makalshi, steamer, 450 standards, Poole, 45s., mid-June ; South Finland, steamer, 300 fathoms, West Hartlepool, 36s. 6d., first open water : Archangel, steamer, 650 standards, Cherbourg for Dock, 57s. 6d., first open water ; steamer, 735 standards, La Rochelle, 61s. 6d., first open water ; steamer, 540 standards, Plymouth, 67s. 6d., first open water. Transatlantic time charter. Wyndyke, 8,100 tons, 3s. 6d., voyage across, delivery U.K.-Continent, June, re-delivery United States or Canada via White Sea or Leningrad.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF KARACHI .. Fm. Gaza, arr. Cairo 2nd.
CITY OF CAIRO .. .. For Karachi, left Karachi 2nd.

Other SHIPPING NEWS will be found on page 21

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

PARTICIPATIONS AND INVESTMENTS, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, Dominion Bank Building, King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Ontario, on Thursday, the 15th day of May, 1930, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon (daylight saving time), to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts, to appoint Auditors and to fix the amount of Remuneration to be paid for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board.
K. J. ESSAYAN, Secretary.
3rd May, 1930.
NOTE.—The Company has appointed Messrs. Kuhn Loeb and Company, Wallstreet Station, New York City, as a depository with whom bearer share warrants may be lodged for the purpose of receiving voting certificates to enable the holder of bearer share warrants to vote at such Meeting.

IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS ASSOCIATION. (Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Notice is hereby given that the ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Imperial Continental Gas Association will be held on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Accounts and Balance-sheet of the Association for the fifteen months ended 31st March, 1930, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon, the declaration of a Dividend, the election of Directors, the appointment of Auditors and fixing their remuneration, and the transaction of any other ordinary business of the Association.
Notice is hereby also given that the Register of Transfers of Capital Stock will be closed from the 8th to the 21st May, both days inclusive.
Dated the 3rd day of May, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. BOWERS, Secretary.
2, Devonshire-square, London, E.C.2.

TRANSFER BOOKS

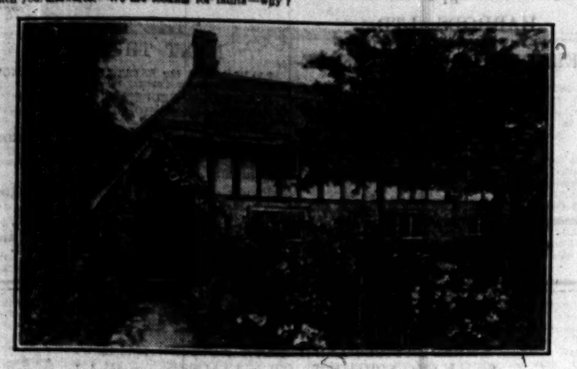
COUNTY COUNCIL of FIFE. 4½% REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1945-55.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from 17th May, 1930, till 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive, for preparation of half-yearly Dividend Warrants.—W. MITCHELL, Registrar, Cupar, 14th April, 1930.

MADELEY COLLIERIES

THE OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGE.

From the outside, full of charm—thatched roof, roses blooming, Canterbury Bells—the humming of bees. Peace, beauty, and—what?

We enter and cry—Bump!—the doorway is low, too low; the people who built these old cottages must have been smaller than the present generation, for the beams over the inglenook also are waiting to catch you unawares. We are looking for faults—why?



We will tell you later. The windows are lattice and charming to look at but a little difficult to see through, and the rooms are rather dark—windows in the wrong place. The walls are damp—no damp-course. We climb the stairs, they are picturesque, steep, and rather difficult and perhaps winding. On the way we probably bump again. When you see a small piece of scarlet flannel nailed on a door that is a reminder—Mind your head! Arrived upstairs we probably walk through one room to get to another, perhaps unable to stand upright all the time, dark, small rooms, ill-ventilated, the floor bends underfoot and is not by any means waterproof. There is no bath room. You cannot turn on a tap to get hot or cold water at will. Water means a journey to the well. Sanitation is probably represented by an earth closet at the end of the garden.

But the outside of the cottage is picturesque and peaceful, and creates a desire for possession—so much so that hundreds of people dream of a cottage in the country, with a garden and flowers to tend.

We try to look over faults in the desire to possess a cottage that looks well with the surrounding landscape, that tucks in, partly hidden behind the trees, in an atmosphere of old-world peace and quietude. Where can one find a cottage such as this, where one does not crack one's head, where the windows let the morning sun into the bath room, where the larder window faces north? A porch to keep the rain and wind off the front door, a small hall to keep the wind from the sitting room. Radiators tucked away. Bath room just in the right place. Indoor sanitation. Stairs that are easy to walk up, not climb.

We build such cottages, with thatched roofs, walls of random stone and brick, with an insulating cavity and damp-course. Small lattice windows to keep the cottage effect, but placed to let the sunshine in. The ceilings are timbered and low, but all the bumps are eliminated. You can stand by the inglenook and not bump your head. In our cottages we try to get our large living room with a recess for meals next the kitchen—in which we think the best proposition is a boiler for hot water (no flues to clean), and an oil cooking stove, which is the nearest equivalent to a gas stove. We try to get the effect of an old cottage with all the conveniences we can think of.

This is the result.—30 1½ miles from the shops is only five minutes by car and three miles from the station is only eight minutes by car. The sea, bathing, theatres, amusements, only half-hour away. Mortgages can be arranged.

Hundreds of people want a typical old English thatched cottage. We advertise to let you know where to find them and hope you will visit us. You can see in a few minutes if you like the pine and heather country and our cottages.

The cottages can be seen either during the week or on a Saturday or Sunday.

WELLS, ESTATE OFFICE, STORRINGTON, SUSSEX.

NEAREST STATION—PULBOROUGH. 'Phone: Storrington 59.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 22)

COTSWOLD DISTRICT.

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE

have the following properties for Sale:—

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, conveniently situated for polo club and school at Westonbirt, containing lounge hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, five other bed rooms, excellent offices; electric light; central heating; well timbered grounds; garage, stabling and 8½ ACRES of pasture land. FREEHOLD £7,000.

OUTSKIRTS of small Cotswold Town, attractive RESIDENCE with all modern conveniences, containing lounge hall, four reception, billiard room, 10 bed and dressing room, two servants' rooms; studio in garden; well-timbered pleasure grounds with tennis lawn, &c.; garages and stabling; £4,000.

PERFECTLY appointed Cotswold Village, containing hall, three reception, servants' hall, &c., 11 bed and dressing rooms, four servants' rooms, bath room; delightful pleasure gardens with tennis lawn; stabling, garages, and lodge entrance; £4,000 or near offer; two cottages and 16 ACRES of grass land if required.

PICTURESQUE CASTELLATED RESIDENCE, with beautiful views, standing on high ground near famous golf course; hall, three reception, nine bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; stabling; garage; man's accommodation; entrance lodge; private Chapel; attractive pleasure gardens and pasture land, in all 24 ACRES; £3,500.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in one of the prettiest Cotswold villages, containing lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, good domestic offices; electric light; excellent water supply; garage and stabling; tastefully laid-out pleasure grounds and stocked with ornamental and other shrubs; £2,150.

STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE situate in warm and picturesque valley, containing hall, three reception, eight bed rooms, bathroom, usual offices; central heating; gas laid on; pleasant grounds with tennis lawn; two cottages; orcharding and paddock; £3,400.

ON the side of MINCHINHAMPTON COMMON and famous golf links, pretty BUNGALOW RESIDENCE commanding extensive views, containing two reception, three bed rooms, bath room; central heating; gas and electric fires; garage and grounds of 1 ACRE; FREEHOLD £2,700.

COTSWOLD VILLAGE of PAINSWICK, charming old fashioned RESIDENCE, facing quiet street, containing lounge hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, three other bed rooms, good offices; main drainage and gas and water; pretty garden. PRICE £2,800.

A DJOINING MINCHINHAMPTON COMMON and golf course, MODERN RESIDENCE with two reception, four bed rooms, bath room; nice garden; good views; £1,500.

IN pretty unspoilt world village, stone-built detached RESIDENCE, containing hall, two reception, four bed rooms, two attics, and offices; garden and coachhouse. FREEHOLD £600.

Further particulars and orders to view may be had of the above agents, 16, Kendrick-street, Stroud, Glos.

FOR A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire privately a well-known COUNTRY SEAT in one of the most beautiful districts 40 miles of London. The HOUSE was built some 50 years ago, is most substantially constructed and in excellent order; it stands high, some 500ft. above sea level, on dry soil, and enjoys the most glorious views; it has always been carefully maintained as a private estate and possesses the dignity and charm of an English country home; the natural beauty of its site and its beautiful beech woods provide shelter and privacy; it has very formal gardens and charming but expensive upkeep.

An important main line junction is within seven minutes' car run, an excellent service; country constituents passing within a few hundred yards of the lodge. The house could hardly be better planned for use as a school. The suite of reception rooms all have large dressing rooms, convenient to them, and there are, in all, 40 of which have a floor area of 4000ft. or more, five full south and would make splendid dormitories. The secondary and staff bed rooms are each in separate wings or off the main offices are excellent. There are some 40 bed rooms, seven reception rooms, and a large hall room; electric light, central heating, main water; ample garage and stable accommodation; small dairy; gardens, one walled kitchen garden; the whole of the gardens can be economically maintained; the beautiful parklands would make ideal playing-fields.

In the first-class order and easy and inexpensive to maintain.

With 150 ACRES (practically all beech woods and meadowland), the property would be ideal for a high-class school, and if its value is about a ten-year purchase of building such a property to-day. Probably no better home for a school has ever been offered in the open market.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL and COMPANY, Estate Agents, 24, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

BEAWORTHY, NORTH DEVON.

A Really nominal price will be accepted. For SALE privately or by Auction on Tuesday next.—Exceptionally attractive HOUSE, in first-class condition, with 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room; beautiful gardens; peach house; stabling; two cottages. 57 ACRES in all. With inspected it may be taken at any time. Owner very anxious to sell.—FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BUCKS.—UNIQUE POSITION.

Delightful woodland, south views—not a house in sight. An interesting HOUSE, beautiful and fitted in for artists (or an artist and his wife will find it ideal), most studio or dance room (28ft. by 24ft.) with Queen Anne music gallery, two other reception rooms, Queen Anne staircase, seven or eight bed rooms, bath room; main water and electric light; modern drainage; panelling of principal rooms and carving in most rooms; loggia, orchard, pretty garden, and paddock.

4½ ACRES. £2,750.

Recommended by inspection by F.L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 0773.

BARTON-ON-SEA.—Delightful RESIDENCE; large access; three reception, four bed; garage; £1,750; and others. FURNISHED, 3 to 12 guineas.—HULL, Agent, New Milton.

BEACH BUNGALOW, Peti Level Estate, near Hastings; 527ft. inside from 250 road, water, gas; grand seaward position; delightful bathing; freehold £600.

BEXHILL.—Well placed, thoroughly MODERN RESIDENCE, in high position; beautiful grounds TWO ACRES; seven bed, two bath, three reception, servants' hall; central heating, double garage; tennis; strongly recommended. FREEHOLD £4,500, or near offer.—STEVENS and SONS, 1, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS, F.A.I.

BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS.

REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.

BRIGHTON.—At a low reserve.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Tuesday, May 27th, at 3 o'clock, the substantially built detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, 2, EASTERN-TERRACE, in the best part of the district, facing the sea at Kemp Town, with Possession; 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three handsome panelled reception rooms in period styles; electric passenger and service lifts and central heating; garage for several cars; good offices and stabling in rear, with five living rooms over.—Particulars of Messrs. H. H. Wells and Son, Solicitors, 17, Paternoster-row, E.C.4; and of the Auctioneers, JENNER and DRILL, Brighton and Hove.

A BARGAIN.

BUCKS.—Substantially built RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing rooms (on one floor), bath room, four reception rooms; central heating; stabling with rooms over; garage; fine collection of fruit trees; in all about 4½ ACRES; golf, hunting. FREEHOLD £3,250.—Sole Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHILTERN HILLS.—Beautiful OLD FARMHOUSE in lovely cherry orchard now a mass of blossom; seven bed rooms; fine old barn; about five acres of pleasure grounds, including tennis court, lily ponds, &c.; CENTRAL HEATING. BARGAIN PRICE for QUICK SALE £2,750.—Apply GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

CHILTERNS.—COUNTRY COTTAGE (800ft.); the premises in position, 40 minutes Chiltern Station; three bed, two reception, bath room, kitchen; large garden, tennis court, opening on to woods; 548 yearly tenancy; price £675; offers.—Box 2,175, The Times, E.C.4. Avenue 1130. To write W., 25, Elm Tree-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

CHICHESTER.
In the confines of the City.
FOR SALE,
A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE,
WITH ABOUT TWO ACRES.
Four reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two baths.
Central heating. All modern services.
GARAGE. STABLING.
PRICE £4,000.
Apply
WINTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (C.41431.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued)

MAPLE & Co.

By Order of Executors.
DINDER, EVERSLEY PARK-ROAD.

WINCHMORE HILL,
MIDDLESEX.

High and open position.
A thoroughly good and well-planned detached
FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE.
beautifully fitted and artistic. Six bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms, hall, and three large reception rooms. Garage for three cars. Exquisite grounds, about one acre. Vacant possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on May 14th next. Illustrated particulars of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

HARTLANDS, BUSH HILL PARK.

ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

A MODERN RESIDENCE particularly well appointed and decorated, seven bed rooms, bath room, hall, and three reception rooms. Loggia.
All modern conveniences.
Large garage and exceedingly pretty gardens with tennis lawn and kitchen garden. Vacant possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on May 14th next. Illustrated particulars of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

By Order of Executors.
BEECHFIELD, FOREST ROAD.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

High, light soil, adjoining open country. 1 mile Town and Station.
A distinctive, splendidly built and well-planned
MODERN RESIDENCE.
Five bed rooms, bath room, hall, drawing and dining rooms, sun balcony, &c. Company's electric light, gas, and main drainage.
Most beautiful gardens, tennis court, kitchen garden. Side drive. About ¼ acre. Vacant possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on May 14th next. Illustrated particulars of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SUSSEX.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, outskirts unspoilt Downland village; four reception, six bed, bath room; electric light, main water and drainage; stabling for two, cottage; matured grounds, tennis court; £2,350 FREEHOLD, or £200 per annum.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX and HANTS Borders.—FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, one mile station; three reception, five bed, bath room; co.'s water; ONE ACRE; £1,350 FREEHOLD.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

CLOSE N. DEVON COAST.—Most attractive Small PRIVATE HOTEL, adjoining River with salmon and trout fishing; four reception, eight bed, bath, &c.; charming garden; ONLY £1,250; principal concerns.—LAWRENCE and SON, Crewkerne and Bridport.

HANTS-BERKS BORDERS.

COUNTRY HOUSE

on large Estate, in a beautiful setting in 25¼ acres; lounge hall and four sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, two bathrooms; cottage and eight acres if required; electric light and water. To be LET on long lease (no premium required).—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

COUNTRY RECTORY, with lovely views, stone and granite built; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, conservatory, bath room, &c., stables and THREE ACRES of land; no electric light or gas. Bargain, £1,025 (worth nearly £1,500).—Reply to BANKS, 80, Queen-street, Exeter.

CRANLEIGH, near Guildford, Surrey.—Excellent educational facilities.—Attractive detached pre-War HOUSE, convenient situation; five bed, two reception, bathroom, usual offices; pretty garden; all services; FREEHOLD £2,400 or near offer. Thoroughly recommended.—Apply WELLER, SON and GRINSTED, Estate Agents, Cranleigh (Tels. 5), Surrey.

COUNTY OF ROSS.
FOR SALE.

CRAIG LODGE, NIGG.—A very attractive RESIDENCE, with about TWO ACRES of ground in rough grass on North side of Cromarty Firth; three public rooms, four bed rooms, dressing room, servants' room, kitchen, pantry, &c., bath room (hot and cold); garage; separate cottage, four rooms; capital 18-hole golf course in the vicinity; station Nigg 3 miles, Cromarty 10 minutes by motor-boat; sea fishing, bathing, trout fishing on Loch available. Feu duty £10. Entry Whit Sunday, 1931.—Apply LINDSAY, HOWE and Co., W.S., 33, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

DEVON, EAST (the favourite Budleigh Salterton).—

GAS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN RESIDENCE, well built and fitted under Architect's supervision, at good elevation, but sheltered, South aspect, and delightful views over River Otter and Sea. Cloak room, two reception, six bed rooms, bath room and well - stocked garden. RIPTON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.

MAGNIFICENT LAND AND SEA VIEWS.

DORSET.—A genuinely charming detached RESIDENCE, containing hall, dining room, drawing room, study, three good bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), separate W.C.; company's water; garden; one mile sea. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Photo.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

OUTSKIRTS OF OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.

DORSET (close Coast).—Attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, standing in charming and inexpensive grounds; lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two bathrooms, garage, stabling; electric light; main water paddock. FOR SALE. £3,000.—T. R. G. LAWRENCE and SON, Bridport and Crewkerne.

DEVON, TEIGNMOUTH.—A delightful Detached COTTAGE for SALE; best part; South aspect; three bed, two sitting, large room; gas, main water and drains; natural and charming garden.—SMITH, TOBY, London, W.C.1.

EASTBOURNE.—Fine detached, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, embodying every refinement and convenience, away from traffic; facing South in sheltered sunny position, with splendid marine views; two exceptional reception rooms, with oak floors and solid mahogany doors, six bed rooms, dressing room, beautiful hall or billiard room, domestic section planned for easy working; garage; garden.—Sole Agents, ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—Pre-War built, sunny and high position; three bed, two reception, bath; electric light; good repair; £1,450.—Keys, HOUSE and Co., Ltd., 20, Cornfield-terrace.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 229.

EASILY run HOUSE for SALE, on quiet road, between Eastfield Green and Virginia Water; £5,000; ground-rent £19; nine acres; two cottages.—Write Box G.1048, The Times, E.C.4.

EAST GRINSTEAD
and DISTRICT.
TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)

EPSOM.—£1,250.—Old-world RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.; delightful garden; station 8min.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, 93, High-street, Epsom. 'Phone 327.

UNIQUE SMALL PROPERTY of COMPELLING CHARM.

ESHER and THAMES DITTON (between).—In a delightfully sunny position, soundly constructed detached RESIDENCE, replete with every modern convenience, of great charm and taste; five bed, bath, two delightful reception rooms, model kitchen, and offices; electric light; gas; GARAGE and artistic grounds. PRICE £2,100. FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, WYATHALL and CHAPMAN, 6, Pite-road, Kingston. Tels. 1299.

ESHER (close to picturesque old-world village of Stoke); Eighteenpence three miles.—Delightful five miles.—For SALE, attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing in delightful grounds; fine elevation, charming rural surroundings; golf links and sea within easy access. Accommodation:—Lounge, sun parlour, two reception rooms, splendid billiard room, nine bedrooms, well-arranged domestic offices, old bed rooms, two bath rooms, day nursery, dressing room, five servants' bed rooms, two box rooms; indoor and outdoor staff cottage; outbuildings, lockable garage, and capital stabling; glass sheds, vinery, greenhouse; the pleasure grounds are very charming and beautiful with grass walks, ornamental lawns, tennis lawn (space for two courts), two productive kitchen gardens, croquet lawn, prolific shrubberies, and rose garden, orchard; two good cottages and three enclosures of pasture land, in all about 20 ACRES. POSSESSION. PRICE £4,000. Additional 20 ACRES, if required, can be purchased. Abundant supply of water; modern systems of drainage.

Full particulars and permit to view may be obtained of the Sole Agents, ALFRED DARBY and Co., 97, High-street, Chelmsford. (Tels. No. 2.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

HOVE AND BRIGHTON AGENTS.

WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
52, Church-road, Hove.

FINEST CORNER POSITION ON SEA FRONT. *Grand views of sea and promenade to Rottingdean.*

HOVE, BRUNSWICK-TERRACE.—Substantially built and imposing FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in this wonderful marine position, receiving maximum sunshine all day; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. GROUND-FLOOR DOMESTIC OFFICES (basement converted into excellent Self-contained Flat and let); recently thoroughly redecorated and fitted with modern improvements, including electric light and power, gas points, independent boiler for CONSTANT HOT WATER; ready for early occupation. Inspected and strongly recommended. Moderate price. Full details from Sole Agents, WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE by AUCTION, on Tuesday next, May 6th, TWO most attractive MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCES on a delightful residential Estate. Sunny open situation, pretty vistas of the sea five minutes from beach; hall, cloak room (hot and cold), two good reception, offices, four and five bed rooms, tiled bath, and w.c.; electric light; newly decorated; garage space; low reserves to ensure sale.—Illustrated particulars of HANKINSONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

PARKSTONE.—For SALE by AUCTION, on Tuesday next, May 6th; charming position, directly overlooking excellent 18-hole golf course; adjacent to Poole Harbour; S.E. aspect. Modern FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE; good hall, two reception, four bed, bath; electric light, gas; large garden; garage space.—Full particulars of HANKINSONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

EASTBOURNE, MEADS.—Excellent semi-detached RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, bath; nice garden; room for garage. PRICE for FREEHOLD REDUCED to £2,500 to close an estate.

CENTRAL, QUIET, HIGH and Sea.—DETACHED RESIDENCE, standing in nice garden; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath. FREEHOLD £3,750.

For particulars of above and other properties available apply EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY through death.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Most convenient and secluded labour-saving detached FREEHOLD; 10 principal rooms, two bath, billiard room; garage, cottage, stables; delightful grounds; room for tennis; £4,500 half cash, or near offer. Might suit students, many colleges.—To view, telephone Western 6470; write BM/BEXJ., London, W.C.1.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDER.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), four reception rooms; extensive views over Stour Valley; charming gardens, tennis court, &c.; garage; greenhouses; about 1½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £1,500.—Apply WHEELER and SON, Sudbury, Suffolk.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,
6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone, 69 and 1017.

NEWMARKET 14 miles. CAMBRIDGE 12 miles.

FOR SALE, ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, two bath; central heating; garden, orchard; two paddocks; perfect order; dry soil. PRICE £3,600.—Apply SCRUBY and GRAY, Cambridge.

FOR SALE (ideally situated) on Sussex coast, adjoining yacht club, bus service, 1½ hour from London, well-built, labour-saving HOUSE; large sitting room, four bed rooms, bath room, indoor sanitation, kitchen, usual offices; electric light, main water and gas, drainage.—Apply New City Estate Office, near Bognor Regis.

CORNISH RIVIERA.

FOR SALE, with IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, charming RESIDENCE known as "ROSCARRICK," BUDOCK, near FALMOUTH, CORNWALL.
Accommodation:—Three reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms; garages and outbuildings. Also Farm adjoining, with dwelling house and outbuildings, together with mill house, cottages, and fields. Total acreage about 178.
Beautifully situate, with South aspect.
For further particulars apply
CORLYON and SONS, F.A.I., Falmouth.

FREEHOLD HOUSE, £2,500 (30 minutes from West End).—Hall, three reception, five bed, bath, two bath, &c.; garage; well stocked garden, beautifully kept; full-size tennis lawn, putting green; seen any time by appointment.—Mrs. L. M. Curzon, 56, Hampton-road, Teddington.

BEAUTIFUL FARNHAM DISTRICT.

Nearly 400ft. up, on gravel soil.
GENTLEMAN'S pre-War RESIDENCE; nine bed and dressing, bath (hot and cold), three large reception, excellent offices; large garage; pretty garden, with tennis; electric light, gas, company's water; main drainage; gravel soil. Price, Freehold, only £2,300.—Strongly recommended by REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Estate Agent, Farnham; and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

GERRARDS CROSS (station 5 minutes, Town in half an hour).—Unique position, with fine views over park; well-planned pre-War HOUSE, with six bed, bath, three reception rooms; beautiful grounds with tennis; all services; main drainage. Low price for quick sale.—WM. THROUP, Estate Agent, Gerrards Cross (Phone 7).

GERRARDS CROSS.—80ft. PLOTS, backing on to private park; no road charges; main drainage; electricity, gas, and water; gravel soil; near G.W.R. and L. and N.E. stations; houses erected from £1,000; Duke's Wood Estate, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.—Particulars apply HETHERINGTON and SECRETT, 20, Broadway, Ealing.

GERRARDS CROSS, Bucks (station 15min.; Town half-hour).—To be LET, delightful COUNTRY COTTAGE, near Common; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms (one 22ft. by 12ft.), usual offices; garage; all services; £80 per annum.—WM. THROUP, Estate Agent, Gerrards Cross. (Phone 7.)

FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE.

GLOS. on the COTSWOLDS.—Charming stone-built RESIDENCE standing about 600ft. above sea level, with South aspect, in well-timbered grounds; hall, four reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath, cloak room, and usual offices; excellent stabling, garage; modern farmery of two cottages and park-like pasture, in all about 17 ACRES; excellent water supply pumped by ram; gas lighting, main drainage; Minchinhampton golf links about 2½ miles.
PRICE 3,000 guineas.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES and Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (S.37.)

GODALMING and DISTRICT.—Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of GUILDFORD. AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD.

GUILDFORD and WOKING (between).—Secluded, high and healthy situation.—Architect-built HOUSE; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, hall, cloak room, &c.; garage. ONE ACRE. Electricity; central heating; dining room; private concern.—LAWRENCE, HEWETT and LEE, 144, High-street, Guildford.

HAYWARDS HEATH, 50 minutes Town, lovely country.—Gentleman's detached RESIDENCE; small secluded grounds; garage; £2,800 Freehold.—Owner, Chillswood.

HANTS.—A Bargain.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE with high up, good views; three reception, seven bed bath; garage; farmery, cottage.—Apply Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

HEMSBY, NORFOLK.—Large eight-roomed strongly constructed BUNGALOW; unobstructed sea views; suitable permanent or holiday residence; £360 unfurnished.—Joice.

HERTFORD.—Attractive RESIDENCE for SALE with POSSESSION, 1½ mile of golf links; six bed and dressing rooms, bath, two reception rooms, and offices; main services; pretty garden; all in perfect order. FREEHOLD, £2,750.—Particulars of BRAUND and GRAM, Hertford.

HERTS.—Gentleman's SMALL SPORTING FREEHOLD ESTATE, Hunting Box RESIDENCE (1928) with delightful gardens, good homestead, 160 ACRES (half pasture), two woods, four cottages. PRICE £7,000.—Apply HARDING and SON, 32, St. Peter's-street, St. Albans. (Tels. 14.)

GLORIOUS SITUATION.

HINDHEAD, adjoining Golden Valley, near golf, fine views.—Attractive RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms; main services; electric light, gas and water, modern drains; fine inexpensive grounds. TWO ACRES. Immediate inspection advised.—Apply Sole Agents, C. BRIDGER and SONS, Hindhead and Haslemere, Surrey.

JUST SOUTH OF THE HOG'S BACK.

IN a beautiful position with exceptionally fine views to Frensham Heights and Crooksbury Hill.—A fascinating RESIDENCE of exceptional charm, entirely rural and secluded, in the prettiest part of Surrey, with delightfully old-world gardens; in perfect order throughout; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms; main water, electric light, gas, central heating; beautiful grounds of special appeal to garden lovers, tennis lawn, rose garden, delightful walks, tennis court, &c., in all about THREE ACRES; light soil; two garages. To be SOLD FREEHOLD at a tempting price.—Photographs and details from HAMPTON and SONS, 6, Arlington-street, S.W.1. Tele.: Regent 0772.

JUST OFF a SURREY GREEN, SOUTH of GUILDFORD, one hour Waterloo.
Three sitting, seven bed and dressing; main water and electric light; garage, &c.; good tennis court and garden.—Write Box S.651, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B., comprising beautifully timbered Georgian House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NEW FOREST & HANTS COAST.

Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

PINNER.—Charming Modern Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, built under architect's supervision; large well-laid-out garden; few minutes station, excellent train service all parts London. £1,500 or near offer; owner going abroad.—Write Box S.707, The Times, E.C.4, or telephone Victoria 7671, Extension 9.

PRE-WAR excellently-built MODERN HOUSE; six bed rooms, three reception; central position; available through death. PRICE £4,000.—Write Box 09829, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

RADFORD HALL—HISTORICAL PERIOD MANSION, attractive position, near Plymouth; fishing and golf close proximity; excellent gardens; no agents.—Mrs. W. A. Mitchell-Thomson, Yelverton, Devon.

RADLETT.—To be LET, first-class MODERN HOUSE with two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; main drainage; co.'s water, gas, and electric; near golf and rail. Apply PEACE and PEACE, F.A.I., Chartered Surveyors, Radlett. 'Phone, Radlett 20.

READING (near), close main-line G.W.R. Station.—Fine detached RESIDENCE; six bed, bath, three reception; conservatory; garage; electric light; large garden; tennis lawn. FREEHOLD £1,450, or with more land £1,650.—G. G. Means, WATKINS and SON, 33, Market-place, Reading.

READING (seven miles).—Attractive old-fashioned HOUSE FOR SALE; has two sitting rooms, three large bed rooms, bath room; garden; company's water; near omnibus route.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. BARTLETT and Reading.

RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE
£1,050.
On Main Stream. 1 mile Shepperton Station.
Three bed, two reception, usual offices. Garage. Gas, water, electric light. Telephone, Walton 625.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Farmer, Willowmede, Dunsilly Park, Shepperton.

SOMERSET.
IN THE VALE OF TAUNTON DEANE.
THE
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
known as
COMEYTROWE MANOR,
two miles from Taunton,
comprising attractive medium-sized RESIDENCE, containing three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room (h. and c.), and excellent offices; drive; garden; two garages, stabling; electric light plant; spacious yard; well-built agricultural buildings, good cottage, water mill, and land extending to about
94 ACRES.
For SALE as a whole or in Lots, with early Possession.
Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. C. H. MORRIS, SONS, and PEARD, at Sole Agents, at North Curry and Taunton, or Messrs. MITCHELL JOHNSON and Co., 160, West George-street, Glasgow.

CONNOLE, RICKEARD & GREEN,

82, QUEEN-STREET, EXETER.

"AWLISCOMBE HOUSE," HONITON, EAST DEVON.

Exceptionally attractive property; very fine position; 400ft.; A.S.L.; 1½ miles old-world Town, easy reach Exeter and South Coast.

Lounge hall, 11 bed rooms, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, billiards room, good offices.

Garage, stabling and cottage; electric light; gravitation water; modern sanitation; picturesque gardens, two tennis courts, two cottages; rich pasture lands and woodlands, about

13½ ACRES.

Possession on completion.

To be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION early in June (unless previously sold privately). Full particulars from CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter. Solicitors:—Messrs. Emmet and Co., 14, Bloomsbury-square, London.

FIVE MILES FROM EXETER.

LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, approached by private road; three reception, seven bed rooms; electric light and gas; telephone; main water; garage; stabling; small farmery; cottage; in all about FIVE ACRES; delightful garden of ONE ACRE, sloping down to the River Clyst; stocked with choicest plants and fruit trees; tennis court. £2,500.—CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, as above.

SOUTH DEVON.

BETWEEN EXETER and DARTMOOR.—High, healthy position, extensive views; outskirts small country town.—Well-built RESIDENCE in delightful gardens; three reception, nine bed rooms; bath room; electric light, gas, central heating; telephone, Co.'s water and drains; cottage; garage. Stable; pasture lands, SIX ACRES. £3,750.—CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, as above.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

SHROPSHIRE (half-hour's run from Chester).—Pretty brick-built HOUSE, sunny position, beautiful views; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, three maids', bath room, stabling, &c. THREE ACRES, including large kitchen garden, orchard, and paddock.—HUGH V. C. WEBB, Estate Agent, Dolgelley.

EIGHT MILES FROM NEWMARKET.

SUFFOLK.—A delightful small 16TH-CENTURY HOUSE, in first-rate order; two large reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); electric light, main water; modern drainage; pretty walled garden; garage, &c. FREEHOLD only £1,800.—ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS and Co., Bury St. Edmunds.

LOVELY COUNTRY SURROUNDINGS.

SURREY-SUSSEX Borders.—For SALE, by AUCTION, Friday next, at WAYSIDE, DUNSFOLD, brick-built BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; three bed, sitting room, kitchen, &c.; large shed; about ONE ACRE; garden and paddock; company's water.—H. B. RAVERSTOCK, Estate Offices, Godalming.

SURREY HILLS, magnificent secluded position enjoying wonderful views, 600ft. up on a southern slope, 1½ mile Merstham Station.—Delightful, complete, well-maintained FREEHOLD PROPERTY standing in BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS of about FIVE ACRES; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two spacious reception rooms, large sun room, complete domestic offices; CENTRAL HEATING; electric light, modern sanitation; DETACHED GARAGE for three cars; gardener's cottage; tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, woodland walks, paddock. FREEHOLD £4,000.—DIXON and Co., Railway-approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tel., Sutton 3097 (3 lines).

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
VALUABLE MAIN ROAD ESTATE.

SURREY, on the main road between Ewell and Kingston, 15 miles from central London, comprising about 13 ACRES, with 480 feet country road frontage and very commodious MANSION HOUSE of many rooms, standing on high ground, with long carriage drive, adjoining estates rapidly developing. FREEHOLD PRICE £4,250; liberal mortgage can be arranged.—Full details and plan from WAKE and PELL, Agents, Kingston Station, Kingston 5704.

SUSSEX, near RYE.—In a quiet lane, commanding fine views.—Attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, bath, three Rites; accepted gas lighting, electric supply available; garages, stable, cottage; old walled gardens and orchard, THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD, £3,500, or with land up to 120 ACRES, Shooting over 150 acres.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX.

EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES

TILEHURST, high and rural.—Old-world, interesting FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOUSE with orchard and paddock of 2¼ ACRES, secluded; three bed, bath, two large reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; garage; useful buildings. Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

TO be LET, ESSEX, 10 miles from City, TWO good HOUSES in good repair and up to date with uninterrupted views over unbuilt-on country. Photos.

FORTUNE HOUSE, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms; five acres of land. Rent £220.

BOWLS.—12 bed rooms, two bath rooms; 14 acres. Rent £240.

For further particulars apply ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

TO be LET, WILTSHIRE, PURTON, Unfurnished RESIDENCE, "The Court"; three reception, five bed, bath, servants' quarters; garage; loose boxes, stall; garden, orchard; £75 per annum.—Hart, Agent, Swindon.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR INSERTION IN
The Times
may be sent by post or handed in at
THE TIMES
Head Office: 162, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4;
72,

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of

FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES

(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). Mr. Justice LUXMOORE.
In the Matter of JOHN CHAMBERS, LTD., Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers, of LOWESTOFT, Suffolk. Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

are instructed to offer for SALE BY TENDER in one Lot as a going Concern, this Company's FREEHOLD

SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINE WORKS

situate on Lake Lothing, having a frontage thereto of about 1,200ft., Sidings to the L. and N.E. Railway and an AREA of about 10¾ ACRES with Works Buildings thereon covering an area of about 96,000 square feet. There will be included in the purchase the whole of the Fixed and Loose PLANT and MACHINERY and the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS, the Purchaser having an OPTION of acquiring the Stock, Stores and Work-in-progress at a Valuation. Possession will be given on completion of the Running Contracts, but IMMEDIATE POSSESSION could be given to a Purchaser willing to complete same.

As a second Lot will be offered the FREEHOLD

WOOD SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING YARD

situate in Laundry-lane, Lowestoft, with a water frontage of 520ft., and an AREA of about SIX ACRES, with two modern HAULING-UP SLIPS together capable of accommodating four 100-ton vessels at a time.

Lot THREE will comprise a FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE at the corner of Beccles Road and Oulton Road, with frontages thereto of 400ft. and an area of about 2,400 square yards.

Tenders, which must be in the form contained in the particulars, should be marked "Tender re John Chambers, Limited," and delivered in a sealed envelope to the Receiver and Manager,

S. H. GILLETT, Esq., M.C., F.C.A.,
24, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2,

by Four o'clock on TUESDAY, MAY 20th, 1930.

Particulars with Plans and Conditions of Sale may be had, when ready, of Messrs. DIXON, WILSON, TUBBS and Co., Chartered Accountants, 24, Basinghall-street, E.C.2; of Messrs. CAMERON, KEMM and Co., Solicitors, 126, Gresham House, E.C.2; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RIVERSIDE PROPERTY on the THAMES at CHISWICK.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, MAY 27, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the undermentioned Properties:—

THE FREEHOLD WATERSIDE FACTORY

recently occupied by Gwynne Cars., Ltd., which has a River Frontage of about 280ft., and an AREA of about ONE ACRE with Buildings thereon, having a FLOOR SPACE of about 36,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

At the same time will be offered, in three Lots, the adjoining FREEHOLD WATERSIDE FACTORIES, as under:—

Lot.	River Frontage.	Area.	Floor Space.	Rental.
One	81 feet	2,400 yds.	19,200 sq. feet	£400 per annum
Two	113 "	2,400 "	23,000 "	£525 "
Three ...	116 "	2,250 "	23,000 "	£500 "

which are let on repairing Leases having unexpired terms of 5¼ years from Lady Day last.

Particulars with Plans may be had, when ready, of Messrs. LAST, RICHES, and FITTON, Solicitors, 18, Bolton-street, W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS, and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re GWYNNE CARS, LIMITED. By Order of the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in Lots, at the MOTOR ENGINEERING WORKS, CHURCH WHARF, CHISWICK, on TUESDAY, MAY 27th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the

PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES

including Screw-cutting and other Lathes, Churchill 12in. by 60in. Plain Grinder; Heald Internal Grinders; Archdale Radial Drill; Schoen 6-spindle Drilling and Tapping Machine; Sensitive Drills, Vertical Milling Machine; Bliss Stamping Press; "Quickwork" 60-in. Gap Rotary Cutter; Frost 6ft. Folder; Sheet Rolls; Wheeling Machine; Guillotines; Yoder Planishing Hammers, Swaging and Folding Machines; Wing Rolling Machines, Casting Plating Plant, Norton Crank Balancer, Dynamometer; Engineers' Stores, Electric Motors 440 volt. D.C. 5 to 50 h.p.; Office Furniture, Time Recorders; Milner Safe 50in. by 30in. by 60in.; Hidden Photo Copier; Typewriters, &c. STOCK-IN-TRADE, including Fabric and Sheet Metal Motor Bodies, Frames, Castings and Stores for Gwynne and Albert Cars, and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be had as in preceding advertisement.

IMPORTANT to SHIPBUILDERS and REPAIRERS.

Re IRVINE'S SHIP BUILDING AND DRY-DOCKS CO., Ltd., of WEST HARTLEPOOL.
Mr. T. R. G. ROWLAND, F.S.A.A., the Voluntary Liquidator of this Company has instructed Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

to invite TENDERS for the purchase as a whole or in two lots of the undermentioned assets.

Lot One comprises:—

THE MIDDLETON SHIPYARD AND DRY DOCK

with Three Building Berths for vessels up to 475ft. in length, a Dry Dock 356ft. by 48ft. capable of accommodating vessels up to 5,000 tons, and a Fitting-out Quay 600ft. long with a 100-ton Crane, the whole containing an area of about Eleven Acres.

Lot Two:—

THE HARBOUR SHIPYARD AND DRY DOCK

with Three Building Berths for vessels up to 400ft. in length and a Dry Dock 370ft. by 52ft., capable of accommodating vessels up to 7,000 tons, the whole containing an area of about Five Acres.

The Leases and other Agreements or copies thereof and the Plans attached thereto may be inspected by appointment with the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. MIDDLETON and Co., WEST HARTLEPOOL.

The Voluntary Liquidator is willing to receive and consider ANY OFFER for the Purchase of the Leasehold Interests in either or both the Shipyards with the Plant and Machinery therein, but failing a satisfactory bid being received by 11 a.m. on TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1930, the Yards will be dismantled and the PLANT, MACHINERY and other contents SOLD BY AUCTION IN LOTS IN DETAIL.

Further particulars may be had of T. R. G. ROWLAND, Esq., F.S.A.A., of Messrs. W. T. WALTON and Son, Incorporated Accountants, West Hartlepool; of Messrs. MIDDLETON and Co., Solicitors, West Hartlepool; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FREEHOLD GARAGE & MOTOR SERVICE STATION

To be SOLD by Private Treaty as a Going Concern. The situation is in a Main Road, five miles from Westminster Bridge, with Newly Erected Buildings, Petrol Pumps, Storage Tanks and Modern Repair Plant. Capital required, about £20,000.

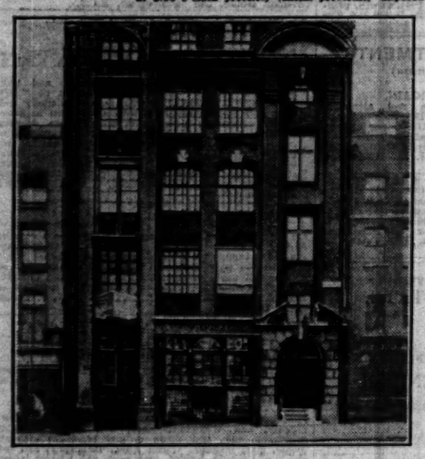
Further particulars may be had on application to Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

HERRING, SON & DAW,

CHARTERED SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.

AT THE MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, ON TUESDAY, 13TH MAY, 1930,
at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of privately).



By Direction of the Trustees of N. N. Sherwood, Decd.
WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

CITY OF LONDON

THE IMPORTANT
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE
PREMISES,
Nos. 29 and 30,
TOWER-HILL, E.C.3,
comprising:

An attractive building facing the Tower of London, and having basement, ground and four upper floors, containing an area of about

SQUARE 7,500 FEET,

with hydraulic goods lift from basement to top floor. Held on Corporation lease, having about 53 years unexpired, at the very low ground-rent of £160 per annum. There are payments of £5 10s. 10d. per annum in lieu of land tax, and £13 3s. 4d. per annum in lieu of tithe.

Solicitors: Messrs. DRAKE, SON and PARTON, 24, Roodlane, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order of Trustees.

NINE FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS

secured upon

KENSINGTON—	P.A.	Reversion.
70-78 (even), COMERAGH-ROAD	£50	57 years
SURBITON—		
1, 2, 3, and 4, NORTH-ROAD	£36	37 years

also
FOUR LEASEHOLD HOUSES.
BARNSBURY—
76-82 (even), OFFORD-ROAD £190 p.a. gross
Solicitors:—Messrs. MILLER and SMITH, 3, WALTERS' HALL-COURT, CANNON-STREET, E.C.4.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
The
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"DOUGLASTON,"
No. 138, TULSE-HILL, S.W.2
(close to Railway Station and Brockwell Park),
containing:—
Six bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), two large reception rooms, good domestic offices.
Large garden, with tennis lawn, greenhouse, and garage.
Solicitors:—Messrs. GRAHAM, SON and DREWRY, 11, HANOVER-STREET, W.1.

100c, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4. (City 7068-9.)
And at WESTMINSTER & STREATHAM.

ROBT. W. FULLER, MOON & FULLER

ARTHUR A. BROWN, F.S.I., F.A.I., ARTHUR T. BROWN, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
85, HIGH-STREET, CROYDON, AND WATERLOO-ROAD, EPSOM.

By Order of the Trustees of Lord Brougham.
By AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, on MAY 7th, 1930,
NOS. 206, 210, 228, 232, 234, 236, 238, 248, 250, 252, 266, and 270,

LONDON ROAD, CROYDON.

A SOUND AND IMPROVING FREEHOLD INVESTMENT, COMPRISING
TWELVE IMPORTANT SHOPS AND 22 RESIDENTIAL FLATS.
LET AND PRODUCING £2,115 12s. 4d. PER ANN.
Vendors' Solicitors.—Messrs. Williams and James, Norfolk House, London, W.C.2.
PARTICULARS AND PLANS FROM THE AGENTS, AS ABOVE.

At a Low Reserve.

EPSOM.

By AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, on MAY 7th, 1930,
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
"BEECHCROFT," DOWNS SIDE.
Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms. Garage and Stabling.
DELIGHTFUL GARDENS OF ABOUT ¼ ACRE.
VACANT POSSESSION.
In conjunction with
HUMBERT & FLINT, 11, Serle-street, W.C.2.

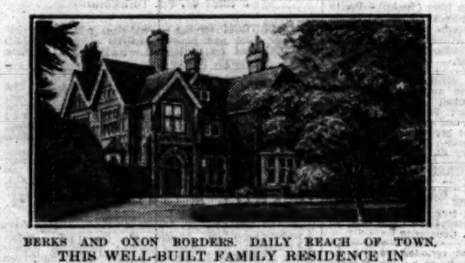
MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

AUCTIONEERS & ESTATE AGENTS,
1, STATION-ROAD, READING,
& 4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY.
TELEPHONES: READING 1641 (2 LINES) LONDON 0293 & 3577 REGENT
ESTABLISHED 1882

HANTS, NEAR BASINGSTOKE. HOUR LONDON.
GEORGIAN HOUSE. OVER 90 ACRES.

HOUSE OF CHARACTER
amid old beautiful gardens and small park.
COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
GOOD DRAINAGE AND WATER. PERFECT REPAIR.
Approached by two drives, standing high, with South and East aspects, the accommodation is:—
LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
FINE BILLIARD ROOM, 16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, AND THREE BATH ROOMS.
Stabling, three garages, bailiff's house, farm buildings, dairy, two cottages.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
Inspected by the Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN
NOW IN THE MARKET.



BERKS AND OXON BORDERS. DAILY REACH OF TOWN.
THIS WELL-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE IN FASHIONABLE NEIGHBOURHOOD,
FOR SALE.
AT THE REMARKABLY LOW UPSET PRICE
OF £3,000.
Full details of the Joint Auctioneers:—
Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley, Reading and Basingstoke, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

HARPSDEN AND HUNTERCOMBE GOLF.
CHILTERN HILLS. LOVELY VIEWS.

£4,200.
Beautifully placed COUNTRY HOUSE near old town under an hour London.
Almost adjoins Golf Course.
Large hall, three reception rooms.
Loggia, 10 bed and dressing rooms. Two bath rooms. Central heating. Light. Main water.
Lovely lawns, gardens, and beech wood, six to seven acres. Garage, cottage, stabling, and man's room.
Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

BERKS. 300FT. HIGH.
SEVEN MILES WEST OF READING.
FOR SALE, THIS REAL COUNTRY HOME IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY
WELL APPOINTED HOUSE
CONTAINS lounge, three reception rooms, with panelling, a remarkably fine billiard room panelled in mahogany, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.
Undulating gardens, woodlands, and grass.
IN ALL 28 ACRES.
SPLENDID STABLING, FARMERY, SIX COTTAGES.
SOLE AGENTS,
Messrs. NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

A "LUTYENS HOUSE" IN A "LUTYENS GARDEN"
(BOTH THE SUBJECT OF MANY ARTICLES.)

PROBABLY THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HOUSE,
WEST OF LONDON, NOW IN THE MARKET.
SONNING, BERKS.
Ideally situate for the London business man.
THIS BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF AN
EARLY LUTYENS HOUSE.
FULL OF OAK.
Contains four reception rooms, seven principal bed rooms, day and night nurseries, five servants' rooms, men's room, three bath rooms, and
HAS ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
GARDENS OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY,
With tennis lawn, bowling green, water gardens, walled gardens, orchard,
IN ALL, ONLY ABOUT 2½ ACRES.
Full details of
MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING,
and
4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1.

14, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1.

NORFOLK & PRIOR.

Telephone: MAYFAIR 6383.

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE.
Amidst unspoilt country on gravel soil, half-a-mile of charming old village, one mile Station, and about 25 from London.

AN ORIGINAL TUDOR RESIDENCE.
Lounge hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing, two bath rooms. Main water. Central heating. Independent hot water. Aceteylene lighting. GARAGE. Matured Grounds of unusual charm; rich pasture bounded by a stream affording coarse fishing for about a mile.
33 ACRES. ONLY £5,000.
OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH 2½ OR 11 ACRES.
Head Agents:—NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

FAVOURITE PETWORTH DISTRICT.
At the foot of the South Downs, yet not overshadowed, near a village, and about 12 miles from the sea.

A CHARMING OLD-STYLE HOUSE.
Lounge hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing, bath room. Main water. Electric light. Central heating. Independent hot water.
TWO GARAGES.
Delightful old-world garden and matured orchard, surrounded by a large Estate and immune from Building Development.
ONE ACRE. ONLY £3,750.
Sole Agents:—NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 23)

A REMINDER.

SALE TO-DAY

AT BERWICK-ON-TWEED
AT 2 P.M. PRECISELY
of the
VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE
being
HAGGERSTON CASTLE ESTATE,
BEAL, NORTHUMBERLAND,
AS A WHOLE OR IN 45 LOTS
(unless previously sold by Private Treaty).
AUCTIONEERS:
WARD PRICE & CO.,
SCARBOROUGH.

By direction of A. E. Ansell, Esq.

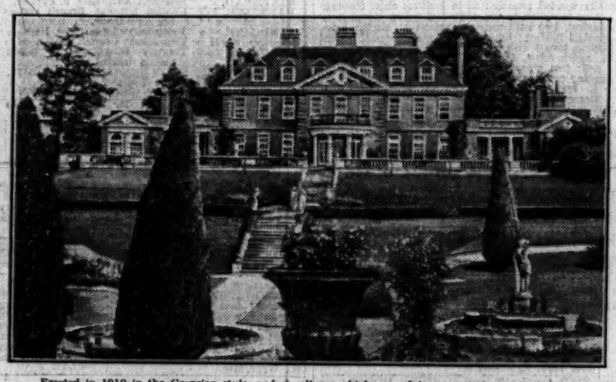
THE MOOR HALL ESTATE,

SUTTON COLDFIELD, WARWICKSHIRE,
eight miles from Birmingham, six miles from Tamworth, and seven miles from Lichfield.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising
the FINELY SITUATED MODERN RESIDENCE,
"MOOR HALL."
Standing in extensive grounds of much natural beauty. The accommodation includes spacious hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, library, 11 principal bed and dressing rooms, four well-fitted bath rooms.
There is fine oak panelling to hall, dining room, and library, with oak floors and main staircase.
CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHTING. COMPANY'S WATER. P.O. TELEPHONE.
Extensive GARAGE and STABLE BUILDINGS, with THREE excellent LODGES and the HOME FARM, for many years in the occupation of the late Edward Ansell, Esq., J.P.
Also
THREE FARMS, COTTAGE HOLDINGS and COTTAGES, the whole having an area of about
290 ACRES,
Apart from its attraction as a Residential Estate, with Residence equipped with all modern conveniences, the Property has considerable value as a BUILDING ESTATE, WITH EXCELLENT FRONTAGES of nearly 2½ miles to the Tamworth Road, Little Sutton Road, and Wexford Road, all in the Royal Borough of Sutton Coldfield.

WILLIAM FOWLER, BEWLAY & CO.,
in conjunction with
EDWARDS, SON & BIGWOOD,
will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the Grand Hotel, Colmore-row, Birmingham, on Thursday, May 29th, 1930, at 4 p.m. precisely.
Illustrated particulars with plans may be had of Messrs. Ansell and Sherwin, Solicitors, 5 and 7, Temple-row West, Birmingham; and the Auctioneers, William Fowler, Bewlay and Co., 59, Temple-row, Birmingham, and 14, High-street, Sutton Coldfield; or Edwards, Son and Bigwood, F.A.I., 138, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.
One Mile from main line Station. 30 Minutes from Town.
An exceptionally attractive
SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
comprising an extremely well-built and perfectly appointed moderate-sized
MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE.



Erected in 1910 in the Georgian style, and standing on high ground in an entirely rural and secluded position surrounded by a miniature undulating and well-timbered park. It contains a very handsome suite of four reception rooms (including billiard room), 15 principal bed and dressing rooms, four well-fitted bath rooms, and excellent offices, replete with every modern convenience.
All principal rooms have a southerly aspect, are fitted with oak floors, solid self-closing doors, and tasteful decorations in excellent order. Central Heating. Soft Water Supply and Gas.
THE GROUNDS ARE MOST ATTRACTIVELY LAID OUT
in flagged terraces, sunk gardens, tennis lawns, and wood walks with many fine specimen forest trees, kitchen gardens, orchards, &c.
LODGE ENTRANCE. FIVE COTTAGES. GARAGES. STABLING AND FARM BUILDINGS.
The whole Estate extends to an area of about
SIXTY ACRES.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Full particulars may be obtained from the Sole Agents, HUMBERT and FLINT, Watford, Herts, and 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

WEST BYFLEET, SURREY.
40 MINUTES WATERLOO AND CLOSE TO GOLF LINKS.

Perfectly appointed MODERN RESIDENCE most conveniently situated within six minutes' walk from Station.
Lounge hall.
Two fine reception rooms.
Seven bed rooms.
Dressing room and bath room.
Excellent offices.
Delightful inexpensive matured grounds, including tennis court.
Rock garden.
Garage.
Company's water.
Electric light, gas.
Main drainage.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, AT REDUCED PRICE
WATERER & POWLEY, West Byfleet, Surrey. 'Phone Byfleet 57.

SPECIALLY REQUIRED
BY
HARRODS, LTD.,
FREEHOLD OR LONG LEASEHOLD FLATS
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To suit funds of from
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62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY
AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS will appear on the Back Page of
"THE TIMES"
NEXT THURSDAY.
SALES held in the ESTATE ROOM at HANOVER SQUARE or in the Country of
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.
FARMS and SMALL HOLDINGS.
TOWN PROPERTIES and INVESTMENTS.
CONTENTS of TOWN and COUNTRY MANSIONS.
SALES of ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, Old China, Pictures, and other Works of Art, Jewellery, Antique Silver, Books, &c.
AUCTION GALLERIES and ESTATE SALE ROOMS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Offices, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 41, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent; and Bridge-road, Weiwyn Garden City. Also represented in New York and in the Colonies.

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
in the Estate Auction Hall at their Head Offices.
On Wednesday last, the 30th ult.
43 & 44, ALBEMARLE-STREET,
An important FREEHOLD INVESTMENT producing a present net rental of £5,500 per annum with Reversion in 1941.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
THE OLD VICARAGE,
MARDEN, WILTS.
Old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE and 1½ ACRE. Grounds, stabling, cottage and outbuildings.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
in conjunction with de BEER & SON.
FAIRCROFT, HARLOW, ESSEX.
A medium-sized FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with stabling, garage, &c., and about TWO ACRES.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
MEADLANDS, CORSHAM, WILTS.
Picturesque COUNTRY HOUSE and 2½ ACRES, grounds and orchards. Garage and stabling.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
in conjunction with
GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
5, BENNET-STREET,
ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE: three reception, five bed rooms, and usual offices.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
THE GLEN,
CRAWLEY, SUSSEX.
Modernized COUNTRY HOUSE, in secluded grounds ONE ACRE; two garages, stabling.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
in conjunction with
HAMPTON & SONS,
LITTLECOMBE,
COOMBE WARREN, KINGSTON HILL.
A beautifully appointed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; garage, and over AN ACRE; adjoining the Golf Links.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

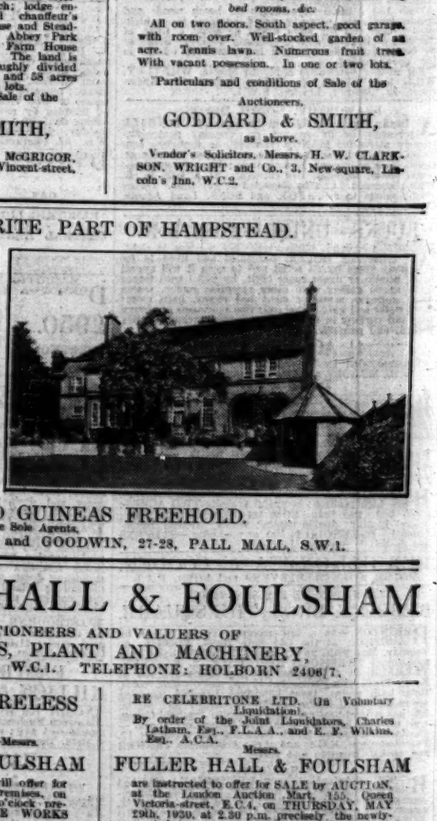
SOLD
by GODDARD & SMITH,
LANGSIDE, CHURSTON, DEVON.
FREEHOLD MODERN HOUSE; garage, and ABOUT ONE ACRE.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Goddard and Smith will be pleased to quote terms for offering properties by auction on application to their Head Offices, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION
IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL, AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
(unless previously sold privately).

ON THURSDAY, 22nd MAY, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
21 & 22, GROSVENOR-STREET
AND BROOKS-MEWS, MAYFAIR.

These highly important and valuable Premises,
FORMERLY
EARLE'S HOTEL,
occupy a prominent site, having a
FRONTAGE of 40 FEET and DEPTH of 145 FEET, in a situation which is steadily improving owing to its
DEVELOPMENT AS A SHOPPING CENTRE.
The accommodation, which is extensive and well arranged, comprises:
40 BED ROOMS,
14 BATH ROOMS,
11 RECEPTION ROOMS,
and very considerable domestic quarters, with space for large garages in rear. The premises are held by DIRECT WESTMINSTER LEASE for a term of 58 years at a ground-rent of £292 per annum.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers:
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above,
in conjunction with
DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, LTD.,
129, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
Vendor's Solicitors:
Messrs. Harris, Chetham, and Cohen, 6, Stratford-place, W.1.



On THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
At a phenomenally low reserve to ensure a sale.
TEMPLE HALL,
COLDINGHAM, BERWICKSHIRE.
A CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 380 ACRES,
including a handsome modern RESIDENCE, in excellent order, panelled hall, four public rooms, billiard room, three bath, and 16 bed and dressing rooms; pretty drive approach; lodge entrance; stabling, garage, and chauffeur's quarters. Temple Hall Farm House and Steading, all lighted by electricity. Abbey Park House and garden, Abbey Park Farm House and Steading, and five cottages. The land is in a high state of cultivation, roughly divided into 225 acres grass, 85 pasture, and 58 acres woodlands. As a whole or in five lots.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. McGRIGOR, DONALD and Co., 172, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

On THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
ALDERS-MEAD,
HEACHAM, HUNSTANTON.
An ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, delightful bracing position, half mile from Coast.
Lounge hall, three reception, bath, and six bed rooms, &c.
All on two floors. South aspect, good garage, with room over. Well-stocked garden of an acre. Tennis lawn. Numerous fruit trees. With vacant possession. In one or two lots.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. H. W. CLARKSON, WRIGHT and Co., 3, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

FAVOURITE PART OF HAMPSTEAD.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE, finely-appointed modern DETACHED RESIDENCE
PERFECT ORDER.
ALL ON TWO FLOORS.
Charming hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, fitted basins (hot and cold), servants' hall.
GARAGE (TWO CARS).
CHARMINGLY LAID-OUT COUNTRIFIED GARDEN OF
HALF AN ACRE.

11,000 GUINEAS FREEHOLD.
Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents,
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS OF
FACTORIES, PLANT AND MACHINERY,
HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 2406/7.

BOWYER-LOWE WIRELESS WORKS,
LETCHWORTH, HERTS.—Messrs.
FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
having disposed of the Factory will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, MAY 27th, at 12 o'clock precisely, the CONTENTS OF THE WORKS comprising:
MACHINE TOOLS
including three engraving machines by "Taylor Hobson," six universal and hand-winding machines, four auto screw machines by "Sarsaparek," six capstan lathes, nine S.S. and S.C. Tool Room lathes, 14 vertical and bench sensitive drilling machines, two hydraulic presses and set of pumps, power and hand presses, 10 milling, shaping and grinding machines, kiln, Cleveland, painting and spraying plants, &c., &c.
NEW WOODWORKING MACHINERY,
including 22in. by 8in. planing and thicknessing machine, 6in. vertical motor driven spindle moulder, dimension saw, belt sander, fret saw, dust extracting plant, veneer presses QUANTITY of DIES and PRESS TOOLS and HIGH CLASS OFFICE FURNITURE.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue to be obtained of Messrs. FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, Auctioneers and Valuers, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1.

RE CELEBRITONE LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).
By order of the Joint Liquidators, Charles Latham, Esq., F.C.A.A., and E. F. Wilkins, Esq., A.C.A.
Messrs.
FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
are instructed to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely the newly-erected
FREEHOLD
GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY
containing a
FLOOR SPACE of 17,000 SQUARE FEET situate in
PARK ROYAL-ROAD,
WILLESDEN, N.W.
Close to North Acton Station on the Central London Electric Railway. The building is a modern brick and steel structure, with concrete floor and exceptionally well lighted.
May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and particulars with plan and conditions of sale had of Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER and BAKER, Solicitors, Essex House, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2 of Messrs. C. LATHAM and Co., Accountants, 78, New Oxford-street, W.C.1; of Messrs. WILKINS and Co., Accountants, 3, Queen-street, E.C.4; and of Messrs. FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, Auctioneers and Valuers, 125, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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